THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

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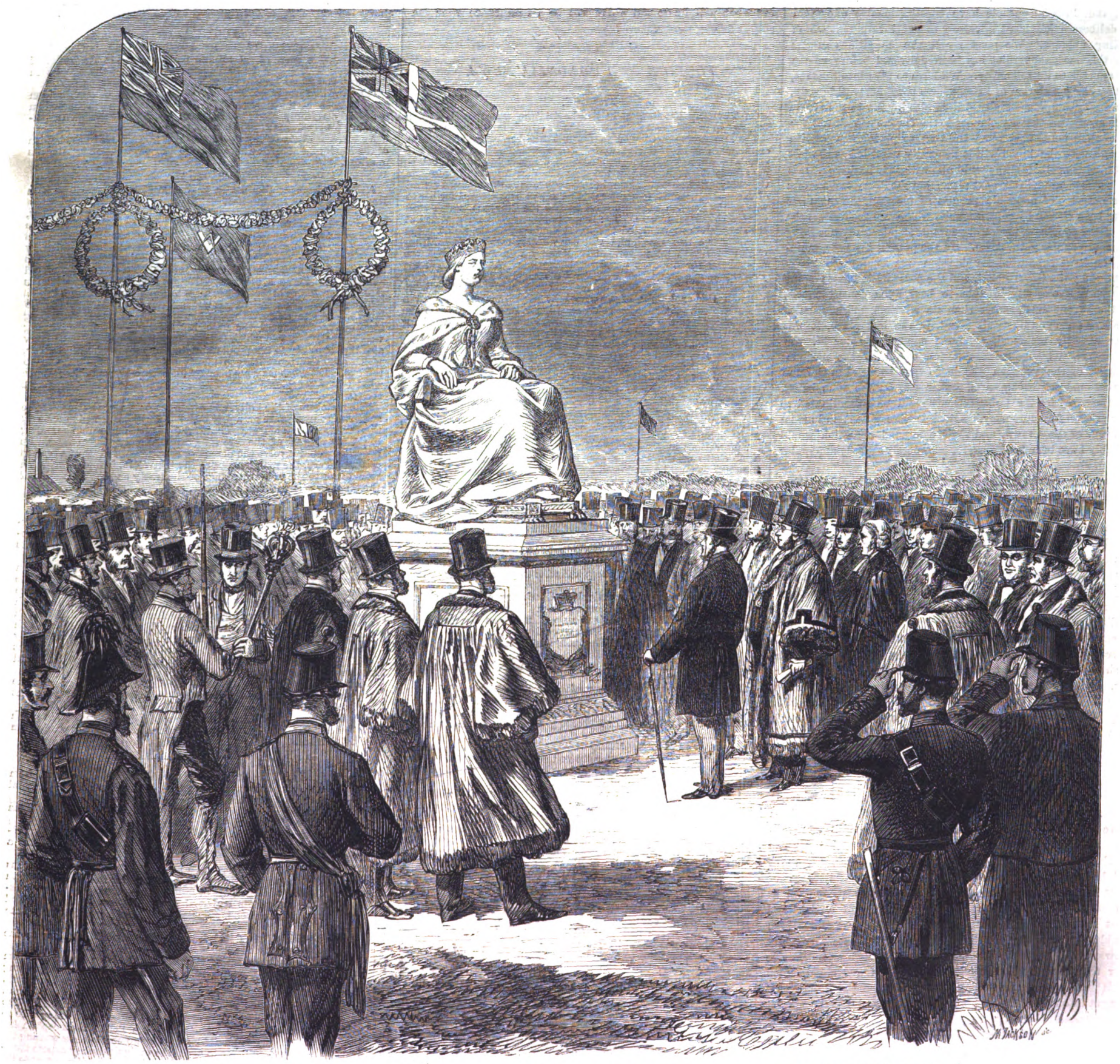
THE PRUSSIAN ELECTIONS.

A SHIP swept out of her course and driven upon a lee shore by the force of a hurricane too sudden to have been foreseen and too furious to be withstood is a sight which may well fill the breast of a spectator with mingled awe and pity. There is one, however, more melancholy still. He who from a place of safety has ever watched a gallant bark dancing proudly before the wind, steered by a self-confident and ignorant helmsman, and who knows that right ahead of her, as the white foam of the broken waters too plainly shows, a ridge of low rocks, upon which no vessel that strikes can hold together for many hours, will shortly bring her up, but in all probability too late for escape, can hardly fail of having been agitated by a greater conflict of emotions than any with which he might have witnessed the



EARL DE GREY AND RIPON AT HULL: INAUGURATION OF THE STATUE OF HER MAJESTY IN THE PEOPLE'S PARK.—SEE PAGE 470.

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first catastrophe. Both, indeed, are appalling. In both, the suddenness and certainty of destruction convulse the soul with an agony of apprehension. But, in the one case, the distress is partially subdued by that submissiveness of spirit with which men bow to an inevitable and an irresistible necessity; while, in the other, it is increased by the conviction that the foreseen calamity will be due, not to the *fiat* of the Almighty Ruler, whose heaviest judgments are often forms of mercy, but to the self-complacent obstinacy of a blundering pilot, who seeks to gratify, at any amount of risk, and in the face of clear and repeated warnings, some trumpery and selfish whim which happens to have established an ascendancy over his will.

The terrible tempest which took Poland unawares, and which is bearing her before its irresistible strength towards national annihilation, cannot be contemplated without a shudder; but the heedlessness with which Prussia, under the sway of a self-willed Monarch, and the mad schemes of an audacious and ill-qualified Minister, drives on towards those shoals which are thickly strewn with the wrecks of many dynasties, rouses our indignation as well as touches our pity. The perils into the midst of which she has thrust herself have been so gratuitously sought; the Constitutional course which she has quitted was so plain, offered such easy sailing, and conducted to a haven of such prosperity and glory; the hallucinations of her King are so puerile, and the objects of the faction who support him so antinational and unpatriotic; the voice of history is so loud and emphatic in its premonitions to her, and she is fraught with so many and such heavy responsibilities to Europe, that anger gets the better of compassion as we watch her career; and while we deplore the fate towards which she is hastening we feel that, so far, at least, as the King and his Government are concerned, it is self-chosen, and will, therefore, be richly deserved.

The third general election of representatives to the Prussian Chamber, since the kingly power passed into the hands of William I., has just closed. A third time within that brief period the Prussian people have constitutionally expressed their deliberate judgment adversely to the Government which the King upholds. We must recall the conditions under which this national verdict has been delivered before we can fairly appreciate its solemnity. We have to take into account, first, that the population of Prussia have been most assiduously, and, we may add, successfully, drilled into loyalty to the House of Hohenzollern—that attachment to the Throne constitutes the basis of their political system—and that, to place themselves in antagonism to the Royal will is generally regarded as the last resort to which political life should allow itself to be driven. It is to be borne in mind, in the next place, that the Prussian Chamber is the outcome of a double process of election, the members having been chosen by constituencies which are themselves the elect of the people—a powerful guarantee against any headlong current of popular enthusiasm. In the present instance, moreover, the issue submitted for decision was so unscrupulously misstated by the Government, and the personal influence of the Monarch was so openly brought to bear upon constituencies, that the Throne itself, rather than its advisers, might seem to have been put upon its trial. And, in the last place, it was either adroitly managed, or, most opportunely for M. von Bismarck and his colleagues, it fell out, that the national ambition of the Prussian people to take the lead in German international politics appeared to demand, for the time being, that their zeal for the Constitution should be subordinated to their passion for supremacy. All these were potent influences in favour of the Crown, and their combined operation would probably have been too strong for any merely superficial popular feeling.

What, nevertheless, has been the actual result? Of the three hundred and fifty-two seats, to refill which an appeal had been made to the people, six sevenths have been allotted to Liberal Constitutionalists; and of the remaining seventh it is doubtful whether more than half have been gained for reliable friends of the present Government. A fluctuating minority, ranging from five-and-twenty to fifty votes, confronted by a compact majority of three hundred—the product, moreover, of a third general election turning, for the most part, upon the same leading questions as the two preceding ones—would be regarded by any Minister less reckless than M. von Bismarck as a political force utterly insufficient to justify persistence in any course against which the country has so authoritatively pronounced; nor, perhaps, is there another Sovereign in Europe besides King William I. of Prussia who would not see in this disproportion of parties a good reason for foregoing schemes to which his subjects had offered such a decided resistance. But there is no probability that such will be the case. The last thing thought of in Prussia is the resignation of the Ministry. "Hostility to my Ministers," says the Monarch, "is incompatible with fidelity towards myself." He goes out of his way to identify himself with a clique whom his subjects have all but unanimously repudiated. He still clings to measures which they have resolved not to sanction. "The work, the carrying through of which," he declares, "I, above all, have committed to my Ministers, is the establishment of that organisation of the army which I have recognised as necessary to the security of the country, and useful and just in respect of lightening the burden of the older men liable to military service. I should violate my duty towards my people did I not, in the most decided manner, strive for the attainment of that end." But it was chiefly upon this project of reconstructing the military force of Prussia that he got into collision with his last Chamber, and that the country has pronounced an adverse opinion through the general election. The two estates, therefore—the Crown and the Representative House—stand face to face, each determined to assert its will. The appeal to the country has resulted in the return of a slightly less numerous, but also a much less moderate and forbearing majority than before; and the King is less likely than ever to gain by constitutional means the object upon which he seems to have set his heart.

The Chambers will probably meet some time during the present month. The course to be pursued by the Liberal majority is not yet known, if, indeed, it has yet been decided upon. There can be little doubt, however, that they will arraign, without loss of time, the "press ordinances" decreed by the Ministry immediately after the abrupt prorogation of the last Parliament as a breach of the Constitution, and that they will pass a vote of censure on the advisers of that arbitrary measure—that is, on the entire Cabinet, every member of which signed the obnoxious decree. What will follow can only be matter of conjecture. It is rumoured that M. Bismarck will urge the King to another dissolution, and that he will repeat the process until he has convinced his Majesty that the safety of Prussia requires the abolition, by a coup-d'état, of the Constitution to which he has sworn, and the assumption by himself of absolute power. Or possibly the Minister, whose beau ideal of sovereignty is Napoleon III., may persuade his master to substitute for the existing political institutions of Prussia a régime copied from that of Imperial France. But no one seems to imagine that he will retire from the contest, at any rate for the present. When the designs of Austria have assumed a more serious shape, and Prussia finds herself finally shut out from the hegemony of the German States; or when approaching war exposes her trans-Rhenish provinces to the ill-concealed cupidity of France—when, in a word, the international position of Prussia becomes one of visible and proximate danger, and the patriotism of her people gets the better of their dreamy inaction, M. von Bismarck and his colleagues will be swept aside with little ceremony, but too late, it may be, for the safety of the Throne, which no mediæval dogma of Divine right will avail to secure against the wrath of a people dragged by the audacious self-importance of a miserable faction to the very brink of national ruin. The helmsman may snap his fingers at the elements whilst yet their awful power slumbers, but what will he do and where will be his assurance when the ship is among the breakers?

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On Thursday the Session of the Legislature was opened by the Emperor in person. We give his Majesty's speech in another column.

The Empress, as mentioned in our last Number, arrived at Toulon on the morning of Thursday week. After breakfast she visited the vessels of war at anchor in the roadstead, commencing by the steam-liner Ville de Paris, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Rigault de Genouilly. At half-past one her Majesty went to the building-yard of Mourillon, where a magnificent tribune had been erected for her to witness the launch of the iron-clad frigate the Provence, which took place with perfect success. The Empress appeared much gratified at the sight, and congratulated the naval engineers on the result. The Provence is a fine vessel, and will carry thirty-eight guns, with an engine of 1000-horse power. Her Majesty afterwards visited the arsenal and the different naval establishments. At six o'clock the Empress gave a grand dinner on board the Aigle to all the high civil and naval authorities. After dinner the experimental squadron went through the evolutions of a combat by night, which produced a striking effect. At nine o'clock her Majesty proceeded, amidst the acclamations of the crowd, to the railway station, and started for Paris, where she was met at the station by the Emperor.

The statue of Napoleon I., in the costume of a Roman Emperor, was on Wednesday raised to the top of the column in the Place Vendôme.

General Bedeau, formerly Vice-President of the Legislative Assembly of 1848, died yesterday week at Nantes. General Lamoricière, long his companion in arms in Algeria and in exile at Brussels, was with him during his last moments; and M. Dufaure and M. Lanjuinais, deputy for Nantes, attended his funeral.

General Princeteau has departed for Egypt on a mission connected with the Suez Canal.

Transactions in the stock market at Paris by the assessors, or principal clerks of the stockbrokers, have been forbidden. All such transactions must be conducted by the agents de change themselves.

A great number of persons visited the cemeteries of Paris on Sunday and Monday to pray and to deposit garlands on the graves of their friends on the occasion of All Saints and All Souls Days.

It appears that the long-projected plan of making Paris a seaport by cutting a ship canal to Dieppe has not been abandoned. The definitive plan has been deposited with the Minister of Public Works. The line to be followed is nearly the same as that laid down in a plan prepared in the year 1823, with this difference in the execution, that the canal is to be sufficiently deep and wide to permit the largest ships to come up to Paris.

The *Vigie* announces the arrival at Cherbourg of the Confederate steam-ship of war Georgia, coming from Teneriffe, where she had taken in coal. The Georgia is a ship of 800 tons burden, with an engine of 200-horse power. She carries five guns. This ship, which is said to have been built in England, has come to Cherbourg to take in provisions and coal.

Stormy weather appears to have been universal throughout France.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday week contains a short official report from Prince Napoleon on the operations of the Imperial Commission appointed to conduct the French section of the International Exhibition in London. The report is given in another column.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.

We learn from the *Moniteur* that numerous adhesions to the French intervention in Mexico are being given in, and that the organisation of the rural militia is being developed.

Great disorders are said to have existed among the adherents of Juarez, the majority of the Governors disavowing his authority.

Marshal Forey has addressed a letter to the Emperor, describing the present state of affairs. Alluding apparently to the stipulation of the Archduke Maximilian, that he will only definitively accept the crown upon the adhesion of the majority of the Mexican States, Marshal Forey says this may, perhaps, be considered already accomplished, the populations of all places from which the adherents of Juarez are absent having spontaneously recognised the French intervention.

Marshal Forey had given up his post to General Bazaine, and had left Mexico for Vera Cruz.

General Bazaine had received instructions from the Emperor to cancel the decree issued by Marshal Forey sequestrating the property of those who refused to recognise the new order of things.

M. de Saligny, lately the French Plenipotentiary, has no longer any political functions in Mexico, and remains there solely on private business.

SPAIN.

The opening of the Cortes took place on Thursday. The Queen's speech states that friendly relations continue with foreign nations, and that the project of Constitutional reform is definitively resolved upon. The position of Senator will in future be hereditary. The speech announces that no diminution will be made in the Budget. Her Majesty deplores the insurrection which has broken out at St. Domingo, and hopes for the assistance of the Spanish nation in its repression.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen has taken carriage exercises on several occasions.

The King has distributed the prizes at the Polytechnic Institution, on which occasion his Majesty made an impressive speech to the members.

The Royal family visited the opera in state yesterday week. The city was partially illuminated.

The Italian residents in Lisbon are raising subscriptions for the erection of a monument to commemorate the marriage of Dom Luiz and Princess Mary of Savoy.

The subscription in Lisbon for the loan amounts to £2,850,000, and in Oporto to £500,000.

The weather is wet and stormy.

ITALY.

Letters from Naples state that the inauguration of the Foggia Railway is fixed for the 8th inst. The King will leave the same evening for Avellino and Mola. He will return to Naples on the 9th. Two hundred carriages with public functionaries and Neapolitan nobles will go out as far as Mola to meet his Majesty. Great preparations are being made for the reception of the King of Naples. The review of the fleet will take place on the 10th. Twenty-five vessels will be present in the bay. The Ministers of the Interior, Foreign Affairs, Justice, and the Marine will accompany the King during his journey to Naples. Upon his return his Majesty will remain a few days in Tuscany.

The Minister of War has ordered the line of the Volturno to be placed in a state of defence, and the provisioning of the fortress of Gaeta.

The meeting of the Italian Parliament, shortly about to take place, will be merely a continuation of the Session of 1863. There will therefore be no speech from the Throne.

The Strasburg Mint has just struck off copper coin for the Italian Government to the amount of 8,000,000f. The number of pieces of money coined was upwards of 81,000,000, and the operation was completed in less than ten months.

Tuesday's *Gazette* publishes, in Italian and English, the text of the Treaty of Commerce and Navigation between her Britannic Majesty and the King of Italy, signed on the 29th of October last. The conditions are of the most liberal order, each of the high contracting parties binding themselves to impose no duties on any articles or produce of the other country than such as are payable by their own subjects; and that in all such matters as warehousing, bounties, drawbacks, &c., English and Italian merchants shall enjoy the same privileges in the respective kingdoms. There are other clauses, placing England and Italy mutually, in every mercantile privilege and freedom of trade, under all circumstances, "on the footing of the most favoured nation." Sir James Hudson's name and that of Chevalier G. Manna appear as signatory plenipotentiaries to this almost last official act of our regretted Italian Minister at Turin.

AUSTRIA.

In Tuesday's sittings of the Reichsrath the Finance Committee recommended a loan of 69 million florins to cover the deficit of 20 millions of the loan to be devoted to relieving the distress in Hungary, and 20 millions to the redemption of the floating debt.

The Austrian reply to Prussia relative to the German reform question has been dispatched, accompanied by a memorandum completely refuting Herr von Bismarck's arguments. The preliminary proposals of Prussia are formally rejected.

An increase of six millions of florins has taken place in the bullion of the Bank of Austria, owing partly to the payment of instalments in arrear.

PRUSSIA.

A Royal decree, published in Berlin on Monday, summons both Houses to meet on the 9th inst.

The *National Gazette* thus analyses the results of the elections, allowing for double returns and a few cases in which the choice remains yet unknown—Progressists, or Radicals, 140; Bockum-Dolff's party, Liberals also, 82; the "old" and rather weakly Liberal party is reduced to 6; newly-chosen Liberals, 19. The Roman Catholics are reduced from 32 to 25; Conservatives, 37; Poles, about their old number, 27. Perhaps the most striking fact about the election is that the moderates of both sides seem to have been discarded.

The result of the elections has not had the effect of convincing the King. In a public festival which has just taken place at Magdeburg his Majesty pronounced the following words:—"I feel the crushing weight of the struggle which God has imposed upon me; but I know also that my duty to my people and to the crown of Hohenzollern, which has been transmitted to me as an heritage, is to sustain it to the end. Let what may happen, I will persist without flinching in what I have considered necessary for the welfare and independence of the country."

The members of the Zollverein are to meet in a general conference at Berlin to pronounce on a new customs' tariff submitted to them by the Prussian Government. That tariff has been drawn up according to the stipulations of the Franco-Prussian treaty of commerce. Its adoption would involve the definitive adoption of that treaty, and, as a consequence, the maintenance of the Zollverein, just as its rejection would lead to the non-acceptance of the treaty and the dissolution of the German customs' union.

DENMARK AND GERMANY.

At Monday's sitting of the Rigsraad the fundamental law was discussed. The President of the Council was opposed to all the proposed amendments. The debates were calm, and the amendments were rejected by 40 votes against 14.

An official declaration has been published relative to the resolution of the Federal Diet of the 1st of October, as follows:—"All that the Federal Diet will effect by federal execution in Holstein can be more easily and completely obtained by a calm understanding. The Danish Government is willing to meet the wishes of the Federal Diet in all points where the independence and equal rights of Holstein, which belongs to the German Confederacy, are considered to be insufficiently guaranteed. On the other hand, it is also certain that the fulfilment of all the other points required by the Federal Diet in Holstein would not be obtained by Federal execution."

At the sitting of the German Federal Diet on Thursday week the representative of Denmark announced that, though his Government maintained its former ground, it was yet open to negotiation.

A third note from Earl Russell was laid before the Diet, in which his Lordship endeavours to form a basis upon which a mediation can be established.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

It is stated that the Grand Duke Constantine will be relieved from his functions as Governor of Poland, and will travel abroad. General Berg is to be appointed his successor.

Several engagements between the Russians and the Poles have taken place, in some of which the latter were successful.

A Lemberg despatch states that one Polish insurgent corps has retreated to Austrian territory before the Russian advance, whilst a larger body entered Volhynia on Sunday.

The *Lemberg Gazette* mentions a new plan adopted by the Russians against the Poles. The patrols charged to scour the forests take with them a number of large dogs of different breeds to assist them in discovering the insurgents scattered about in the woods or concealed among the low brushwood. These animals cause great alarm to the Poles.

An Imperial ukase, dated from Livadia, assigns pensions to the widows and orphans of officials assassinated in Poland.

General Berg is increasing the severity of his system of terrorism in Warsaw. Upon the 23rd ult. a razzia was made upon the young men of the Polish capital. Several hundreds were seized, searched, and stripped to the skin. The same operation was repeated at night, 130 young men being arrested and carried off to the citadel. The authorities are enforcing the order against wearing mourning with so much rigour against the women that the Polish town captain has thought it necessary to advise his countrywomen to cease wearing the forbidden apparel, in order to avoid the indignities they expose themselves to. Upwards of forty ladies have been arrested and sent to the citadel. More than 500 prisoners have just been sent from the citadel to Siberia, and the exasperation of the people is said to be very great. General Trepow, the chief of the gendarmes, was wounded in the

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head on Monday with an axe, in the Senator-street. The guilty person was arrested.

The *Times'* correspondent at Warsaw writes:—"The one great subject before which every other fades into insignificance is the French Emperor's speech of the 5th of November. Princes, Counts, shop-girls, shoeblacks—men and women, in short, of all classes and conditions are looking forward to the expected declaration of the Emperor's policy in respect to Poland with a keen anxiety, such as is only felt in our peaceful and prosaic London on the subject of the Derby when the race has been run, and thousands of persons are waiting to know what good or bad fortune the telegraph will bring them."

An address to the French nation has just been published by the National Government at Warsaw. In the address they exclaim that the blood that has been shed is a proof of the vitality of the country which had been said to be dead, for they say blood will not flow from a corpse, and the sympathetic cry of France, "She is not dead!" has sounded in their ears like the signal of deliverance. We said to our brothers in arms, "The love of Poland has at all times been the moral nobility of France; she can only be deprived of that distinction at the cost of her downfall as an initiating nation in progress and liberty." We all, sons of that suffering Poland, children of that land bathed in the tears of old men and mothers, and the blood of martyrs and heroes, embrace you cordially for your sympathetic participation in our struggles. Friends of Poland, receive the salute of those who are about to die!" (Here follow 20,000 signatures of landed proprietors, members of the clergy, Jews, and peasants.)

GREECE.

King George, Sovereign of the Hellenes, has arrived in his new capital. Yesterday week his squadron reached the Piræus, and the King proceeded on the following day to Athens, where he was received, we learn, with much enthusiasm. He attended the performance of a Te Deum immediately upon his arrival. All the Ambassadors of foreign Powers were present at the ceremony.

The majority of the members of the Ionian Parliament have protested against any violation of Parliamentary privileges, and declared any act illegal during the Parliamentary recess which may be prejudicial to the interests and rights of the Ionian Islands.

A Vienna newspaper declares there is a hitch in the arrangements between the Ionian Islands, Greece, and the protecting Powers. The Ionian Senate demurs to granting £10,000 a year to the Greek civil list, but joins with Greece in protesting against the destruction of the fortifications of Corfu. Turkey, in particular, protests against the preservation of these defences; and "several Powers," says the journal from which this intelligence is quoted, are alarmed at the influence of England being withdrawn from the strong position of Corfu.

AMERICA.

WAR NEWS.—VIRGINIA.

The news from Virginia is as perplexing as it is important. Our last Number announced the advance of the Confederates under Lee towards Washington. By intelligence subsequently received we learn that Lee's forces beat a hasty retreat, and still later information notifies their re-advance.

On the 18th ult. the Confederates surprised and took possession of Charleston, eight miles from Harper's Ferry, and to the 19th the Confederate cavalry continued to operate on the rear of the Federals, till General Meade was pushed to the front of the defences of Washington. At this point, where a battle was considered as imminent, General Lee suddenly commenced a retreat, and the Federal cavalry advanced as far as Warrenton Junction without meeting the Confederates, and it was found that General Lee had re-crossed the Rappahannock, having first entirely destroyed the railroad from Manassas to the latter river. This retrograde movement of General Lee took every one by surprise, and gave rise to various conjectures as to the object and motives for it. One supposition was that General Lee contemplated another raid into Pennsylvania; a second, that he was sending his army along the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad to confront and crush Burnside; while a third was that the latter General, having gained some success over the Confederates at Greencastle, was advancing to Lynchburg, the base of General Lee's supplies, and that Lee was falling back to protect it. On the 24th, however, General Lee's army suddenly crossed to the north side of the Rappahannock, repulsed some Federal cavalry with heavy loss, pushed back two brigades of Federal infantry, and advanced to Beaton station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railway, where there was another engagement with the Federal cavalry. At the date of the latest accounts the left of the Confederate army was said to rest near Beverley Ford, while its line crossed the railway near Beaton station and extended towards Stafford Courthouse.

General Meade has visited Washington for a consultation concerning the future of the North.

TENNESSEE.—RECALL OF ROSECRANZ.

General Rosecranz has been superseded in Tennessee, and his special command given to General Thomas, who fought so doggedly at Chicamauga, while to General Grant is committed the supreme command of the armies of the Cumberland, the Tennessee, and the Ohio.

In regard to the removal of General Rosecranz the Washington correspondent of the *New York Times* says:—"The removal of Rosecranz is the subject of much and contradictory comment. The more correct understanding of the causes that led to it is that charges were preferred against him by Generals M'Cook and Crittenden, of unofficer-like conduct on the battle-field; of a panic-stricken flight from the field to Chattanooga while the battle was in its crisis; and of his unsoldierly and mischievous conduct in publicly reporting on reaching Chattanooga, to both officers and men, that the day was lost. Superadded to this is alleged Government resentment of his disobedience of positive orders not to risk a general engagement by advancing beyond Chattanooga before he was reinforced; also its impatience of his disposition and handling his troops on the field."

President Jefferson Davis has visited the Confederate armies near Chattanooga, for the supposed purpose of allaying the disputes between General Bragg and several of his principal officers.

It was reported that General Bragg had been reinforced by the remainder of Longstreet's corps, and that he had withdrawn the corps of General Breckenridge and General Hindman from the front of the Federal position at Chattanooga. These two corps were said to be "moving in force on the Federal left," and it was likewise asserted that the Confederates had made "another incursion" into Kentucky. It was rumoured that the Federals had made "an attack upon the rear" of the Confederate positions at Rome and Atlanta, in Georgia.

The *Memphis Bulletin* states that General Joe Johnston, with his entire force, except one division, has gone to reinforce Bragg, and that there were not over 10,000 Confederate troops in Mississippi.

CHARLESTON.

The siege of Charleston still flags, but it was again asserted that General Gilmore's batteries were nearly ready to open fire on the city.

A grand review of the Southern troops by General Beauregard took place on the 16th ult., that being the ninety-eighth day of the siege.

The *Richmond Examiner* contains the following, under date Oct. 20:—"The Yankees are hard at work constructing another battery east of Gregg, fronting the sea. A large number of tents has disappeared from Morris Island. Our batteries kept up a brisk fire upon the Yankees, who appear in much larger numbers than usual at Gregg and Wagner. General D. H. Hill has been relieved of his command. Breckenridge takes command of his corps."

Advices from Folly Island and Morris Island to Oct. 18, in regard to affairs at Charleston, are to the following effect:—"Nothing of interest has occurred during the past week. There has been little firing on either side. The Confederates appear to be awaiting the opening of General Gilmore's guns on the city. In the meantime they are not idle, a new battery having belched forth its thunder from James Island, proving that they are still adding to the number of the fortifications. It is stated that the Confederates have several rams in Pocotaligo River, which cause no little uneasiness in regard to our vessels in Port Royal Harbour. It is proposed to place a number of torpedoes across the stream to prevent their egress. Admiral Dahlgren, a short time since, expressed his determination to an officer high in rank to go up to Charleston on the next trial, or else assure himself that the ironclads are unequal to the task. This will enhance the excitement of the conflict, and do much towards settling the dispute as to the amount of work the ironclads are capable of performing. It is believed that James Island is occupied by 5000 Confederate troops. Sullivan Island is supposed to be occupied by about the same number, and in the immediate vicinity of Charleston are quartered 10,000 men, making an aggregate force of about 20,000."

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

The following is President Lincoln's proclamation, calling for 300,000 volunteers:—

Whereas, the term of service of part of the volunteer forces of the United States will expire during the coming year; and whereas, in addition to the men raised by the present draught, it is deemed expedient to obtain 300,000 volunteers to serve for three years or the war, not, however, exceeding three years: now, therefore, I, Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy thereof, and of the militia of the several States when called into actual service, do issue this, my proclamation, calling upon the Governors of the different States to raise and have enlisted into the service of the United States, for the various companies and regiments in the field from their respective States, their quotas of 300,000 men.

I further proclaim that all the volunteers thus called out and duly enlisted shall receive advance pay, premium, and bounty, as heretofore communicated to the Governors of States by the War Department through the Provost-Marshal General's office by special letters.

I further proclaim that all volunteers received under this call, as well as all others not heretofore credited, shall be duly credited, and deducted from the quotas established for the next draught.

I further proclaim that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it by the War Department under this call, then a draught for the deficiency in said quota shall be made in said State, or on the districts of said State, for their due proportion of said quota, and the said draught shall commence on the 5th day of January, 1864.

And I further proclaim that nothing in this proclamation shall interfere with existing orders, or with those which may be issued for the present draught in the States where it is now in progress, or where it has not yet commenced.

The quotas of the States and districts will be assigned by the War Department through the Provost-Marshal General's office, due regard being had for the men heretofore furnished, whether by volunteering or draughting, and the recruiting will be conducted in accordance with such instructions as have been or may be issued by that department.

In issuing this proclamation I address myself not only to the Governors of the several States, but also to the good and loyal people thereof, invoking them to lend their cheerful, willing, and effective aid to the measures thus adopted, with a view to reinforce our victorious armies now in the field, and bring our needful military operations to a prosperous end, thus closing for ever the fountains of sedition and civil war.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 17th day of October, in the year of our Lord 1863, and of the independence of the United States the 88th.

By the President. ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Wm. H. Seward, Secretary of State.

Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation calling upon all classes in New York State earnestly to assist in furnishing the States' quota of volunteers. He asserts that the Federal military situation in Virginia and Tennessee was most critical; that the armies were threatened with serious disaster for want of adequate force; and declares that it was the duty of all citizens, and that he should expect it of them, as well as of all State officials, to give efficient and cheerful aid in the furtherance of the appeal of the President.

The Governor of New Jersey has urged the people to respond to President Lincoln's call for volunteers.

BANQUET AT NEW YORK TO RUSSIAN OFFICERS.

The New York city banquet to the officers of the Russian fleet took place on the 20th ult., at Astor House. Governor Seymour sent a letter of apology for his absence. Mr. Seward did the same, but promised that, should the Russian fleet come to Washington, he would show that he sympathised with the feelings of respect and good-will entertained by the Common Council and people of New York towards Russia. He suggested, as a toast,

"Health and Honour to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs—not more able in defending the policy of his own country than just and liberal in conducting its relations with the United States."

In the speeches that followed the similarity between the Russian and American empires was dwelt upon, and acts of good-will performed by the officers of the one empire to the other were narrated. Of course, Poland was not mentioned.

BRITISH CONSULS DISMISSED THE CONFEDERATE STATES.

From the South there is one item of intelligence, proving at least that the sympathy with the Confederate cause, of which England is accused by the North, is not rated very highly by the Government of Richmond. President Davis has suspended the British Consuls from their functions, and ordered them to quit the territory as soon as possible. There has long been a popular agitation with this object, which the departure of Mr. Mason may have strengthened. As the Consuls were originally accredited to the Federal Government, it has been a great Southern grievance that they were permitted to discharge their duties in the Southern ports. The plea on which they are now removed—that they had counselled British subjects conscripted into the Confederate armies to throw down their arms whenever they might be brought into action—is immaterial, the act itself having long been foreseen as unavoidable; but it adds one more complication to the general entanglement of American affairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Lincoln has replied to the Missouri delegation that he refused to remove General Schofield. "The commander in Missouri," he said, "is responsible to the President, and not to the Radicals or Conservatives."

There are now twenty-seven journals in Missouri which advocate immediate emancipation.

Secretary Stanton has gone to Tennessee on a tour of inspection.

The New York Supreme Court had refused the motion to remove the action against Mr. Seward for false imprisonment to the Federal Courts, and had denied President Lincoln's power to authorise arbitrary arrests.

Mr. Chase has made a speech in Ohio, in which he declared that Mr. Vallandigham's defeat branded with the lie the saying of the rotten old European monarchies that the American people had no capacity for self-government.

Eighty national banks, with an aggregate capital of 10,340,000 dols., have already been authorised to commence operations in the United States.

The Southern journals are dissatisfied with Earl Russell's speech at Blairgowrie, and exhibit firmer confidence in a friendly interference on the part of France.

According to advices received in Liverpool from New York on the 10th ult., three steamers arrived at New Orleans, all laden with cotton—viz., The Empress, with 2711 bales; the New Orleans, with 444 bales and 804 bags; the Benjamin Franklin, with 170 bales and 40 bags; and the Meteor, with 45 bales; making a total of 3370 bales, and 844 bags. The most important piece of intelligence, however, is that several of the most influential and wealthy planters of Mississippi had taken the oath of allegiance.

The steamer Douro, which was captured last spring by the Federal steamer Quaker City, condemned, sold, and taken to the British provinces, was run ashore on the North Carolina coast, and burnt on the 11th ult., by the Federal steamer Mansemond. The Douro was endeavouring to run the blockade from Wilmington, with a valuable cargo of cotton, tobacco, turpentine, and resin.

A meeting of the local committee of the Social Science Association was held at Edinburgh last week for the purpose of receiving the report of the honorary local secretaries and winding up the affairs of the late congress. Professor Archer read the report, which refers to the gratifying way in which the people of Edinburgh had sustained their reputation for hospitality, and to various bodies and persons to whom the thanks of the association are due—including the hon. general secretary, Mr. G. W. Hastings; and the assistant secretaries, Miss Isa Craig and Mr. Randall. It stated that the working-men's meeting was a feature of special interest, no fewer than 34,000 applications having been received for admission, of which only about 3000 could be gratified, and the order of the meeting, and deep interest taken in the proceedings, were such as to excite the admiration of all. The report concluded by adverting to the great success which had attended the excursions. Mr. Currer, City Treasurer, read the financial report, which stated that the revenue of the general fund from the sale of tickets was £1747 14s.; and the disbursements £708; leaving a balance of £1039. The local subscription fund amounted to £905; and the disbursements to £802; leaving a balance of £102. It was proposed to transmit immediately the sum of £1500 to the association in London. The reports were approved, and votes of thanks were tendered to all who had given their services or in other ways promoted the success of the meeting, special notice being taken of Professor Archer, on whom the great bulk of the work, as the acting local honorary secretary, had devolved. A vote of thanks to the Lord Provost for presiding closed the proceedings.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

FRANCE.—Paris, Nov. 5, Evening.—It is asserted that the tax upon carriages will be abolished, and will not be inserted in the Budget for 1865.

THE SPANISH CORTES.—Madrid, Nov. 5.—Senor Rios Rosas has been elected President of Chamber of Deputies by 160 votes. Ninety votes were given for Senor Mon. Twelve votes were neutral.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Henry Beauchamp-Lygon, Earl Beauchamp, of Powyke, and Madresfield Court, Worcester, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate by his son, the present Earl, power being reserved to his younger son, the Hon. Frederick Lygon, M.P., the executor. The personalty was sworn under £180,000. The deceased nobleman was a General in the Army, Colonel of the 10th Hussars, and Deputy-Lieutenant for Worcestershire. He died on the 8th of September last, at the age of seventy-eight. His Lordship married, in 1824, a daughter of the second Earl of St. Germans, G.C.B. She died in 1835, leaving two sons and two daughters. His son, heretofore Viscount Elmley, of the 1st Life Guards, was M.P. for West Worcestershire, which the deceased Earl had represented for twenty years, and previously member for the county of Worcester twenty-five years. The first Earl represented Worcestershire for thirty years. The testator executed his will in 1861, and two codicils in 1862. To his son and successor he leaves the residue of his personal estate. To his son Frederick he leaves a third of the large sums under his (testator's) marriage settlement, over which his Lordship had the power of apportionment, and bequeaths to his said son Frederick the sum of £46,000, also the plate which his Lordship purchased of the executrix of his brother, the second Earl Beauchamp. To each of his two daughters he has left a third of the property under settlement, leaving also to his daughter, Lady Raglan, the further sum of £10,000 and a like sum of £10,000 to each of her Ladyship's two sons. To a former governess in the family a legacy of £500; also legacies to his coachmen, grooms, and indoor servants.

The will of the Rev. John Duncombe Shafto, M.A., of Buckworth Rectory, Huntingdonshire, Honorary Canon of Durham, was administered to in the London Court on the 10th ult. by his son, John Edward Duncombe Shafto, Esq., no executor being appointed under the will, which is entirely in the testator's handwriting, and was without his signature thereto, saving in the attestation clause. The will bears date April 1, 1863. The personal property was sworn under £20,000. To his wife he bequeaths his furniture, carriages, horses, farming stock, and certain investments and securities, dividing the remainder of his property between her and his children. There is an interesting request in his will as to his burial, in these words:—"It is my wish to be buried in my own churchyard, on the left-hand side as you enter the rectory; to be carried to the grave by six of the oldest and most respectable of my dear parishioners, who are to receive £1 each and their dinner."

The will of James William Casterton, Esq., of Bexley Heath, Kent, and Dalston, Middlesex, was proved in the London Court on the 21st of October, by James Tyrie, Esq., of Bexley Heath, the sole executor, the personal property being sworn under £160,000. The testator died on the 2nd of October last, having executed his will the day previous, bequeathing the whole of his property, of every description, to his sister Alice, the wife of Dr. Nathaniel Rogers.

The will of George Peters Price, Esq., of Oak Hill, Surbiton, Surrey, and of the Stock Exchange, was proved under £50,000 personalty.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The usual weekly meeting of the Central Relief Committee was held on Monday at the Manchester Townhall—Sir James K. Shuttleworth, Bart., in the chair. The honorary secretary reported that £1146 had been received during the past week; and that the balance in the bank was £264,466. One parcel of clothing, two bags of coffee, and one bag of sugar had been received. One bale of clothing had been sent off. Since the statement had been made up £245 had been received from Edinburgh and £278 from Staffordshire. The comparatively large receipts last week were accounted for by a balance of £904 (exclusive of two previous remittances of £500 each) from the Hon. A. Kinnaird, M.P., the treasurer, and the other members of the committee of the Water Colour Painters' fund. Grants to the amount of more than £1000 were made from the general fund. Mr. Farnall's weekly report stated that on the 24th ultimo there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 1255; and, since the 6th of December last, a total decrease of 142,474 has taken place. There were, on the 24th ult., 129,509 persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions; in the corresponding week of 1861, 47,014 persons were so relieved. The total weekly cost of outdoor relief, on the 24th ult., was £8041; in the corresponding week in 1861 it was £2479.

The Mansion House Committee held a meeting yesterday week. The Lord Mayor was in the chair. Mr. Alderman Lawrence, the Lord Mayor Elect, was introduced to the committee, and at their request consented to act as president of the committee of the fund for the ensuing year, and the present Lord Mayor was requested to continue on the committee, and for the future to act as treasurer to the general fund, as well as to the emigration fund, in room of the late Mr. Cubitt, to which he consented. The committee then proceeded to the ordinary business, and made grants amounting to £2130. After the conclusion of the regular business a resolution was passed to the following effect:—"That the committee, having heard with sincere regret of the death of their treasurer, W. Cubitt, Esq., M.P., take that, the first, opportunity to record the high sense they entertained of his business capacity, his goodness of heart, and the earnest attention he at all times gave to the interests of the Mansion House Relief Fund since its formation under his auspices; and that a copy of the above resolution should be presented to his family, as a token of the sympathy of the committee in their deep affliction."

A meeting was held at Edinburgh, on Monday, to wind up the accounts of the Lancashire fund, the Lord Provost presiding. The account submitted showed that the total sum collected by or remitted through the Edinburgh Committee was £35,010, of which £19,045 had been collected within the city of Edinburgh, or £24,519 within the county and city, the amount sent from other parts of Scotland through this committee being £10,491. There had been remitted to the Central Committee in Manchester £34,265, and the expenses of management had been £766, of which £629 was for advertising. Thanks were unanimously tendered to the honorary office-bearers, the speakers expressing gratification with the results of the subscriptions in the district, which had been larger and more universal throughout the community than those to any other benevolent fund ever instituted there.

The Far East, the first vessel of her class having the new system of propulsion by two screws, was launched at Millwall on Saturday.

The expected début of the Countess Batthyani, of the well-known Hungarian family, whose beauty and talent have been for some time the theme of conversation in Paris, took place a few days ago at the Théâtre de la Tour d'Auvergne. She selected Racine's tragedy of "Phèdre" for her first appearance, and assumed the principal character. The Countess seeks in a theatrical career a compensation for the loss of a splendid fortune. This circumstance attracted a most fashionable audience.

An English gentleman declares the following incident occurred at the station of the Painbuza Railroad:—"A Mexican girl—pretty and well dressed—was preparing to alight from the carriage, when a French officer and a Mexican officer in a spic-and-span new uniform, offered their hands to assist her in alighting. The lady said, 'Between an invader and a traitor I prefer the invader,' and gave her hand to the Frenchman. The Mexican started as if he had been shot, his hat fell off, and he stood for some seconds perfectly stupefied."

The crypt of Santa Maria Maggiore, when completed (says a letter from Rome), will be one of the finest in Rome, or the world. Egyptian alabaster, *rosso* and *verde antico*, lapis lazuli, and the richest marbles and metals are employed in the completion of this work, in which it is said the Pope takes an especial interest, as he has decided that his own mortal remains shall be deposited on this spot.

Mr. Daniel Darby, who died a few days ago at Rowley, has bequeathed £10,000 to the Birmingham General Hospital. He couples the gift with the condition that the hospital is to give seventy-five in-patient tickets yearly to the poor of the parishes of Rowley and Hales Owen. The money also comes to the hospital in the shape of £300 a year in Consols, for the purchase of which Mr. Darby left £10,000; the surplus, which will be about £800, to go as an unconditional legacy to the hospital. Besides this £800, the hospital will gain about £100 a year, the difference between the cost of receiving the seventy-five in-patients and the £300 a year thus left to defray the expenses of their maintenance.

The Vicar of Roxwell, Essex, in writing to the *Times*, says:—"In the notice of Miss Yonge's book, in your Impression of the 22nd of October, your reviewer expresses his belief that a Meshach and Abednego might somewhere be found to supplement his 'Shadrach.' Give me leave to inform him that in the registers of this parish I find one Henry Brocas and Sarah, his wife, whose eldest son, Shadrach (1743), was followed in due course by Meshach (1745) and Abednego (1747). Having completed the triumvirate the wife seems to have 'left bearing.' I can trace no record of any further issue. 'Abednego' Brocas grew up to manhood, and married, in spite of his name, which, however, he did not perpetuate." Another correspondent, writing from Openshaw, near Manchester, says:—"With reference to your reviewer's remarks on Miss Yonge's book on "Christian Names," I forward you the names of Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego, sons of Meshach Ashton, of Clayton, near Manchester. The whole have worked for our family the last forty or fifty years, at the Clayton Colliery. Shadrach and Abednego are still there. Meshach was killed in the pit."

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THE DANUBE AND BLACK SEA RAILWAY.

THE PORT OF KUSTENDJIE, THE TERMINUS OF THE RAILWAY ON THE BLACK SEA.

TCHERNAVODA, THE TERMINUS OF THE RAILWAY ON THE DANUBE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE LORD MAYOR ELECT.

ALDERMAN WILLIAM LAWRENCE, who has been chosen by his fellow-citizens to occupy the distinguished position of Chief Magistrate for the ensuing year, is the eldest son of the late Alderman Lawrence, so well known to the leaders of public opinion for the active part he took for nearly thirty years in every movement in the city of London tending to promote the political and social progress of the people. His active participation in public affairs did not, however, withdraw his attention from commercial pursuits, in which he was eminently successful, having founded the firm of William Lawrence and Sons, the well-known builders and contractors, and the owners of many of the valuable new buildings in Cannon-street and its vicinity.

At his death the present Lord Mayor Elect became the senior partner in the firm, the second partner being Alderman James Clarke Lawrence, who has just served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex.

The late Alderman Lawrence represented the ward of Bread-street from 1848 until his death, in 1855. He was also in the commission of the peace for the county of Middlesex, and served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1849-50. The present Lord Mayor Elect was selected by the ward as his father's successor in the Court of Aldermen, and he has won the esteem of his constituents by the able manner in which he has discharged the various duties of Alderman and Sheriff. During his shrievalty, in 1857-8, he had the honour of being present at the marriage of the Prince of Prussia with the Princess Royal. He has been for many years a magistrate for the county of Middlesex, and was appointed by the Common Council to succeed the late Mr. Alderman Cubitt as their representative at the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Possessed of considerable political influence, the Lord Mayor Elect and his family have always supported the Liberal cause, from a conviction that that cause was identified with the progress of liberty in every part of the world. The history of the City affords no other instance of a father and two sons having filled the office of Alderman and having served the office of Sheriff of London and Middlesex, the eldest son being about to fill the high office of chief magistrate of the ancient Corporation of London. The Lord Mayor Elect is a bachelor, and his sister, Miss Lawrence, will be the Lady Mayoress. Remembering the way in which Alderman Lawrence has hitherto discharged his public and private duties, we have no doubt that he will so acquit himself of the duties of his new position as to retain and increase the esteem and regard of his fellow-citizens and uphold the privileges and hospitalities of this ancient Corporation.

Our portrait is taken from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic and Photographic Company.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE WILLIAM LAWRENCE, THE NEW LORD MAYOR OF LONDON.

THE DANUBE AND BLACK SEA RAILWAY.

THE harbour of Kustendjie, on the Black Sea, and the railway connecting it with the Danube—of which Illustrations are given on the preceding page—are examples of British enterprise, having been constructed by an English company for the purpose of opening up the trade of the Danube by giving it a safe access to the sea which should avoid the dangers of its notorious mouths.

For this purpose advantage has been taken of a bend in that river two hundred miles above its mouth, where it approaches within forty miles of the sea. Across the isthmus thus formed a railway has been constructed, and thus a safe and rapid transit of forty miles has been substituted for two hundred miles of tortuous and dangerous navigation through the Delta and seventy miles of sea passage. The line has now been open for about three years, and a considerable part of the Danube trade, besides all the passengers and the mails for Constantinople, pass over it, Constantinople being thus brought within a week's journey from London. That this railway will become the great channel of trade for the countries bordering on the Danube, and will develop the resources of these important districts, may be confidently predicted. Its position, indeed, is such as to render it the main link in a chain of steam communication connecting western and central Europe with the whole south-western part of Asia.

The port of Kustendjie now admits vessels of large size to load alongside quays. This port was, until the company commenced its improvement, little better than an open roadstead.

Kustendjie is highly interesting to the antiquarian. The name, which is a corruption of Constantia, indicates that it was a Roman colony of the time of the Byzantine Emperors. It was, in

CATASTROPHE AT A VILLAGE ON THE LEFT BANK OF THE LAKE OF COMO.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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fact, a place of great military importance, forming the eastern terminus of a rampart ascribed to the Emperor Trajan I., (which was carried across the Dobrudscha, (much in the line of the present railway) as a defence against the Scythian hordes. Its former importance is shown by the blocks of marble columns, friezes, &c., remains of temples and basilicas, which strew the ground. It derives additional interest from occupying the site of Tomos, the reputed place of Ovid's banishment.

The second View represents Tchernavoda, the terminus on the Danube, with the warehouses built by the company for the reception of grain, the steam elevators on the American principle for hoisting the grain out of the vessels, and the crowd of river craft, a picturesque medley of old-fashioned Turkish and Wallachian schleppes and kirlasches, with smart Austrian brigs and schooners.

The railway runs from this point for about twenty-five miles along a valley which was formerly flooded by the Danube whenever the water stood high. This contingency is now prevented by the construction of the dam from which the View is taken. This dam is built with a stone scarp, like a rampart, and is about three quarters of a mile in length.

The operations of the company have, therefore, had the effect of rendering habitable a large tract of formerly useless land. Already the district thus recovered has been in part occupied by large bodies of Tartars from the Crimea fleeing from Russian rule with their cattle, sheep, and camels. Such are the benefits which attend the introduction of British capital and enterprise into a new country: such the advantages which Turkey is now reaping from the confidence which her policy inspires.

CATASTROPHE IN A VILLAGE NEAR THE LAKE OF COMO.

A DISTRESSING accident took place, on the 16th ult., on the left bank of the Lake of Como, at a village just opposite Carrato. The constant rains which fell during the fifteen previous days caused all the streams to be unusually swollen. A spring suddenly burst forth high up on the mountain, at a distance of about 500 feet above the level of the lake, and, rushing down, swept away everything in its course, burying four houses and part of a fifth near to the edge of the water. This occurred soon after midnight, and the disaster was rendered more terrible by thedarkness. No time was lost in searching for the unfortunate sufferers, and some were dragged from their terrible position. Among them were found a mother clasping her infant to her breast, and crying piteously for her husband and two other children, who were afterwards found crushed to death. The exact number of the dead has not been ascertained, but it is believed to be about forty-five persons. Excavations are being energetically pursued by a company of the Bersaglieri (or Italian Rifles). A large house standing quite close to where this accident occurred has remained uninjured, as will be seen by the accompanying Engraving.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 14.

SUNDAY, Nov. 8.—Twenty-third Sunday after Trinity. Death of Milton, 1674. Execution of the heroic Madame Roland at Paris, 1793.
MONDAY, 9.—H.R.H. Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, born, 1841. Lord Mayor's Day, London, 1863.
TUESDAY, 10.—Mohammed born, 570. Establishment of the French Consulate: Bonaparte, Ducos, and Sieyès, 1799. Soult defeated by Hill and Beresford at St. Jean de Luz, 1813.
WEDNESDAY, 11.—St. Martin, Bishop of Tours, died 400. Accession of Luis I., present King of Portugal, 1861. Half Quarter: New Moon 7h. 59m. a.m.
THURSDAY, 12.—Ratification of the Treaty of Zurich, proposing the establishment of an Italian Confederation headed by the Pope, 1859.
FRIDAY, 13.—St. Britius, or Brice: lived about 432. Massacre of the Danes in England by order of Ethelred II., 1002. Henry VIII., of his "Royal liberality and goodness," permits Mathews's Bible to be read in private houses, 1539. Submarine telegraph between Dover and Calais opened, 1851.
SATURDAY, 14.—Death of the Emperor Justinian, promulgator of the "Institutes," 565. Defeat of the French at Witepsk by the Russian General Wittgenstein, 1812. Achille Fould made the French Minister of Finance, inaugurating a new system, 1861.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 53	—	0 17	0 27	0 38	1 17	1 36	1 56	2 16	2 35	2 54	3 15	3 34	3 56

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10 A.M.
		Inches	°	°		0-10		°		Miles	Inches
Oct.	28	29·631	47·9	47·0	·97	6	41·5	54·3	S. SSW. SW.	95	·060
	29	29·308	49·0	44·9	·87	7	42·2	54·3	S. SSW.	364	·118
	30	29·200	46·1	43·9	·93	7	42·8	53·6	S. W.	475	·146
	31	29·499	45·8	34·0	·66	2	39·8	50·9	WSW SW.	570	·469
Nov.	1	..	..	..	..	..	37·8	48·6	..	358	·003
	2	28·592	43·9	39·5	·85	9	39·6	48·4	WSW.	457	·777
	3	29·755	47·8	44·6	·89	10	37·8	52·5	SW.	388	·056

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·656	29·428	29·380	28·495	..	29·915	29·853
Temperature of Air	50·7°	48·3°	49·8°	48·1°	..	44·3°	43·5°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	48·7°	45·8°	47·0°	43·1°	..	42·3°	40·6°
Direction of Wind	S.	S.	S.	WSW.	..	WSW.	SW.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1863.

MR. CHASE, the American Finance Minister, may have his own private ideas as to the state of the war—we know that Finance Ministers have occasional crotchets—but it is very difficult for a person who does not read telegrams in a non-natural sense to coincide with that gentleman in the statement that the Confederates are vanquished, or, as he puts it, that "the rebellion is virtually crushed." That he intends it shall be, if possible, is conceivable, although the tortuous course of several leading politicians in the North makes it almost dangerous to assert positively that they desire anything except a continuance of a state of things that keeps them in office and enriches the most worthless, greedy, and ignorant part of the mercantile community. But, assuming that Mr. Chase would like to see President Davis and Mr. Benjamin in La Fayette, and the South electing members to be sent to Washington under escort with orders to shoot a deserting legislator, we can justify his declaration only upon the principles of our courts of equity—namely, that a man is held to have done that which he intended to do. In this sense Mr. Chase, like Tom Thumb, may be allowed to say,

Rebellion 's dead, and now I'll go to breakfast.

But, regarded from the ordinary point of view, "rebellion" does not seem to be so dead as Mr. Chase may wish it. In "Cymbeline" the boastful Prince Cloten says that his antagonist would not stand his ground. "No," observed a courtier, aside; "but he fled forward, and towards your face." This is something like the way in which General Lee is flying before the retiring Federals. Early in the week the Federal organs in England were proving in the most triumphant manner that Lee had entirely failed in all that he intended to do, of which they had much better information than either Rosecranz, or, indeed, himself, and that his retreat across the Rappahannock must be held to be a throwing up of the sponge. But Lee seems not to have been completely in accord with his friends here, for the latest news, up to the time at which these lines are written, is that he has again come over the river, beaten the Federal cavalry with heavy loss, and then advanced to attack them again. "The object of his movement," says the New York message piteously, "is unknown." This is probable enough, but if one might hazard a guess, the object is not that of throwing down his arms and asking terms a little milder than those clerical ones which menaced two kinds of fires to the Confederates and their leaders. Moreover, Longstreet has reinforced Bragg, news which must be agreeable to General Meade; and it is said that the Confederates have made an incursion into Kentucky. Now, Mr. Chase may say that rebellion is dead, but "three great oaths (and the Northern clergy are so strong in this department that if you did not know they were preaching you would think they were swearing) will scarcely make that believed," if we may quote from the adventures of Parolles, a gentleman whose name constantly occurs to us in connection with Federal narratives. When we have added that two Confederate divisions had been detached from the front at Chattanooga and were moving on the Federal left, we have made a slight and unnecessary addition to the difficulty which we seem to see in the case of the great manufacturer of greenbacks.

But what the Federals cannot do in the field they certainly effect at the polling-booth. We may interpolate here, by-the-way, the curious admission by the Federal press that the vaunted "secrecy" of the ballot system in America is all nonsense, and that the ballot is simply a machine for enabling votes to be taken "rapidly" and with "precision"—a point which will be useful to Mr. Berkeley in his next monologue. We proceed to allow that at certain elections, especially that one which terminated in the signal defeat of Mr. Vallandigham, the Government has obtained victories of a very complete nature. Whether it was quite worth while to win by such majorities at the price which the newspapers say has been paid—viz., the sending away enormous bodies of soldiers from the army to the poll, and thereby making it easier for the Confederates to beat the crippled leader of the North—is a question for Mr. Lincoln himself, who may be supposed to know whether it is more desirable to have a strong vote or a strong army. But, as Mr. Chase states that the defeat of Mr. Vallandigham will cause "great trouble" in England, we are bound to say that this awful event has caused the utmost dismay here. The Queen has returned to Windsor Castle to be near Lord Russell, the Bank has raised its rate of discount, Admiral Fitzroy has ordered the top cone to be hoisted at the summit of the storm-drum, and the porpoise at the Zoological Gardens has died of grief and fear. In the interest of truth we freely, and at the expense of our national character for courage, present these facts to the Federal newspapers, which have based arguments against us upon incidents far less referable to the matters with which the ingenious scribes have linked them.

As for the Russo-Yankee alliance, the subject is too terrible for calm contemplation. The speeches at the New York banquet have been indorsed by a Moscow journal, which states that the Russian fleet has been sent to America in order to be ready to menace the commerce of France and England, in the event of hostilities. We can only be pleased with the modesty which limits the menace to the mercantile marine, and does not presume to say that the Russian fleet has the slightest idea of coming into collision with our ships of war or the Emperor's. The Sebastopol lesson has not been given in vain, and the Russian Minister of Marine has arrived at the discovery that the prime object of a ship is not the being sunk with expedition. But it will be time enough to talk about this sort of thing when hostilities do break out; and then, as we have a few vessels in the western waters, it will be for the Commanders on those stations to decide which ship he can best spare to tow the Russian fleet into Portsmouth, to be refitted for her Majesty. Englishmen are the last people to swagger, but a menace from Russia on the seas is almost too ludicrous. The hen in the fable, who insisted on swimming because she had wings and feathers like ducks, and urged that—

If my beak is pointed, and their beaks are round,
Is that any reason why I should be drowned?

but came to grief, notwithstanding this irrefragable statement, is the only illustration that occurs to us of Russia taking command of the seas. We hold her myriads of whiskered Pandours and of fierce Hussars in due respect, and we unaffectedly admire the courage of her soldiers; but she is not, to use Mr. Lincoln's elegant image, "webfooted," *and we are.*

Leaving Mr. Chase and his peculiar views of death, and the terrible alliance between the Czar Lincoln and the President Alexander, we must note that the South has been taking action in a way which Mr. Benjamin has justified at enormous length, and which really does seem to require a good deal of defending. The South has pressed—observe—pressed, a great many subjects of the Queen and of the Emperor of the French into the Confederate ranks. This act is notoriously an offence against us and the French. But, as we do not as yet recognise the authority which has sanctioned it, we have no one to remonstrate with, except that, by Mr. Chase's logic, we should have a right to demand satisfaction of Mr. Lincoln, ruler of the South as well as the North. No, we have not done this; and, as our Consuls and those of the French have advised the pressed men not to slaughter Mr. Lincoln's soldiers, but to throw down their arms, Mr. Davis has ordered the Consuls to leave the Southern Confederacy directly. These gentlemen are accredited to President Lincoln, not to Mr. Davis, of course, and can be thrust out only by the strong arm. The act may be justified by those who lay no claim to impartiality, but it appears to us to be a vicious consequence of a vicious beginning. But, as in the case of the "pressing," to whom is Earl Russell to appeal? Mr. Lincoln is not chargeable with the blame, and we do not know any person of the name of Davis at present, though he is most anxious for an introduction. Of course, if we pleased, we could, with the full concurrence of Washington, reinforce the besiegers of Charleston, and serve out a little Japan justice; but we apprehend that Earl Russell will not see his way to this adaptation of our Oriental habits, though the cases are curiously alike, and the Mikado Lincoln has no more command over Prince Davis than the spiritual Japanese Emperor has over President Satzuma. We imagine that the Consuls will remove, and the matter be left in abeyance until larger matters are settled. There is an Imperial speech to be made in a few hours from our writing, and that will give France and England something else to think about than their Consuls.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle in good health.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the grounds adjacent to the castle. On the same day the Queen inspected a party of non-commissioned officers and soldiers of the Ceylon Rifle Regiment, previous to their return to Ceylon. Colonel Carleton, Field Officer in Brigade Waiting, attended with the soldiers at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and Prince William of Prussia, attended by Baroness Von Dobeneck and Major-General Hon. A. N. Hood, drove out.

On Wednesday Prince and Princess Christian of Denmark and Princess Dagmar visited the Queen at the castle. Subsequently her Majesty, attended by the Countess of Caledon and Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, went to London and honoured the Duchess Dowager of Hamilton and the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland with a visit at their respective residences, returning to Windsor Castle in the afternoon.

The Queen and the members of the Royal family take daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the castle. The Court will continue at Windsor Castle until the 16th of December, when the Queen will leave for Osborne, where her Majesty intends to remain about three weeks and afterwards return to Windsor.

The Countess of Caledon has succeeded Lady Churchill as Lady in Waiting. The Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Harriet Pakpps are the Maids of Honour; Lord Rivers the Lord in Waiting; and Colonel F. Seymour the Groom in Waiting. Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby have succeeded Lord Charles Fitzroy and Colonel the Hon. A. Hardinge as Equerries in Waiting to the Queen.

Lady Bloomfield has arrived at the castle.

Viscount Palmerston had an audience of the Queen on Wednesday.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham.

On Saturday last the Prince, Prince Christian, the Duke of St. Albans, Earl Granville, and the gentlemen in waiting went out shooting. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar walked and drove out. Prince Frederick, attended by Captain Lund, arrived at Sandringham.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, Prince and Princess Christian, Princess Dagmar, the Duke of St. Albans, Earl Granville, Admiral Seymour, and the ladies and gentlemen in waiting attended Divine service in the church of Sandringham. The Rev. G. B. Moxon and the Rev. R. W. Pearse were the officiating clergymen. Subsequently the Duke of St. Albans, Earl Granville, and Captain Grey left Sandringham for London.

On Monday the Prince, Prince Christian, and Prince Frederick went out shooting. The Princess, Princess Christian, and Princess Dagmar walked in the grounds adjacent to the hall.

On Tuesday Prince and Princess Christian, Prince Frederick, and Princess Dagmar, attended by Captain Castenschjold, Captain Lund, and the Countess Reventlow, took leave of the Prince and Princess, and left Sandringham for London. The Prince and Princess accompanied their Royal Highnesses to Wolferton station.

On Wednesday the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia arrived at Sandringham, on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

Major Teesdale has succeeded Captain Grey as Equerry in Waiting on the Prince.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia arrived at Inverary from the north, at five o'clock on Friday afternoon, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Argyll. Their Royal Highnesses, on their way from Dalmally, were met by the Marquis of Lorne and Lord Walter Campbell, who conducted them to the castle, where the Royal guests were warmly welcomed. The Crown Prince and Princess remained the guests of the Duke and Duchess until Monday, when they took their departure for Edinburgh, proceeding by the route through Glen Crow, Tarbet, on the banks of Loch Lomond, and Balloch. Thence their Royal Highnesses travelled by the 4.10 train on the Dumbartonshire Railway, and arrived at the Waverley station shortly after seven o'clock, when they were received by Prince Alfred, Prince William of Hesse, and the Lord Provost. The Royal party immediately drove to Slaney's Hotel.

The Crown Prince and Princess left Edinburgh by the Scottish North-Eastern Railway at a quarter-past ten o'clock on Tuesday night, en route for Sandringham. Shortly after leaving the North Bridge station the train narrowly escaped an accident. A goods-train had got off the line, and a portion of the footboard of the carriage containing their Royal Highnesses' attendants was broken off. Fortunately the train was going at a slackened speed. The train was, in consequence of this circumstance, delayed two hours. Upon the arrival of the train at Peterborough the Crown Prince and

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Princess proceeded to the Great Northern Hotel, and, after partaking of refreshments, their Royal Highnesses walked into the city and inspected the cathedral and other places of interest. The Crown Prince and Princess resumed their journey by the half-past eleven train on the Great Eastern Railway, and arrived at Wolferton at twenty-five minutes past one. Their Royal Highnesses were met at the station by the Prince and Princess of Wales. The Royal party proceeded to Sandringham in a waggonet and pair of greys, driven by the Prince of Wales.

It is expected that the visit of the Crown Prince and Princess to Sandringham will extend to about a fortnight.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF HESSE.

The Prince and Princess Louis of Hesse and the infant Princess Victoria left Buckingham Palace on Saturday last for Dover, en route for the Continent.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood. His Royal Highness attended Divine service on Sunday in the High Church, Edinburgh. The Rev. Dr. M'Letchie officiated.

Prince William of Hesse attended the anniversary services in connection with the German Church, in the Upper Queen-street Hall. The services were conducted by the Rev. J. Blumenreich.

It is understood that Prince Alfred will form a matrimonial alliance with a Princess of the House of Oldenburg.

Prince and Princess Christian and Princess Dagmar, after paying a visit to the Queen at Windsor Castle, left the Victoria station at half-past three o'clock on Wednesday, and proceeded by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway to Dover, where their Royal Highnesses immediately embarked on board a special steamer (the Breeze), en route for Denmark.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge and the Earl of Mountcharles have left town to join the shooting party at Major-General Hall's seat, in Cambridgeshire.

Their Serene Highnesses Prince and Princess Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived at their residence in Portland-place a few days since, from a tour of visits in the North.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer arrived in town on Wednesday from New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have left town for Hitchingbroke House, Huntingdonshire, on a visit to the Earl of Sandwich.

The Duke of Montrose has arrived at his residence in Belgrave-square, from Buchanan House, Dumbarton, N.B.

The Marchioness of Londonderry arrived at her mansion in Grosvenor-square on Saturday last from St. Leonards-on-Sea.

The Count and Countess de Flahault returned on Thursday to Coventry House from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Abercorn at Beardesert.

The Earl and Countess of Dartmouth left town on Saturday last for their seat, Patshull Hall, Birmingham.

The Earl of Listowel has arrived in Belgrave-square from visiting Lord and Lady Alfred Paget, at their seat in Norfolk.

Viscount Palmerston arrived in town on Wednesday from his seat, Broadlands, Hants.

Great preparations have been made at Thornham Hall, Suffolk, for the coming of age of the Hon. John Major Henniker, eldest son of Lord and Lady Henniker, which will take place this day (Saturday).

MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—**The marriage of the Marquis** of Tullibardine, only son of his Grace the Duke of Athole, and Louisa, eldest daughter of Sir Thomas Moncreiffe, Bart., of Moncreiffe, was celebrated on Thursday week at Moncreiffe House, Bridge of Earn, the residence of the bride's father. Among the bride's presents was a magnificent Indian shawl, the gift of the Queen.——Count Kisseleff, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Russia at Rome, will shortly repair to Paris, where his marriage will take place with Mdme. the Princess Ruspoli, of Rome, widow of the Duke Marino Torlonia.——The marriage of the Hon. Robert Bourke, son of the Earl of Mayo, with Lady Susan Ramsay, will take place on or about the 20th inst. at the chapel in Lambeth Palace.

The Cambridge authorities have determined to admit women to the competitive examination for the degree of A.A. in that University.

The authorities of the Royal Academy have determined that female students shall not be admitted to their schools.

The letter in the *Observer*, purporting to have been written by the Earl of Leitrim, of which the substance was given in a small portion of our Impression this week, is declared by the *Dublin Mail* to be a forgery.

The 101st Regiment is now encamped at Abbottabad, India (of which an Engraving is given in our present Number), having been sent up from Rawul Pindee and placed under the orders of Sir N. Chamberlain on account of the recent disturbances on the frontier by the "Sitanis."

The ordinary session of the Assembly des États of the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg was opened on the 28th ult. by Prince Henri of the Low Countries, the Lieutenant representative of the King Grand Duke.

Accounts from San Domingo received in Paris assert that the insurgents have actually proclaimed a republic, and already requested the recognition of England, France, and their neighbour Hayti.

The Elector of Hesse-Cassel has displayed his wonted insolence towards the representatives of his unfortunate subjects. The Hessian Diet was closed on Saturday evening, after the members had been kept waiting for some hours because the Elector refused to sanction the customary message giving the Sovereign's assent to the bills passed during the Session. The Elector coolly went to the theatre, where his Ministers tendered him their resignations, and where he at length consented to give his assent to the bills, but persisted in declining to make the usual speech.

Two hundred and thirteen millions of eggs have been brought into this country in the nine months terminated on the 30th of September last year, against one hundred and seventy-seven millions in the corresponding period of last year. By the end of the year, according to a fair estimate, the supplies will have reached two hundred and seventy-five millions, a number 25 per cent in advance of the importations in 1862, when only 108¼ millions were entered at the various custom-houses of the United Kingdom.

The proprietors of the Great Eastern have made up their minds to give their noble ship another opportunity of paying her way. At a meeting held on Tuesday it was decided to make an effort to raise a further sum of £60,000, and to send the ship on a long voyage—to India or Australia—which, it is hoped, will prove more remunerative than the ruinous trips to New York.

At the meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works, yesterday week, it was resolved to contribute half the cost of an improvement in Mansion House-street from the funds of the board. It was proposed that two thirds of the cost should be contributed, but that was overruled. At the same meeting several communications in reference to the metropolitan sewage were referred to the Drainage Committee.

On Monday the department of the Post Office Savings Banks devoted to the transaction of the general business and correspondence of the Post Office Savings Banks in the metropolis and provinces, now amounting to upwards of 2800, was removed, by order of the Postmaster-General, from the Money Order Office in St. Martin's-le-Grand, which was found inadequate for the increasing business, to new and extensive premises in St. Paul's-church-yard, on the south-west side of the cathedral.

The Act for the Regulation of Bakehouses has come into force, and Dr. Letheby, the medical officer of the city of London, has just made a report to the Commissioners of Sewers of the results of an inspection which he has made of the bakehouses in the City. He finds that within the City limits there are 140 bakehouses, in which 364 boys and men and one woman are employed. Of the bakehouses, 101 are underground, the others being on a level with the street; 57 were in a filthy condition, these being mainly in the eastern and northern districts. In only one case was the bakehouse used as a sleeping-place. The young people under the age of eighteen employed were not in any case allowed to work between the hours of nine at night and five in the morning. Steps were ordered to be taken to enforce compliance with the regulations of the Act of Parliament where they are infringed.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has returned the following reply to the address presented to him by the gentry at Galway:—"Castle Howard, Oct. 30.—My Lords and Gentlemen,—I cannot fail to feel deeply touched and gratified by the terms of the address which you have been pleased to transmit to me. Any want of hospitality was certainly the last contingency to which I could expect to be exposed upon the soil of Ireland. Nor could I doubt the high spirit of loyalty which pervades the genial and generous county of Galway. I have only to regret that I felt myself bound, in my representative capacity, to notice the occurrence to which you refer more seriously than might otherwise have been necessary. I feel glad to have this opportunity of stating that some accounts I have seen of the event in question scarcely do justice to the persons who were assembled at the hotel. I could discern, on their part, no demonstration of any feeling but of respect, and, I will add, of regret. I have the honour to be, my Lords and Gentlemen, your very faithful and grateful servant.—(Signed) CARLISLE.—To the Marquis of Clanricarde, K.P., &c."

OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

(By Telegram through Mr. Reuter's Office.)

The French Chambers were opened at one o'clock on Thursday, by the Emperor, who delivered the following Speech:—

MESSIEURS LES SENATEURS,
MESSIEURS LES DEPUTES.

The annual assembling of the great bodies of the State is always a happy occasion, which brings together men devoted to the public welfare, and permits the manifestation of the truth to the country. The freedom of our mutual communications calms anxieties and strengthens our resolutions. I give you, welcome, then. The Legislative Body has been renewed for the third time since the foundation of the Empire; and for the third time, in spite of some local disagreements, I have only to congratulate myself upon the result of the elections. You have all taken the same oath of allegiance to me. It answers for your concurrence. Our duty is to do the business of the country promptly and well, remaining faithful to the Constitution which has given us eleven years of prosperity, and which you have sworn to maintain.

The exposé of home affairs will show you that, in spite of the forced stagnation in certain branches of labour, progress has not slackened. Our industry has contended with advantage against foreign competition, and the fears excited by the Treaty of Commerce with England have vanished before undeniable facts. Our exports in the first months of the year 1863, compared with those of the corresponding months of the year 1862, have increased by 233,000,000f. During the same period the movement of maritime navigation has exceeded the figure of the preceding epoch by 175,000 tons, 136,000 of which were under the French flag. The abundant harvest of this year is a blessing of Providence which ought to ensure a cheaper subsistence to the population. It shows also the prosperity of our agriculture. Public works have been pursued with activity. About 1000 kilometres of new railway lines have been opened. Our ports, our rivers, our canals, our roads, have continued to improve. The Session having commenced sooner than usual, the report of the Minister of Finance has not yet been published. It will be shortly. You will see from it that, although our hopes have not been completely realised, the revenue has followed an ascending course, and that without extraordinary resources we have met the expenses occasioned by the wars in Mexico and Cochin-China. I must point out to you several reforms considered necessary—among others, the decrees relative to the liberty of the baking trade, that which makes the maritime inscription less onerous to the population of the coasts, the project which modifies the law as to coalitions of the working men, and that which suppresses the exclusive privileges of theatres. I have also directed a law to be prepared destined to increase the privileges of the general and communal councils, and to remedy the excesses of centralisation; in fact, to simplify administrative formalities and to soften the legislation applicable to classes worthy of all our solicitude. This will be a progress with which you will desire to associate yourselves. You will also have to occupy yourselves with the sugar question, which requires to be decided by firmer legislation. The project submitted to the Council of State has for its object to grant to indigenous products the facility of exportation enjoyed by other productions. A law as to registration will abolish the double decime, and will replace that surtax by a more just imposition. In Algeria, in spite of the anomaly which subjects the same populations, the one to the civil power, the other to the military power, the Arabs have understood how much the French domination was restorative and equitable, without the Europeans having had less confidence in the protection of the Government. Our ancient colonies have seen the barriers restricting their transactions disappear; but circumstances have not been favourable to the development of commerce. The recent establishment of a credit institution will, I hope, bring about the amelioration of its condition. In the midst of these material cares nothing that concerns religion, the mind, or morality has been neglected. Religious works of benevolence, the arts, the sciences, and public instruction have received numerous encouragements. Since 1848 the children at school have increased by one fourth. At present nearly five millions of children (a third gratuitously) are received in the primary school; but our efforts ought not to slacken, seeing that 600,000 are still deprived of instruction. An impulse has been given to high-class studies in secondary schools, in which special education is being reorganised. Such is, gentlemen, the summary of what we have already done, and what we still intend to do.

Assuredly, the prosperity of our country would make more rapid progress if political anxieties did not trouble it; but in the life of nations unforeseen and inevitable events happen, which ought to be looked at without fear and supported without weakness. Of this number are the American war, the forced occupation of Mexico and Cochin-China, and the insurrection in Poland. Distant expeditions, the objects of so many criticisms, have not been the execution of a premeditated plan; the force of events has brought them about, and yet they are not to be regretted. How, in fact, should we develop our commerce if, on the one hand, we renounced all influence in America; and if, on the other, in the presence of the vast territories occupied by the Spaniards and the Dutch, France alone remained without possessions in the seas of Asia. We have conquered in Cochin-China, which, without tying us down to the difficulties of local government, will permit us to develop the immense resources of those countries and civilise them by commerce.

In Mexico, after an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and sailors has overcome, we have seen the population receive us as liberators. Our efforts will not have been in vain, and we shall be largely recompensed for our sacrifices when the destinies of that country, which will owe to us its regeneration, shall have been placed in the hands of a Prince whose intelligence and qualifications render him worthy of so noble a mission. Have, then, faith in our enterprises beyond the sea. Commenced to vindicate our honour, they will terminate by the triumph of our interests; and if prejudiced minds cannot discern how much fertility is contained in the seeds planted for the future, do not let us allow them to defame the glory acquired, so to speak, at the two extremities of the world—at Pekin and at Mexico.

The Polish question demands more explanation. When the insurrection in Poland broke out the Governments of Russia and France were on the best terms. Since the peace the great European questions have found them in agreement, and I do not hesitate to declare that during the Italian War, as in the annexation of Nice and Savoy, the Emperor has given me the most sincere and cordial support. This good understanding demanded caution; and it has been necessary for me to believe the Polish cause very popular in France, so as not to hesitate to compromise one of the first alliances of the Continent, and to raise my voice in favour of a nation rebellious in the eyes of Russia, but in ours the heirs of a right inscribed in history and in treaties. Nevertheless, this question touches upon the most important European interests. It could not be treated singly by France. An offence to our honour or a menace to our frontiers only imposes upon us the duty of acting without previous concert. It became thus necessary, as at the epoch of the events in the East and in Syria, to come to an understanding with the Powers which had to pronounce upon reasons and rights like our own. The Polish insurrection, upon which its duration impressed a national character, awakened sympathies everywhere; and the object of diplomacy was to draw to this cause as many adhesions as possible, in order to bring the whole weight of the opinion of Europe to bear upon Russia. This almost unanimous concurrence of desires appeared to us the most proper means to persuade the Cabinet of St. Petersburg.

Unhappily, our disinterested counsels have been interpreted as an intimidation, and the course of England, Austria, and France, in place of putting a stop to the conflict, has only embittered it. On both sides excesses are committed which in the name of humanity are equally to be deplored. What remains to be done? Are we reduced to the only alternative of war or silence? No. Without resorting to arms, and without being silenced, one means remains to us. That is, to submit the Polish cause to a European tribunal. Russia has already declared that a conference, in which all the other questions which agitate Europe would be discussed, would in nothing wound her dignity. Let us take note of this declaration. May it serve to extinguish, once for all, the ferment of disorders ready to burst out on all sides; and from the disquiet of Europe, everywhere agitated by the elements of dissolution, may there spring a new era of order and peace! Is not the moment come to reconstruct upon a new basis the edifice undermined by time and destroyed piecemeal by revolutions? Is it not urgent to reorganise by new conventions what is irrevocably accomplished, and to carry out by common agreement what the peace of the world demands? The treaties of 1815 have ceased to exist. The force of events has overturned them, or tends to overturn them, almost everywhere. They have been broken in Greece, in Belgium, in France, in Italy, as upon the Danube. Germany agitates to change them; England has generously modified them by the cession of the Ionian Islands, and Russia tramples them under foot at Warsaw. In the midst of this successive alteration of the fundamental European pact ardent passions are excited, and at the south, as at the north, powerful interests demand a solution. What, then, can be more legitimate and more sensible than to assemble the Powers of Europe in a Congress in which self-interests and resistance would disappear before a supreme arbitration? What more conformable to the ideas of the epoch, to the wishes of the greatest number, than to address the conscience, the reason of statesmen of all countries, and say to them:—"The prejudices, the rancour which divide us, have they not already lasted too long? Shall the jealous rivalries of the great Powers hinder for ever the progress of civilisation? Shall we always cherish mutual distrust by exaggerated armaments? Shall our most precious resources be indefinitely exhausted in a vain display of our forces? Shall we eternally maintain a state which is neither peace with its security nor war with its chances of success? Let us no longer give a factitious importance to the subversive spirit of extreme parties in opposing by narrow calculations the legitimate aspirations of peoples. Let us have the courage to substitute for a diseased and precarious condition a stable and regular situation, although it should cost us sacrifices. Let us meet together without a preconceived system, without exclusive ambition, animated by the sole thought of establishing an order of things founded henceforth on the well-understood interest of Sovereigns and peoples?" This appeal, I believe, will be understood by all; a refusal would lead to the supposition of the existence of secret projects which shun the light of day. But although the proposition should not be unanimously agreed to, it would have the immense advantage of having indicated to Europe where lies danger, where lies safety. Two paths are open. The one conducts to progress by conciliation and peace, the other, sooner or later, leads fatally to war by the obstinate maintenance of a past which is rolling away.

You know now, Gentlemen, the language which I propose to hold to Europe. Approved by you, with the sanction of public assent, it cannot fail to be listened to, since I speak in the name of France.

[The above telegram was transmitted by the Submarine Telegraph Company in the short space of one hour.]

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The church of All Saints, Renhold, Beds, was on Thursday week reopened for Divine service after undergoing a complete restoration.

On the 27th ult. the church of All Saints, Allesley, in the diocese of Worcester, was reopened, after having undergone a thorough restoration and considerable enlargement.

The consecration of the new Garrison Church at Woolwich was performed on Monday by the Bishop of London, who also preached. We shall illustrate the ceremony next week. An Engraving of the church has appeared.

The new chapel at the workhouse of the Woodstock Union, Oxfordshire, lately built by the subscriptions of the guardians and others, from the gratuitous designs of Mr. Street, diocesan architect, was consecrated yesterday week by the Lord Bishop of the diocese.

The Bishop of Oxford laid the foundation-stone of the new church (All Saints') in the parish of St. Mary the Virgin, Reading, on Saturday to be erected by subscription. The site is the gift of the Conservative Land Society, and the architect is Mr. J. P. St. Aubyn.

On Tuesday week the parish church of Kington, Hereford-shire, was reopened for Divine service. The church, which has been under repair for the last two years, consists of a nave and chancel in the Early English style. The restoration has been done at a cost slightly exceeding £2000.

The valuable service of plate for the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Broughton, Manchester, referred to in our last Number, was presented by Miss Harter (not Carter, as the name was misprinted), of Broughton Hall, in memory of her deceased father.

On Tuesday evening the leading members of the congre-gation of St. Bartholomew's Church, Gray's-inn-road, presented a testimonial of respect to the Rev. John Green, M.A., upon his retirement from the curacy after six years of labour. The testimonial comprised a handsome medallion clock, with perpetual calendar, a silver communion-service, and a gold watch.

On Tuesday a portion of the Royal Chapel in Windsor Great Park was consecrated by the Bishop of Oxford, assisted by the Rev. J. J. Blount, Vicar of Old Windsor. The chapel has been enlarged and renovated, a magnificent stained-glass window, in memory of her late Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, having been placed over the altar by command of her Majesty.

In consequence of the dangerous condition of St. David's Cathedral it has been inspected by Mr. Gilbert Scott, the architect, who has prepared a report, in which he estimates the cost of its restoration at £10,000. This report has just been laid before a public meeting of the inhabitants of Carmarthenshire held at Carmarthen. The Bishop of the diocese presided, and a committee was appointed for the purpose of raising subscriptions.

The newly-restored church of Welton, Yorkshire, was reopened on Wednesday week, when prayers were said by the Vicar, the Rev. T. B. Paget, and the service, at which there was no sermon, was followed by a confirmation by the Archbishop of York. The cost of the restorations, which have been carried out by Mr. G. G. Scott, architect, amounts to about £3000, the whole of which, with the exception of certain presents, has been defrayed by Miss Bradley.

The parish church of Westbury, having been thoroughly restored, was reopened for Divine service yesterday week. The work of restoration (which comprises new roofs and paving to the whole church, new windows, altar, font, and stone pulpit, and open seats, all free and unappropriated) was carried out under the superintendence of Mr. G. E. Street. The church will hold 230, fifty sittings being gained by the substitution of open seats in the place of high pews.

In the Townhall, Newport, on Wednesday week, the Lord Bishop of the diocese presided at a meeting of the Llandaff Church Extension Society, the funds of which have been inadequate to meet the increasing necessities of the various populous districts in the diocese. In the course of an address his Lordship said he had written to General Knollys, trusting that the society would be brought under the notice of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, and he was happy to say that he had received a most satisfactory reply, which not only expressed a gratifying amount of interest in the society, but was evidently the deliberate expression of the Prince's personal feelings. The letter was then read, promising a donation of fifty guineas, and stating his Royal Highness's anxious desire to assist the objects of the Landaff society in any way that lay in his power.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—**The Rev. J. Bateman,** Rector of North Cray, to be Hon. Canon in Canterbury Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. W. Bartram to Shaincote; Rev. T. G. Beaumont to Chelmondiston; Rev. B. King to Avebury, Wilts; Rev. J. H. Pullen to Ryton-upon-Dunsmore; Rev. J. B. Reade to Bishopsbourne, Canterbury; Rev. J. L. Ross to St. George's-in-the-East; Rev. C. G. Wodehouse to Larling, Norfolk. *Vicarages:* The Rev. T. Bull to Sibbertoft; Rev. R. W. Hiley to Weighin. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. G. Hervey to St. Chad, Haggerston; Rev. A. Hill to St. George's, Leicester; Rev. W. G. Horton to St. Andrews, Wilmcote; Rev. S. W. Mungin to St. Columba, Haggerston; Rev. F. A. Rodd to Hayfield; Rev. W. R. Sharpe to St. Augustine, Haggerston; Rev. J. Swinbourne to St. Paul, Bethnal-green. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. C. Penny, D.D., Head Master of the Grammar School, Crewkerne, and Domestic Chaplain to Earl Poulett, to be Domestic Chaplain to Lord Raglan. *Curacies:* The Rev. W. P. A. Campbell to Beaudesart, near Henley-in-Arden; Rev. J. Farmer to Aston Episcopi and Broughton Hutchett; Rev. H. S. Fullagar to Packington, near Coventry; Rev. F. G. Griffiths to Bredicot with Tibberton; Rev. C. G. Hutchins to Holy Trinity and St. Mary's, Guilford; Rev. W. Langley to Wymondham, near Oakham.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—**At Cambridge** on Wednesday the Rev. Dr. Cookson, Master of St. Peter's College, was elected *(nem. con.)* to the office of Vice-Chancellor for the ensuing academical year. The Lord Bishop of Lincoln (D.D. Oxon) was admitted *ad eundem gradum*. At a congregation, on Thursday week, a grace passed the senate establishing the new professorship of political economy, and endowing it with a stipend of £300 a year. It was non-placeted, but carried by 98 to 40. At the same congregation the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Sidney, the Master of Caius, Professor Thompson, Professor Liveing, Mr. C. Babington, St. John's; Mr. Fuller, Emmanuel; and Mr. E. H. Perowne, Corpus Christi, were appointed a syndicate to consider whether the University shall accept the conditional offer of the magnificent collection of coins of the late Mr. Leake, of St. John's, and to devise means by which the price of the collection (£5000) may be raised.

The winter session of the University of Edinburgh was publicly opened in the Music Hall on Monday, with an inaugural address by Principal Sir David Brewster. The learned Principal was accompanied on the platform by their Royal Highnesses Prince Alfred and Prince William of Hesse, the members of the Senatus Academicus, and the University Court. Their Royal Highnesses, who received a most enthusiastic welcome from the audience, occupied seats at the right hand of Sir David Brewster during the delivery of the address. Among those on the platform were Lord Llanover, Lord Elcho, Major Cowell, and Captain Zangen.

The boys of Westminster School on Tuesday held their annual athletic sports at their cricket ground, Vincent-square, Westminster, when, despite the unfavourable state of the weather, the various amusements were gone through with much spirit.

The chapel erected at the Grammar School, Oswestry, through the exertions of the Head Master, Rev. W. F. Short, was opened on Wednesday week by the Bishop of St. Asaph, who, at the conclusion of the Litany, which was sung by the Head Master and choir, administered the right of Confirmation in the chapel, and delivered an impressive address to the boys.

Mr. William Hulton Keeling, B.A., Hody Exhibitioner of Hebrew at Wadham College, Oxford, has been appointed, by the Rev. Dr. Collis, Composition Master at Bromsgrove School.

The Queen has approved of Mr. John Forbes White as Consul at Aberdeen for the King of Hanover.

The Panama, a vessel sailing from the Mersey, has been burned by Chinese pirates, and her captain and crew murdered. No particulars have been received.

By the explosion of a boiler at Longfield, near Todmorden, on Tuesday, a cotton-mill was seriously injured, one half of it being blown; a woman was killed and four workmen were severely hurt.

A letter in the *Frankfort Journal* says that the Queen of England has promised to reside again next year at Coburg. Her Majesty hopes to be present at the inauguration of the statue of Prince Albert on the 26th of August, 1864.

The Queen has approved of Mr. T. W. Ploos van Amstel as Consul-General at Melbourne, of Mr. Henry James Duncan Padday as Consul at Penang, and of Mr. J. A. Baesjou as Consul at Albany, Western Australia, for the King of the Netherlands; and of Don Carlos Garcimartin as Vice-Consul at Gibraltar for the Queen of Spain.

A letter from Soukum Kalé says:—"You are of course aware that Schamyl some years back, forgetting his brilliant career, accepted a seraglio and a pension of 1500 roubles per month from Russia, which he now enjoys at Kalungo. He had then as Lieutenant Mohammed Emin, who has been at St. Petersburg, where he was well received by the Emperor. He is now in the Turkish territory, and the chief mountaineers, having heard that he wishes to return to Circassia, have intimated to him that if he does so it will be at his own peril, as they cannot consider him anything but a Russian employé."

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LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE WEDGWOOD MEMORIAL INSTITUTE AT BURSLEM: THE RIGHT HON. W. E. GLADSTONE DELIVERING THE ADDRESS.—SEE PAGE 470.

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THE INSTALLATION OF EARL DE GREY AND RIPON AS LORD HIGH STEWARD OF HULL, IN THE SESSIONS-COURT, TOWN HALL.—SEE PAGE 470.

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THE MAGAZINES.

Blackwood offers a fair average number this month, without any particular feature except an extremely pretty little poem by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, written with far more purity and simplicity of style than have been usually encountered in his poetical compositions. "The Chronicles of Carlingford" are continued with unliminished spirit—so delicately balanced between the tragic and comic as to afford a continual stimulus to the curiosity of the reader, apart from the interest of the incidents themselves. The other story, "Tony Butler," promises to be a real acquisition to the magazine. The scene is laid in Ireland, the action bids fair to be pretty equally partitioned between love and war, and the present instalment introduces us to a really humorous personage in the shape of an Irish Major, who apologises for a wholesale destruction of furniture as a "*phisanterie* of a young gentleman from Louth, who was going into holy orders, and might not have another such spree in his life again." The only other papers of much interest are "The Fall of King Otho," apparently the production of some one well acquainted with Greek politics; and a very fair and genial criticism on Mr. Hawthorne's last work.

Fraser is good this month, and the contents are of rather a solid character. The most interesting article is, perhaps, that on the Lithuanian insurrection, almost unique among similar contributions in being written from a Russian point of view. It is rarely that both sides of a civil contest do not present something worthy of admiration; and, much as Europe sympathises with the Poles, it is difficult to entirely withhold sympathy from the representation here given of the stout old General Mouravieff going forth in the certainty of earning the character of "the sanguinary satrap," but careless of what might happen to his fame as long as his unsparing severities availed to preserve his government for his master. Several instances of his coolness and energy are given, and the impression is certainly communicated that the Poles have found more than their match in him. After all, not more than eighteen executions have taken place at Wilna, mostly deserters. Miss Cobbe pleads the claims of the animal creation with the warm feeling, controlled by good sense, that characterises all her essays. The paper on "German Federative Reform" is sound and sensible. The writer perceives that English public opinion is once more falling into the error of deriding the sincere and patriotic aspirations of a great people, because, as in the case of Italy, the first attempts to realise them have been marked with the follies and feebleness incidental to inexperience. The time will soon arrive, he ventures to predict, when German unity will be something else than a butt for the facetiousness of smart journalists. "Laurence Bloomfield" is concluded, and must constitute, we should think, a unique instance of a novel in verse continued through twelve consecutive numbers of a periodical. Editors would mostly be aghast at the idea of conceding an equal scope to the Muse; and, though "Laurence Bloomfield" is by no means devoid of effective passages, we fear that the success of the experiment can hardly have equalled its audacity. The continuation of "Late Laurels" evinces considerable literary power, but the author seems to be deviating from his original conception of the principal personage in the story.

Nothing in the magazine literature of the month is so likely to attract attention as "Jacob Omnium's" paper on the Mhow court-martial in the *Cornhill*. We must say that we regret the publication of this able essay, holding it most reprehensible to comment upon matters that must shortly come under the cognizance of a legal tribunal, especially when the party principally concerned is already the object of strong popular odium. It is true that the terrible Jacob, altogether bad, and it is no excuse to say that his object is to denounce the radical vices of the present administration of military law, since this might have been done just as well after the trial, with the advantage, it is too probable, of large additional materials for illustrating the subject. The continuation of Mr. Trollope's fiction evinces how emphatically Crosbie is on "his native heath," where alone we may all things considered, does his spiriting gently; but the principle is hope to meet him in his full strength. Though nothing can be more quiet, nothing can be more forcible than the description of Crosbie's loveless and joyless wedding; the rest is amusing enough, but weak and sketchy by comparison. All the papers have copied Mr. Thackeray on Lord Clyde and the Athenæum note-paper, so we will only say that it is the best specimen of his peculiar humour that we have seen for a long time. Two new novelties are started—one, "Margaret Denzil," wild and wierd; the other, "Cousin Phillis," simple and natural—both full of promise and performance in their respective ways. Remembering how successive editors of this magazine have come forward to claim our sympathy on the score of the enormous piles of MSS. submitted to them—all of which, they would have us to believe, are conscientiously scrutinised at the cost of incredible labour—we are not a little surprised that their stores should have yielded nothing better than the poor stuff entitled "Unctuous Memories." The Scotchman in Holland, however, writes a very clear, graphic, and interesting description of that singular country. The writer is a man of letters as well as an observer, and his descriptions are rendered doubly pleasant by touches of scholarly allusion. Speaking, for instance, of the statue of Erasmus at Rotterdam, he remarks:—"The people say that Erasmus turns over a leaf of his book when he hears the cathedral clock of St. Laurence strike the midnight hour; and anciently they added that when he came to the last leaf the end of the world would be at hand. There may be a deep symbolism in this belief; for, after the world has turned over the last leaf of the Reformation, what will there be left for people to do?"

Readers of *Macmillan* will look impatiently at Mr. Henry Kingsley's new story, and will be gratified to find it full of promise, distinguished by all the hearty, careless vigour characteristic of the author at his best, and with more of the material of a telling story than was the case with "Austin Elliott." The scene alternates between England and Australia, and Mr. Kingsley is equally at home in both. "Vincenzo" is finished in a lame, unsatisfactory way; nor is the "Competition Wallah" so entertaining as usual. There is nothing else very noticeable except Mr. Dicey's narrative of his week's experience in Russian Poland. This gentleman is the very stormy petrel of revolution. Last year, as he reminds us, he was in Nashville, and we only hope, for his sake, that the next war of world-wide interest may not break out in Papua or Patagonia, since he will certainly think it his duty to be on the spot. His account of Warsaw is most dismal. Everyone wears black, nine tenths of the shops are closed, there are as many soldiers as ablebodied inhabitants, and the traveller walks like a spectre in the universal night of gloom despondency, and dismay. So far as he could gather, the prospects of the insurrection were not encouraging.

The *Victoria* boasts the finest paper of any of the magazines—"Matthew Arnold on Marcus Aurelius." Mr. Arnold could not have found a more congenial subject for his refined analysis, which glows with a vivid sympathy, and is distinguished by even more than the usual lucidity and dignity of his admirable style. The second part of "Grapes and Goblets" is as pleasant as the first was, and we are not yet tired of "Mr. Senior's Journal." Miss Faithfull contributes a thoughtful and valuable paper on the employment of female labour—a question towards the practical solution of which she has herself so largely contributed.

The two novels which this month form the leading feature of the *Dublin University* present a strong family likeness, with curious points of diversity. Both are highly "sensational," but "Bella Donna" is the consistent development of a single idea, while "Wylder's Hand" is confused in exposition and tantalising with mysteries yet to be cleared up. The most readable of the other papers are the discursive essay on wills and the pretty piece of fancy entitled "Starlight and Gaslight."

Temple Bar displays Mr. Sala to advantage in a ghost story—a remarkable example of the power of making much out of little which we so frequently admire in this vigorous writer. Mr. Alfred Austin writes forcibly on the subject of marriage in its financial relations. "Bluebeard at Home" is good magazine reading; and there is an excellent summary of the recent biography of Victor Hugo.

The *St. James's Magazine*, *London Society*, and the *Churchman's Monthly* are all pleasant repertories of light reading in their respective styles, but do not present anything calling for especial remark.

A letter from Teheran reports the arrival there of the staff of English officers and sappers who are to construct the Indian telegraph line through Beloochistan.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The first meeting of the Institution of Civil Engineers for the session 1863-6 will be held in Great George-street on Tuesday evening, the 10th inst., at 8 p.m., when the following paper will be read:—"Description of Lighthouses lately erected in the Red Sea," by Mr. W. Parkes, M.I.C.E.

The embankment of the north side of the Thames has at last been begun. One of the caissons, within which the river wall is to be built, is fixed in its place, and it is to be hoped the work will now go on continuously. The portion of the embankment from Waterloo Bridge to Blackfriars has still to be contracted for.

A collision took place on the Great Eastern line, near the Brick-lane goods station, on Monday evening. The Woodford train ran into a goods engine. The collision appears to have arisen from some misapprehension as to the signals. The guard of the passenger-train was seriously hurt, and some passengers were injured.

At the weekly meeting of the City Commission of Sewers, on Tuesday, it was stated that the markets and slaughter-houses had been duly inspected, and the officers had condemned 3589lb. of meat as unfit for human food. It consisted of 15 sheep, 2 calves, 11 pigs, and 27 quarters of beef; 2724lb. were diseased, and 495 lb. were from animals that had died.

Mr. James Bunstone Bunning, the architect to the Corporation of the City, died on Monday, at his residence, in Gloucester-terrace, Regent's-park, after a lingering illness. He had held the office of City architect for twenty years, during which time he erected several important public buildings—namely, the Freemen's Orphan School, Billingsgate Market, the Coal Exchange, the New Cattle Market, the City Prison at Holloway, and the Lunatic Asylum. Mr. Bunning was upwards of sixty years old.

On Monday a new and commodious pier, constructed by the conservators of the River Thames, was opened for the landing and embarking of steam-boat passengers. It communicates with Emerson-street, Southwark, and is nearly opposite St. Paul's Pier, Queenhithe. It will open up the river communication for a long time required between the north and south side of the Thames, and supply the deficiency of accommodation caused by the removal of the pier at Southwark Bridge.

The Bethnal-green Board of Guardians are put upon their defence. Some time ago they passed a resolution making several charges against Dr. Moore, and asking the Poor Law Board to sanction his removal from office. The Poor Law Board now ask them for a specific statement of the charges. They also ask the guardians to furnish information in respect of the charge of inhumanity against one of their relieving officers which a Coroner's jury has indorsed.

The first meeting for the season of the Royal Geographical Society will be held at Burlington House on Monday, the 9th of November next, at half-past eight p.m., when the following papers will be read:—1. "On the Snowy Mountains of Eastern Equatorial Africa," with map, by Baron Charles von der Decken. 2. Last letter of the late Mr. Richard Thornton to Sir Roderick Murchison, from Shapunga, on the Zambesi. 3. The Niger Expedition; latest intelligence of Dr. Baikie. 4. Letters of the late Dr. Vogel from the interior of Africa.

The Westminster Working Men's Club and Reading-room, Duck-lane, near Victoria-street (in union with the Society of Arts), having been closed for alterations and enlargement, was reopened on Thursday evening. The cost of the alterations and fittings exceeds £500, towards which the Marquis of Westminster has contributed £100, and £200 are still required. This institution includes a social clubroom for coffee, smoking, &c., a penny bank, a loan society, a temperance society, a sick fund, a barrow club, a cricket club, educational classes, lectures, draughts and chess, a library, &c.

A meeting of the committee appointed at the Mansion House to raise a memorial to the late Prince Consort was held yesterday week—the Lord Mayor presiding; when a report was read from a sub-committee stating that the sum raised and in their hands for the purposes of this memorial amounted to upwards of £54,000, a large portion of which had been raised in small sums, from the middle and working classes. As it appeared by a communication from the Queen that her Majesty desired all money so raised to be handed over to certain trustees whom she had appointed for that purpose, it was agreed that the subscriptions should be paid to them.

Guy Fawkes Day, on Thursday last, was duly kept. The Pope, who used to be the person most in request at these exhibitions, seemed to be entirely forgotten. The Emperor of Russia might be seen everywhere, in some cases flourishing a tremendous knout, in others with his foot on the necks of some queer-looking persons supposed to be Poles, but who were more like very poor Africans. The American struggle naturally suggested some of the Guys—the sympathisers with the North exhibiting various phases of slavery, while those whose views were favourable to the South paraded Mr. President Lincoln in all sorts of vicious shapes. Cardinal Wiseman was exhibited on a truck near the Houses of Parliament. There were of course many minor exhibitions having no political, religious, or any other significance.

The ceremony of presenting the Lord Mayor Elect for her Majesty's approval took place at the Lord Chancellor's residence, Upper Hyde Park-gardens, on Monday, with the customary honours. The procession consisted of Mr. Under Sheriff Nicholson, Mr. Under Sheriff Gammon, Mr. T. Chambers, Q.C., Mr. Sheriff Cave, with his Chaplain, Mr. Sheriff Nissen, with his Chaplain, Alderman J. Lawrence, Alderman Gibbon, Alderman Waterlow, the Comptroller, the Town Clerk; Alderman William Lawrence, the Lord Mayor Elect, with his Chaplain, the Rev. S. Simpson, M.A., Rector of St. Matthew's, Friday-street, and Minor Canon of St. Paul's Cathedral. On the admission of the civic party into the reception-room, they were met by the Lord Chancellor, who gave them welcome. The Common Serjeant presented the Lord Mayor Elect to the Lord Chancellor, who announced her Majesty's full approval of the citizens' choice. The "loving cup" went round, and the proceedings, which lasted only a few minutes, terminated.

Last week the births of 1835 children—962 boys and 873 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1882.——The number of deaths registered in London last week was 1252, which is almost the same as that of the previous week. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks (viz., the forty-fourth in each of the years 1853-62), with a correction for increase of population, is 1224. Smallpox declines by slow degrees; it was returned in 19 cases in the week. The mortality from measles is not high at the present time; the deaths from it were 16. By far the most destructive of the epidemic diseases at the present time is scarlatina, which carried off 117 children and 3 adults in the week. The most recent returns indicate a slight reduction in the mortality from that disease. Pulmonary complaints are on the increase. The deaths from phthisis rose to 161 in the week, those from bronchitis to 116, those from pneumonia to 85. A widow died aged ninety-five.

The president of the Royal Institute of British Architects delivered an address to a large number of members and associates on the opening of the session on Monday last. His observations had principal reference to the heavy loss the association had sustained by the death of Mr. C. R. Cockerell; its similar deprivation by the decease of Mr. Joseph Gwilt; the opposition the institution had shown to the purchase of the International Exhibition building of 1862; the condition of architectural education in this country at the present time; the progress of publications on architecture during the last few years; the scale of professional charges which had been drawn up by the institution for the protection both of employer and employed; the embankment of the Thames about to be commenced between the Temple and Blackfriars Bridge; the sacrifice of architectual beauty by the erection of railway bridges over London streets; and the dwellings of the poor in the metropolis. A vote of thanks to the chairman, proposed by Mr. G. Gilbert Scott and seconded by Mr. Digby Wyatt, brought the proceedings of the meeting to a termination.——The Architectural Association celebrated their twenty-first anniversary, and the opening meeting of the session, yesterday se'nnight, by a conversazione, at their rooms, Conduit-street, Regent-street. Distinguished from the Institute of Architects, which is a society of architects in practice, the Architectural Association consists of students, whose advancement in their profession the organisation seems well calculated to promote. It has recently established examinations for architectural students, of which the first was held last session. Several of the members then passed, and this year a large number are preparing to undergo the ordeal of a searching inquiry into their attainments. To fit them to do so creditably a class has been formed for the express purpose of preparing young men for the examination. Several architects of eminence have kindly engaged to read papers during the ensuing session, including Mr. Scott, Mr. Burgess, Mr. Hayter Lewis, and Mr. Wyatt Papworth. Several other gentlemen of standing have agreed to assist the president, Mr. Rogers Smith, and the committee in the task of examination. Some very excellent drawings, both as regards design and execution, were exhibited. During the evening prizes were awarded to Mr. Baynes and Mr. John Johnson for drawings, and to the author of "An Essay on Architecture," sent in under the signature of "Delta." A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present, including some architects of eminence.

LAW AND POLICE.—Monday was the first day of term, and the usual formalities connected with the opening of the courts were duly observed. At eleven o'clock the Lord Mayor Elect was presented to the Lord Chancellor, at his residence, by the Recorder, and the learned Lord signified her Majesty's cordial assent to the choice of a chief ruler that the citizens had made. At noon the Judges breakfasted with the Lord Chancellor, and then proceeded in State to Westminster to open the respective courts.

Mr. Baron Pigott sat at the Judges' Chambers on Thursday week, for the first time since his appointment, and disposed of a number of summonses. His Lordship took his seat on the bench on Monday in the Court of Exchequer.

Sir J. P. Wilde took his seat on Tuesday as Judge of the Divorce Court. The Queen's Advocate, at the sitting of the Court, passed a high eulogium on the late Judge, Sir Cresswell Cresswell.

The case of the Alexandra, seized at Liverpool on suspicion of her being intended for a Confederate cruiser, came under the consideration of the Barons of the Exchequer on Tuesday. The Attorney-General wants to have a new trial, but a curious difficulty has occurred. At the close of the first trial the Lord Chief Baron, who tried the case, told the late Attorney-General he would sign any bill of exceptions the attorney might lay before him; but when the actual exceptions were tendered for his signature he declined, on the ground that they ascribed to him an exposition of the law to the jury which he said he did not hold and did not lay down to the jury. A course has, however, been taken which will enable the Crown to appeal against the decision of the jury in this case. The Attorney-General on Wednesday applied to the Court of Exchequer to make such rules as to practice on the revenue side of the court as would enable him to appeal. After some discussion the Judges promised to give the matter their consideration, and, later in the day, they consulted and framed the required rules; and on Thursday the Court granted a rule to show cause.

Mr. William Savage Poole, an attorney of Kenilworth, was on Wednesday struck off the rolls, by order of the Court of Common Pleas. He had been intrusted by an illiterate client with moneys to invest, and had abused his trust.

On Monday the Lord Chief Baron, with several other of her Majesty's Judges, met the Lord Mayor, with Alderman Copeland, Alderman Wilson, and Alderman Finnis, at a conference at the Central Criminal Court, and fixed the days for holding the sessions there during the ensuing mayoralty—namely, Monday, Nov. 30; Monday, Dec. 14; Monday, Jan. 4, 1864; Monday, Feb. 1; Monday, Feb. 29; Monday, April 11; Monday, May 9; Monday, June 6; Monday, July 4; Monday, Aug. 15; Monday, Sept. 19; and Monday, Oct. 24.

At the Central Criminal Court yesterday week the prisoner George Turner, who escaped conviction on the previous day for having falsely pretended to have authority to sell an advowson, was found guilty of defrauding a tradesman of some silk, and, other convictions having been proved against him, he was sentenced to penal servitude for seven years.

At the Sheriffs' Court, Red Lion-square, yesterday week, before Mr. Under-Sheriff Burchell and a special jury, a compensation case, "Ladbroke and the Corporation of London," occupied several hours. The claim was in respect of some premises at the corner of Charterhouse-street, occupied by the London Printing and Publishing Company, at £740 year. The premises had cost upwards of £10,000, and were held by trustees for the benefit of poor clergymen, their widows and orphans, under the will of a benevolent lady named Cart. Mr. Lloyd stated that at the present time thirty poor clergymen and thirty widows and orphans were depending on the fund. In the course of a long investigation it appeared that a claim of £21,400 had been made. It was stated that the Corporation was willing to give a liberal sum, but as trustees of the public they could not sanction that amount. The Under-Sheriff left it to the jury to fix the amount of compensation to be awarded, and they gave a verdict for £18,000.

THE GALE.

A hurricane burst out on Thursday week, continuing, with undiminished violence, for several days. It raged around the whole of our coast, and dreary lists of shipwrecks have been received. Happily, the loss of life has not been great, in consequence of the admirable manner in which life-boats have been stationed all round the island. There is hardly a place where a shipwreck occurred that has not some stirring tale to tell of the gallantry and daring of the life-boats' crews and of their services in saving life. Much damage was also done in many parts inland by the hurricane.

A severe storm, which began on Thursday, raged over London on Friday. Rain fell in torrents, and for a short time the wind blew a hurricane. Considerable damage was done. At the New Cross station of the London and Brighton Railway an engine-shed was blown down. One man was killed, and three others were seriously injured. The property destroyed is valued at several thousand pounds. Three houses were unroofed in the Old Kent-road. The large forest trees in Hyde Park, St. James's Park, and the Green Park were much damaged: and in Victoria and Battersea Parks the damage is very great. The wind continued high during the whole of Saturday, and on Sunday there were several strong gusts, accompanied by showers. The shipping in the London, St. Katherine's, the East India, and West India Docks was much damaged, and many of the vessels were driven from their moorings. In a squall on Thursday evening a vessel moving from one dock to another was thrown on her beam-ends, off Wapping, and afterwards filled with water. Her crew were saved.

At Rochester the gale swept away a portion of New Barn farmhouse, at Cooling; eight horses were buried in the ruins, five of which were killed. A windmill in the Borstal-road was blown down, and a portion of the roof of St. Peter's Church was stripped. In Chatham Dockyard a portion of the galvanised plating covering some of the building-sheds was lifted bodily up, but, happily, was not carried away. It blew exceedingly hard in the eastern counties on Friday and Saturday, but, as the wind was off shore, comparatively little damage was sustained by the shipping.

In the gale of Monday, a singular accident occurred near Leicester. The roof of a boiler-shed was lifted off by the wind, and carried on to a railway truck near at hand, where two men and a boy were sitting. One man was killed, the others were seriously hurt.

A furious gale raged at Portsmouth and along the southern district on Friday and Saturday. During Friday afternoon the danger-flag was hoisted, and at one time the wind blew a hurricane, while the rain descended in torrents. The ships Termagant, Blanche, and others dragged their moorings, and went on the mud in Portsmouth Harbour, but were not damaged. The merchant shipping also suffered more or less and a schooner was seen battling with the gale off St. Catherine's Point on Friday afternoon. Suddenly a squall struck her, and she sank like a stone, with all hands.

During the storm which prevailed at Liverpool on Friday morning, soon after midnight her Majesty's ship Majestic partially broke from her moorings and drifted alongside the Conway, but did very little damage. She was soon secured to her anchors again.

In Yorkshire the heavy rains caused the rivers Rye and Derwent and all the moorland streams to rise rapidly, and on Saturday the waters were over the banks and threatened to lay all the low country under water, as the rivers were still rising at night. The farmers had taken the precaution to drive off their cattle.

The storm broke with great fury over Cumberland on Thursday. At Carlisle the rivers were in high flood, inundating the low-lying holmes in the neighbourhood of the city.

The gale was fearful on the north-east coast, and great anxiety is felt for a fleet of laden colliers which left the Tyne on Sunday.

In Edinburgh the gale of Thursday evening has caused considerable destruction of exposed property, but no personal injury. In Leith the damage has been more serious. The gable of a house in Darling's Brae fell on the roof of an adjoining house, and part of it went through upon the inmates, whose escape was effected with great difficulty. A small church, for 400 persons, became a heap of ruins. The roof was completely lifted off and fell on the south wall, which it demolished, and the northern gable, being left exposed and unprotected, fell soon afterwards. Several casualties in the Firth of Forth have been reported. The sloop Lady of the Lake, laden with stones, was being towed from Queensferry to Leith, when, at the height of the storm, about eight o'clock, the towing-rope broke. The tug was obliged to run under Inchkeith for shelter, being unable to make Leith Harbour, and the sloop, on board which there were two men, has not since been heard of. At Wick the steeple of a Free kirk (only completed on the previous day, with the exception of the vane) was much injured by the scaffold being blown against it, when one third of the steeple was knocked down and crashed through the roof of a house, but without injuring any one. At Campbeltown the crew of a wrecked vessel were saved, partly by the life-boat and partly by ropes from the shore.

In Ireland there was a succession of tremendous gales, with showers of rain, all through the country. In Belfast, Cork, and Limerick it blew a hurricane, hurling slates off the roofs of the houses, throwing down chimneys, demolishing glass windows, lifting children off their feet, and dashing them about fearfully. The storm swept with all its force across the Channel, and the shipping felt its full force. At Drogheda, on Friday morning, the life-boat of the National Life-boat Institution stationed there was the means of rescuing the crew of the Gipsy, of and for this port, with coals from Preston, which went ashore on the north wall, at the entrance of the harbour.

Amongst other vessels which suffered on Thursday night and Friday was the ironclad Prince Consort. Some particulars of the Prince Consort are given in another column.

The Helena, coal laden, from the north, went down off Yarmouth: the master and one man only were saved. An Austrian brig was totally lost on the Girdler Sands; her crew, however, were saved.

The cattle steamers from the north of Europe have lost much cargo, swept overboard or drowned. One lost 185 head of cattle, another 175, a third 300 sheep, and a fourth upwards of 500 pigs.

Disastrous accounts of the effects of the gale continue to come in. The steamers from the Baltic seem to have suffered severely.

A large packet, the Amazon, which left Gravesend for New York with passengers and a general cargo on Saturday, was discovered to be on fire when off the North Foreland on Tuesday night. The flames spread with alarming rapidity, and the crew and passengers were obliged to abandon the burning ship. A heavy sea was running at the time, but all were got into the boats and landed safely at Margate.

The particulars of a heavy loss in the total wreck of the British ship Ocean Mail, the cargo of which is valued at £150,000, has just been reported. The ship was loaded with a rich cargo of tea and silk, and on the 1st of August left Shanghai for London. On the following morning she suddenly struck with a fearful crash, and heeled over six or seven streaks. Her head flew round as she sat upon the rock, and she fell over several more streaks with a crash, as if the whole of her bilge was carried away. The pumps were at once sounded, and it was found that she had already made five feet. All hands were immediately set to them; but of no avail. It was evident that she had sustained a fearful injury in her hull, as the water gradually increased, and the last sounding gave eighteen feet. The ship was working backwards and forwards as on a pivot, and it was certain that she was rapidly going down, the water being up to the deck. The crew were ordered to lower the boats, and, after much difficulty, they were got away; but, unhappily, one of the boats upset under the bow of the ship, and the pilot and two apprentices perished. Captain Linklater, the commander of the vessel, was the last to leave. Both sides of the Yangtsze were lined with portions of her wreck and cargo. The Ocean Mail had chiefly been employed in trading between England and China.

There will be an annular eclipse of the sun on Wednesday, the 11th inst., invisible at Greenwich. On Wednesday, the 25th inst., there will be a partial eclipse of the moon, partly visible at Greenwich, which will begin at 8.50 a.m.

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COUNTRY NEWS.

The Oxford election is fixed for Saturday (to-day), when Mr. Charles Neate, it is expected, will be returned unopposed.

The annual meeting of the South Avon Agricultural Society was held at Christchurch on Tuesday—the Earl of Malmesbury in the chair.

The Highway Act of 1861 has been adopted in Wiltshire, the present petty sessional division being taken as the basis for the districts.

The annual soiree of the Bradford Church Literary Institute was held at Bradford on Thursday week. Mr. Forster, M.P., and Mr. Powell, M.P., were among the speakers.

It has been resolved to give a commission of 1300 guineas to Mr. Thorneycroft for an equestrian statue (with pedestal) of the late Prince Consort, to be erected at Halifax.

The Right Hon. Lord Belhaven, K.T., was sworn in on Tuesday Lord Lieutenant of Lanarkshire, in the room of the late Duke of Hamilton, before the Queen's Privy Council.

On Monday a submarine cable, to connect Bristol and South Wales, was successfully laid across the Bristol Channel at New Passage by the British and Irish Magnetic Telegraph Company.

The Windsor election took place on Wednesday, and terminated in the return of the Conservative candidate, Colonel Vyse. The numbers at the close of the poll were—Vyse, 287; Hayter, 236.

The steam-ram El Tousson was towed out of the Birkenhead float on Saturday afternoon, and anchored near her Majesty's ship Majestic. She is now in possession of the naval authorities. El Monassir will be towed out of Messrs. Laird's dock on the 9th, the tide not answering before that date.

Mr. Alderman Hallum, the retiring Mayor of Stockport, has invested the sum of £200 in perpetuity in the Corporation, the interest to be given equally in prizes, annually, to the Grammar School and the Mechanics' Institution.

Mr. Aytoun, M.P., addressed the electors at Kirkcaldy on Monday night. Alluding to American affairs, Mr. Aytoun praised the neutral policy of her Majesty's Government. Mr. Aytoun's past services were rewarded with a vote of confidence.

The foundation-stone of a breakwater was laid, on Tuesday, at the mouth of the river Tees, by Mr. Wilson, chairman of the Tees Commissioners. We shall give some Illustrations in connection with this event in our next Number.

The distribution of certificates and prizes gained at the recent examinations in connection with the West Riding Educational Board took place at the Leeds Townhall, on Tuesday night, by the Archbishop of York, in the presence of a large audience.

It is contemplated to form, at a cost of about £70,000, a new line of railway from Halifax to the valleys of Ovenden and Mixenden, both in the neighbourhood of Halifax. The immense goods traffic to these places is the reason for the new line being proposed.

A committee of the nobility and gentry of Wales is about to be formed for the purpose of promoting the establishment of a University for the Principality. Mr. Williams, M.P. for Lambeth, has signified his intention of giving £1000 towards this laudable object.

A collision took place on the Peebles railway on Thursday week. Some ballast-waggons rolled from a branch on to the main line and met a train from Edinburgh. By the shock one boy was killed and several other passengers were injured.

The distribution of the titles and certificates awarded to the successful candidates in the Oxford examination which took place in Birmirgham in June last was made in the theatre of the Midland Institute, on Monday afternoon, by Sir John Pakington.

A free drinking-fountain, which has been erected by subscription in the Market-place, Watford, Herts, was formally opened on Tuesday by the Local Board of Health, who have undertaken to maintain it in future, and to supply it with water, free of any charge.

The spacious schoolrooms behind the Centenary Chapel at York have been destroyed by fire. The schoolrooms which previously stood on that spot were burnt down in April last. They were rebuilt and finished a month ago, and on Saturday last the new buildings were burnt to the ground.

On Monday, at a meeting held at Glasgow, Captain T. R. Anderson, of the British ship Broomielaw, was presented by the Lord Provost with a gold chronometer from the Government of the United States for his gallant and humane conduct in rescuing the officers and crew of the barque George, of Boston, in February, 1861.

The memorial fund to the late Lord Hatherton having proved more than sufficient for a statue, it is proposed to devote the surplus to founding an exhibition, tenable for three years, at either of the Universities, to be competed for every fourth year by poor scholars born and educated within the county of Stafford.

The Dublin Corporation has granted a salary of £100 per annum to the city analyst, Dr. Cameron, who is to hand over to the city treasurer whatever fees he may receive from persons who employ him in his public capacity. The Lord Mayor is also authorised to purchase food suspected to be adulterated and submit it to him for analysation.

On Monday the extra sittings of the Inner House of Session at Edinburgh were commenced. All the Judges of both divisions were present except Lord Ardmillan, who has been suffering for the last ten days from an injury to one of his eyes, sustained when he was shooting, from a part of the exploded matter of a percussion-cap having entered it.

The honorary certificates awarded by the University of Cambridge to the successful candidates at the local examination in connection with the South Staffordshire Educational Institute for the Cambridge University prizes, held in Wolverhampton in December last, were publicly distributed in that town by Lord Lyttelton on Tuesday. The Earl of Lichfield, the Lord Lieutenant of Staffordshire, was also present.

The statue of the illustrious Lord Plunket in the Hall of the Four Courts, Dublin, was uncovered on Monday. The position occupied by it is nearly opposite to the statue of Sir Michael O'Loghlen, late Master of the Rolls. The statue is composed of white marble, and represents the great orator with his right hand outstretched, as if in the act of addressing an assembly. The likeness is well preserved, and the attitude is striking and characteristic. The inscription on the pedestal is:—"Plunket: erected by the Bar of Ireland."

A deputation from Manchester have recently had an interview with the Poor-law Board with reference to a proposition for a loan, under the Public Works (Manufacturing Districts) Act, of £250,000, for the employment of unemployed cotton operatives. Of this sum it is proposed to employ £150,000 in making additional waterworks for the city; £25,000 is to be expended in buying land for and in preparing a public cemetery; and the remainder of the money is to be employed in paving streets in the townships of Ardwick, Cheetham, and Chorlton, in the city of Manchester.

On Friday week the members of the Agricultural Library and the directors of the new Corn Exchange at Farringdon, Berkshire, held a dinner in the new building, which was gaily decorated for the occasion, and thus combined the celebration of the opening of the exchange with the anniversary dinner of the Agricultural Institution. The chair was occupied by Mr. Henry Tucker, and about 150 sat down to dinner, including ladies. Among others present were the Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, M.P.; Hon. P. P. Bouverie, M.P.; Mr. John Walter, M.P.; and Mr. R. Benyon, M.P.

After considerable discussion and opposition, a Roman Catholic chaplain (the Rev. James Nugent) has at length been appointed to Walton Gaol, near Liverpool, at a salary of £300 a year. The ground upon which the appointment was made was that the number of Roman Catholic prisoners was so large that it necessitated the exclusive services of a Roman Catholic priest. The majority in favour of the appointment was thirteen to three, but the *Liverpool Courier* complains that the proceedings were conducted by stealth, and that the magistrates present were "of one political school."

Considerable sensation has been felt at Southampton and neighbourhood owing to the death of a fisherman whose boat was run down last week by the Lady of the Lake, on its passage to the Isle of Wight. It has been stated that there was a systematic absence of any look-out, that the life-buoys were never thrown to him (and some accounts say they were tied to the vessel), that the steamer was never backed, and that when a boat was at last launched it had but one oar, or a boat-hook. In the meantime, after struggling for ten minutes, the poor fellow sank. He leaves a widow and nine children. Captain Summers, the master of the steamer, has been committed by the Southampton magistrates for trial on the charge of manslaughter.

Mr. Hawkshaw, the eminent engineer, the Liberal candidate for the seat vacant by the death of Mr. Cubitt, has just issued an address to the constituency of Andover. In it he says:—"As your neighbour and permanent resident among you I may claim a personal connection with your local interests. The Liberal policy by which this country has been happily guided for the last thirty-five years has always had my warm sympathy, and, whenever the opportunity offered, my cordial support. I wish still to follow the path of firm but temperate progress. I am satisfied that the Government of Lord Palmerston will henceforth be conducted, as it hitherto has been, in accordance with these principles. I am therefore prepared to give it my support. I am favourable to a final adjustment of the much-vexed question of church rates, either by total abolition, or by any other arrangement which may be acceptable to the parties principally interested. I shall give a favourable consideration to any proposal for the extension of the suffrage which may be brought forward under circumstances calculated to command success."

NEWMARKET HOUGHTON MEETING.—FRIDAY, OCT. 30.

Handicap Plate of 100 sovs.—Touch-and-Go, 1. The Reserve, 2. Sweet Willie, 3.
Audley End Stakes.—Clarissimus, 1. Gorse, 2.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs.—The Principal, 1. Fiancée, 2. Welland, 3.
Sweepstakes of 500 sovs.—Echo, 1. Battaglia, 2.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Prince Lee Boo, 1. Knave of Trumps, 2. Paddy O'Rourke, 3.
Free Handicap Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Merry Heart walked over.
First Class Nursery Stakes.—Sheridan, 1. Prince Arthur, 2. Washington, 3.
Second Class of the Nursery Stakes.—Union Jack, 1. Wandering Minstrel, 2. Diviner, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lord Burleigh, 1. Amolia, 2. Queen Elizabeth, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Countersign, 1. Regina, 2. Lord Adolphus, 3.
Optional Selling Plate.—Orphene, 1. Jessie, 2. Wangle Eye, 3.
Sweepstakes of 100 sovs.—Sister to Ace of Clubs walked over.

SATURDAY.

Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Cadiz, 1. Cheerful, 2. Aurelian, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Birthday f., 1.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Iphigenia, 1. Corsica, 2. Sister to Knave of Trumps, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Lady Constance br. f., 1. Drosera's dam c., 2. Wangle Eye, 3.
Houghton Handicap.—Alchymist, 1. Peignoir, 2. Bathilde, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Airedale, 1. Loafer, 2. Little Savage, 3.
Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Miss Emma, 1. Jessie, 2. Foreteller, 3.
Selling Handicap Sweepstakes of 15 sovs.—Canzonette, 1. Actæon, 2. Glow-worm, 3.

WORCESTER AUTUMN MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Nursery Plate Handicap.—Flatterer, 1. Deer talker, 2. Cutaway, 3.
Selling Stakes.—Mary Ramsay, 1. Victoria Cross, 2. Newsmonger, 3.
Worcester Autumn Handicap.—Summerside, 1. Donnybrook, 2. Pearl Diver, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes.—Despair, 1. Golden Drop, 2. Alchymist, 3.
Severn Bank Stakes.—Medora, 1, Inkerman, 2. Rufus, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Hurdle Race.—Pot Pourri, 1. Marble Hill, 2. Whitehall, 3.
Visitors' Plate.—Golden Drop, 1. Allow Me, 2. Mary Ramsay, 3.
Shorts Selling Stakes.—Farmer's Daughter f., 1. Newsmonger, 2. Cosette, 3.
Autumn Flying Stakes.—Liston, 1. Leontes, 2. Pippl, 3.
Worcestershire Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Reporter, 1. Medora, 2. Yaller Gal, 3.
Handicap Plate of 40 sovs.—Birkenhead, 1. Disdain, 2. Jessie, 3.
Free Handicap Steeplechase—Ocean Witch, 1. Nereus, 2. Eliot Lass, 3.

The steam-launch, fitted with two screws by Mr. A. Murray, Chief Engineer of her Majesty's dockyard at Portsmouth, has made an official trial, which has been attended with the most satisfactory results. A speed of six knots and three quarters was made at the measured mile, and circles were made with extraordinary facility, the maximum time being two minutes and the minimum one minute. She turned repeatedly on her centre by reversing the screws. A very important feature was the steering of the boat, which was done in the most perfect manner by increasing or decreasing the revolutions of the screws. The measurement of the engines and boiler is 7 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in., and the nominal horse-power three.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE demand for gold for export purposes having been very active, and the drain of bullion from the Bank of France being still on an extensive scale, the directors of the Bank of England have been compelled to advance their minimum quotation for money to SIX per cent. In all other quarters a corresponding advance has taken place, and in the open market the lowest rates for the best commercial paper are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	5⅞ per cent.	Four months' bills	6¼ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	6 „	Six months' bills	6¼ „
Three months' bills	6 „		

At the above quotations the demand for accommodation has become less active. In the Stock Exchange no advances can be obtained on Government paper under 5 per cent.

The discount houses have advanced their quotation for Money at Call to 5, and with seven days' notice of withdrawal to 5½ per cent.

Throughout the Continent money is advancing in price, with an active demand. The rates in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate per cent.	Open market per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris	5	5	Amsterdam	3½	3½
Vienna	5	5	Turin	6	5⅝ 6
Berlin	4½	4½	Brussels	4	4
Frankfort	4	4	Hamburg	—	5
			St. Petersburg	6	9 10

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills on the various Presidencies. The minimum prices were unchanged—the quotation on Calcutta and Madras being 1s. 11⅛d., and on Bombay 1s. 11⅜d. per rupee. The applications were for £2,830,000.

Mexican dollars have sold freely at 83¾d. per oz., being a rise of ¼d. compared with the previous sale.

The Continental exchanges have become unfavourable, and there is now very little profit on the import of gold from New York. The steamer for the East has taken out £157,230, and the whole of the fresh arrivals of bullion have been taken for the Continent. The amount is about £190,000.

Great inactivity has prevailed in the market for Home Stocks, and prices have had a drooping tendency. In Indian Securities the transactions have been on a very moderate scale. On Monday the Stock Exchange was closed. On Tuesday Consols were 92¼ ⅞; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¾ ⅞; Exchequer Bills, 2s. dis. to 1s. prem. Bank Stock marked 244; India Stock, 224; Ditto, New, 100½; and the Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 116: India Four per Cents were 102¾; and the Bonds, 18s. prem. The business doing on Wednesday was limited. Consols closed at 92½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¾ ⅞; India Five per Cents, 102; Ditto Four per Cents, 100½; Exchequer Bills, 4s. dis. to par. The Five per Cent Rupee Paper was 103½. On Thursday the market exhibited increased heaviness. Consols, for Money, were 92⅛; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾ ⅞; Exchequer Bills were very dull, at 6s. to 1s. dis. India Five per Cent Stock marked 103, ⅝; and India Bonds, 15s. to 20s. prem. Consols, for December, marked 91⅞ ⅜ ex div.

Greek and Mexican Securities continue to decline in value, and business in the former has been done at 27, being a decline of ½ per cent compared with last week. Spanish Certificates and Turkish Consolidés have sold heavily, at reduced quotations. Portuguese Stock, however, rules firm, and the Confederate Loan is steady, at 65 to 67. Brazilian Scrip has fallen to ¼ dis.; and Portuguese to 1½ prem. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 90½: Ditto, 1843, 101; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1869, 90⅞; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 92½; Danish Five per Cents, 1863, 89½; Egyptian, 100½; Greek, 29 to 27; Ditto, Coupons, 14½ to 12¾; Italian Railway, 91; Mexican Three per Cents, 40½; Moorish, 9¼; New Grenada, 15; Ditto, Deferred, 9; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1862, 47; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1852, 42½; Russian Old Five per Cents, 93; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1850, 94½; Ditto, 1862, 90 ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 35; Ditto, Passive, 9⅝ to 3⅛; Ditto, Certificates, 12¾ to 12⅞; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 92½; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 71½; Litto Four per Cents, 103; Venezuela Six per Cents, 58; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97⅞ ex div.; Dutch Four per Cents, 100¼; Italian Five per Cents, 72½.

A fair average business has been transacted in Joint-stock Bank Shares, and the quotations have ruled firm. Alliance have been done at 45; Ditto, New, 26; Australasia, 78½; Bank of Egypt, 28; British and American Exchange, 8; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 38; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 72; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 24; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 28½; Imperial, 23½; Imperial Ottoman, 18; London, Buenos Ayres, and River Plate, 52; London Chartered of Australia, 20½; London and County, 54; London Joint-Stock, 37½; London and Northern, 10½; London and South African, 28; London and Westminster, 80; National of Liverpool, 22½; National Provincial of England, New, 37; Ditto, 27½; New Zealand, 4½; Oriental, 53 ex div.; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6 ex new; Union of Australia, 60½; and Union of Ireland, 19½.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent:—British Columbia Six per Cents have realised 106½; Cape Six per Cents, 110½; Ceylon Six per Cents, 1878, 114½; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1873, 107½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1858 to 1862, 102½; and Victoria Six per Cents, 111.

The Miscellaneous Market has continued steady. Ceylon Company's shares have sold at 8; Crystal Palace, 28; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 3¾; Electric Telegraph, 105; General Credit and Finance of London, 6¾; Great Ship, Seventeen-and-a-Half per Cent Preference, 4; Hudson's Bay, 13¾; International Financial Society, 9¾; Joint-Stock Discount, 6¾; London General Omnibus, 2¾; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3¾; Natal Land and Colonisation, 5¾; National Discount, 9¾; Rio de Janiero, City Improvements, 27; Royal Mail Steam, 77 ex div.; Scottish Australian Investment, 145; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 64; Birmingham Canal, 93¾; Imperial Gas, 86¾; London, 87¾; Phœnix, 124; Atlas Insurance, 134; Guardian, 50½; Indemnity Marine, 145; London, 47½ ex div.; Phœnix, 140 ex div.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 6¾.

American Securities have been heavy, on lower terms. United States Five per Cents have marked 61; Atlantic and Great Western, 7¾; and Erie Shares, 67¾.

The Railway Share Market, almost generally, has been in a state of depression. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 110¾; Great Eastern, 50; Great Northern, 127½; Ditto, A Stock, 130; Great Western, 65½; Ditto, South Wales, 66¾; Ditto, West Midland—Newport, 75; Ditto, Hereford, 103½; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 110¼; London and Blackwall, 74; London and Brighton, 111¾; London, Chatham, and Dover, 45½; London and North-Western, 103¾; London and South-Western, 102; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 49; Metropolitan, 125½; Ditto, New, 73; Midland, 128; Ditto, Birmingham and Derby, 99; North British, 52½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 102½; Ditto, York, 88½; North Staffordshire, 78; South-Eastern, 95; South Yorkshire and River Don, 97½; Vale of Neath, 87.

Preference Shares.—Great Western Five per Cent, 101; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 129; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 103½; Ditto, Leicester and Hitchin, 95.

Lines leased at Fixed Rentals—Buckinghamshire, 97; London and Chatham, 92½; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 10½; North-Western, 17½; Nottingham and Grantham, 95.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 64; Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 106½; Cape Town and Dock, 10½; Eastern Bengal, 104½; East Indian, 104½; Great Indian Peninsular, 109½; Madras Five per Cent, 106½; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, 5½; Scinde, 107; Punjaub, 106.

Foreign.—Recife and San Francisco, 17½; Sambre and Meuse, 9½; San Paulo, 9½; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 22.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 4 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

An increase of circulation of	£182,610	An increase of other securities of	£116,035
An increase of public deposits of ..	604,655	A decrease of bullion of	638,146
A decrease of other deposits of ..	1,153,355	A decrease of rest of	1,421
A decrease of Gov. securities of ..	16,000	A decrease of reserve of	509,446

The total circulation is £22,783,018. Public deposits amount to £5,966,819; and private deposits to £13,891,173. Securities are £11,055,387; and the stock of bullion is £13,799,428.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Nov. 2).—There was only a moderate supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market, and all kinds moved off steadily, at prices fully equal to Monday. Fine foreign wheat was in fair request, at full currencies, but inferior kinds were very dull. Malting barley commanded extreme rates. Grinding and distilling sorts were much neglected, and the turn lower. Malt was in fair average supply and sluggish request, on former terms. We had rather an improved sale for oats, at full quotations. Beans and peas, however, were a slow inquiry, at the late decline in value. Town-made flour declined 3s. per 280lb. Other kinds were steady in price.

Nov. 4.—Both English and foreign wheat was in moderate request, at full prices. All other kinds of produce moved off slowly, at unaltered currencies.

Average.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 38s. to 37s; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Cheveller, 60s. to 64s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 24s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 18s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 24s. to 26s.; grey peas, 25s. to 31s.; maple, 34s. to 34s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280lb. American flour 19s. to 23s. per barrel; French, 36s. to 39s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 810; barley, 280; malt, 550; oats, 860; flour, 490. Irish: Oats, 2460. Foreign: Wheat, 6110; barley, 5830; oats, 120; flour, 50 sacks, 10,410 barrels.

Seeds.—Most agricultural seeds have changed hands slowly, at about stationary prices. Linseed, rape seed, and cakes are tolerably firm.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 64s.; Calcutta, 62s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 42s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 78s.; white ditto, 64s. to 72s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6½d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 41s. 2d.; barley, 34s.; oats, 18s. 11d.; rye, 34s.; beans, 35s. 8d.; peas, 35s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 39s. 10d.; barley, 34s. 7d.; oats, 19s. 3d.; rye, 29s. 11d.; beans, 37s. 1d.; peas, 36s.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 93,781; barley, 93,746; oats, 9191; rye 63; beans, 2962; peas, 1804 quarters.

Tea.—Privately, as well as at public sales, a steady business is doing in most kinds, at full quotations. The supply on offer is extensive.

Sugar.—The demand for most kinds has continued active, at a further advance in the quotations of 1s. per cwt. Barbadoes has realised 34s. to 43s.; Jamaica, 33s. 6d. to 40s. 6d.; and Demerara, 37s. to 39s. per cwt. Refined goods are firm, at 50s. per cwt. for common brown lumps. The stock of sugar is 97,180 tons, against 81,792 tons at the corresponding period in 1862.

Coffee.—The market is inactive; nevertheless, prices are supported. Stock, 10,333 tons, against 9726 tons last year.

Rice.—Most descriptions are firm in price; but the market is by no means active. Stock, 40,906 tons, against 64,627 tons.

Provisions.—There is a fair demand for most kinds of butter, and prices are well supported. Bacon however, is very dull, at 55s. to 61s. per cwt. for Waterford landed. Other provisions are a slow sale.

Tallow.—The market is very quiet. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 43s. 6d. per cwt. Stock, 63,850 casks against 43,966 ditto last year. Rough fat, 2s. 3d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is in moderate request, at 28s. 9d. per cwt., on the spot. Rape is selling at £40 10s. to £43; olive, £53 to £61; cocoanut, £45 to £48 10s; and fine palm, £34 to £38 10s. French turpentine, 68s. per cwt. American is nominal, at 85s.

Spirits.—Most kinds of rum are in fair inquiry, at about stationary prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 5d. per gallon. Brandy is selling at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 2s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 12s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 17s. to 18s.; Hartley's, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 13s. 3d. to 15s. 3d. per ton.

Hops.—There is about an average business doing in most kinds of new hops; and prices range from 100s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales have commenced steadily, on rather higher terms.

Potatoes.—Full average supplies are on offer, and the demand rules steady, at from 50s. to 90s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Nov. 5).—The supply of beasts on sale in to-day's market was somewhat extensive as to number; but the quality of most breeds was inferior. Prime stock was in fair request, at full prices, but inferior beasts were very dull, and 2d. per 8lb. lower. About 800 foreign beasts and 2000 foreign sheep have been lost at sea during the recent gales. Sheep, the show of which was only moderate, were inactive. Downs and half-breds realised full currencies, with a fair inquiry; but heavy sheep were very dull, and 2d. per 8lb. cheaper than on Monday. Prime English and foreign calves were taken off freely, at 2d. to 4d. per 8lb. more money. Inferior calves were dull, but not cheaper. Pigs and milch cows commanded very little attention. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; second quality ditto, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 10d.; neat small porkers, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; sucking calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 25s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1250; cows, 130; sheep, 4890; calves, 300; pigs, 400. Foreign: Beasts, 690; sheep, 1500; calves, 270.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Owing to the mildness of the weather, the trade generally is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb., by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 30.

BANKRUPTS.

H. DEFRIES, Nicholas-square, Hackney-road, gasfitter.—E. A. LAYLAND, New Weston-street, Bermondsey, leather merchant.—R. GONDIE, Chapel-street, Lamb's Conduit-street, carver, gilder, and mirror-frame manufacturer.—P. FRANKLAND, South-street, Manchester-square, boot and shoe maker.—R. PICKERING, London-street, Paddington-street, horse-dealer.—A. BOAK, High-street, Poplar, grocer.—J. CALLAGHAN, Great New-street, Fetter-lane, greengrocer and potato dealer.—R. BILLINGTON, Hanley, Staffordshire, tailor.—A. GUERNEY, Stratford, licensed victualler.—F. MARSH, New-road, Chelsea, tailor and newsvender.—R. JONES, Tottenham-place, Tottenham-court-road, furniture dealer.—J. JACKSON, Gracechurch-street, commission agent.—I. VICTORS, Commercial-street, Spitalfields, tobacconist.—J. WHALE, Smithfield-bars, coffee-house keeper.—G. SELBY, Pitfield-street, Hoxton, butcher.—J. G. A. TALEXY, Fall-mall, boarding-house keeper.—C. FOX, Kingston-upon-Hull, assistant overseer.—E. KINGSNORTH, Oxo, Sussex, farmer.—W. STANNARD, jun., Great James-street, Bedford-row, picture-frame mounter.—T. HUGHES, Larches Oreton, Salop, draper.—M. WHITAKER, Snaith, Yorkshire, printer and bookseller.—A. ECCLES, Wigan, coal proprietor.—W. ROBERTS, Liverpool, builder and beerhouse-keeper.—C. NEWTON, Pamsey, Huntingdonshire, farmer.—W. G. SAMPSON, Warner-place South, Hackney-road, rope and mat manufacturer.—W. E. CRADDOCK, Broadway, Stratford, tailor.—R. C. HARRIS, Aldershott, chemist and druggist.—F. KENTFIELD, Brighton, billiard table proprietor.—H. B. ANDERSON, Short-street, Tabernacle-square, Finsbury, optician.—A. STROUD, Maddox-street, Regent-street, goldsmith.—E. E. ORIEL, Deptford, tailor.—J. L. EDWARDS, Birkenhead, draper.—SARAH ANN BISHOP, Bury-street, Bloomsbury, wheelwright.—W. WITHAM, Lower Marsh, Lambeth, grocer.—J. T. CARR, Basinghall-street, City, timber-merchant.—R. H. W. DRUMMOND, Old Ford, Bow, dust-contractor.—M. LOWE, Westleigh, Lancashire, beersseller.—W. CHILTON, Manchester, engraver and printer.—T. L. CAIRR, Willington, Durham, provision dealer.—W. OPIE, Gwennap, Cornwall, B. GILL, Bawstead, Suffolk, blacksmith.—M. H. HATTON, Hereford, grocer.—S. WHITE, Shelborne, Dorsetshire, surgeon.—H. BUTTERY, Lincoln, livery-stable keeper.—J. GRAHAM, Iron Bridge, Salop, tailor and clothier.—W. J. GRIFFITHS, Dudley, boot and shoe manufacturer.—J. W. OLDLAND, Leicester, tailor and draper.—W. WOOD, Little Bolton, Lancashire, flymaker.—J. MOORE, Bishopwearmouth, master mariner.—T. BROWN, Aston, near Birmingham, pearl-buttonmaker.—A. BUNYON, Birmingham, gun-polisher.—W. KELSALL, Nottingham, butcher.—D. VAN DER VELDEN, Great Crosby, Lancashire, ironmonger.—J. WINDROSS, Kingston-upon-Hull, druggist.—J. BIGNELL, Freshwater, Isle of Wight, brickburner.—G. ALLDAY, Solihull, Warwickshire.—B. CLOWES, Hanley, Staffordshire, butcher.—W. WOOD, Cornhill, merchant.—W. BURTON, Leicester, provision dealer.—A. GLNT, Leicester, ironmonger.—E. J. CASS, Rochester, plasterer.—R. H. SPRANG, Worcester, tailor.—AMELIA HOLMYARD, Margate.—W. W. PAGE, Brighton, licensed victualler.—S. FEARNLEY, Undercliffe, Yorkshire, stone carver and mason.—J. KEMP, Norwich, shoe manufacturer.—H. HASKELL, Shadfield, Southampton, grocer.—W. LOBB, Enfield, general shopkeeper

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

BANKRUPTS.

O. EVANS, Stafford-street, Bond-street, surgeon.—W. SHARPE, New Romney, Kent, plumber.—G. DANBY, Wigmore street, Cavendish-square, watchmaker.—E. K. WATTS, Randolph-road, Paddington.—J. STILL, Margaret-street, Cavendish-square, and Hampton-road, Upper Holloway, licensed victualler.—J. W. MOULTON, Stanstead Cottage, Buckhurst-hill, cabinet manufacturer.—B. T. W. HOULTON, Jack's Greenhouse, Mark-lane, commissionfactor.—R. SCANLAN, Great Hermitage-street, Wapping, boarding-house keeper.—J. DAY, High-street, Chertsey, coaldealer.—R. T. ATTWELL, Bermondsey New-road, and Holywell-lane, Shoreditch, butcher.—J. MORRIS, High-street, Poplar, bootmaker.—J. FRANCE, Compton-street, Burton-crescent, ironmonger.—H. HOLDSWORTH, Reigate, Surrey, butcher.—T. CLIFFORD, Leather-lane, Holborn, licensed victualler.—H. J. HINXMAN, Lee, Kent, apothecary.—C. HENN, Fitzroy-place, Fitzroy-square, baker.—J. JENNINGS, Bridge-row, Battersea, late grocer.—J. S. SMALE, Bull and George Tap, Dartford.—J. MANLEY, Croydon, auctioneer.—H. FRIEND, Wimbledon, gunmaker.—W. HOLT, Gower-street, Bedford-square, barrister.—T. MILLS, Angel Inn, Hastings, victualler.—F. W. COOKE, Church-street, Hackney, gasfitter.—C. WAINSCOTT, Hereford, watchmaker.—D. NELSON, Birmingham, doctor of medicine.—T. MARSHALL, Stone, Staffordshire.—H. REYNOLDS, Birmingham, scrivener.—J. B. RILEY, Nottingham, slater.—R. FLINT, Duffield, Derby, butter-huckster.—J. F. AYRES, Gloucester, licensed victualler.—R. BARKER, Huddersfield, cotton-spinner.—J. PARKER, Liverpool, licensed victualler.—G. I. MOORE, Liverpool, bookseller.—J. OKELL, Liverpool, chemist.—J. P. HALL, Liverpool, commission merchant.—J. GREEN, Heywood, Lancashire, builder.—H. PYKE, Pratt-street, Paddington, tailor.—J. LORD, Bacup, Lancashire, broker.—J. GREGORY, Dean, Lancashire, loom jobber.—H. DENNIS and S. CHEETHAM, Denton, Lancashire, joiners.—JULIA HORSLEY, Wigan, Lancashire, teacher.—B. WENTTERBOTTOM, Oldham, Lancashire, machine-maker.—J. SALISBURY, Berrowash, Derbyshire, brewer.—J. OLDHAM, Derby, commission agent.—J. SCOTTORN, Derby, joiner.—W. STRICKLAND, Manchester, grocer.—C. BRITTAIN, Huntingdon, gardener.—ANN DAVIS, Redminster, Bristol, licensed victualler.—R. WADE, Birmingham, farmer.—E. H. LIMBRICK, Bath, bootmaker.—G. CALVERT, Gainsborough, Lincoln, painter.—H. SCOTT, Banbury, Oxfordshire, carpenter.—JANE HUTCHINSON, Amble, Northumberland, grocer.—J. LLOYD, Bentley, Montgomeryshire, plasterer.—J. NOBLE, Werreth, Lancashire, greengrocer.—S. MARTIN, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, carpenter.—S. WILKES, Hartpury, Gloucestershire, bootmaker.—J. HARPER, Vicar Croft, Yorkshire, fishmonger.—R. B. DRAKE, Leeds, Yorkshire, builder.—J. PRITCHARD, Abergavenny, Monmouthshire, coaldealer.—J. STANFORD, jun., Smestow, Staffordshire, farmer.—H. HILL, Wolverhampton, beer-retailer.—S. TAYLOR, Much Wenlock, Shropshire, farmer.—R. HEATH, Madeley, Shropshire, miner.—J. FARRAR, Skircoat, Yorkshire

EARL DE GREY AND RIPON AT HULL.

THE PROCESSION ON ITS WAY FROM THE SESSIONS-HOUSE TO THE PEOPLE'S PARK PASSING THE WILBERFORCE MONUMENT.

LAUNCH OF VESSELS FROM MESSRS. SAMUELSON'S YARD.—SEE PAGE 470.

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TESTIMONIAL TO MR. THOMPSON, MAYOR OF BRADFORD.

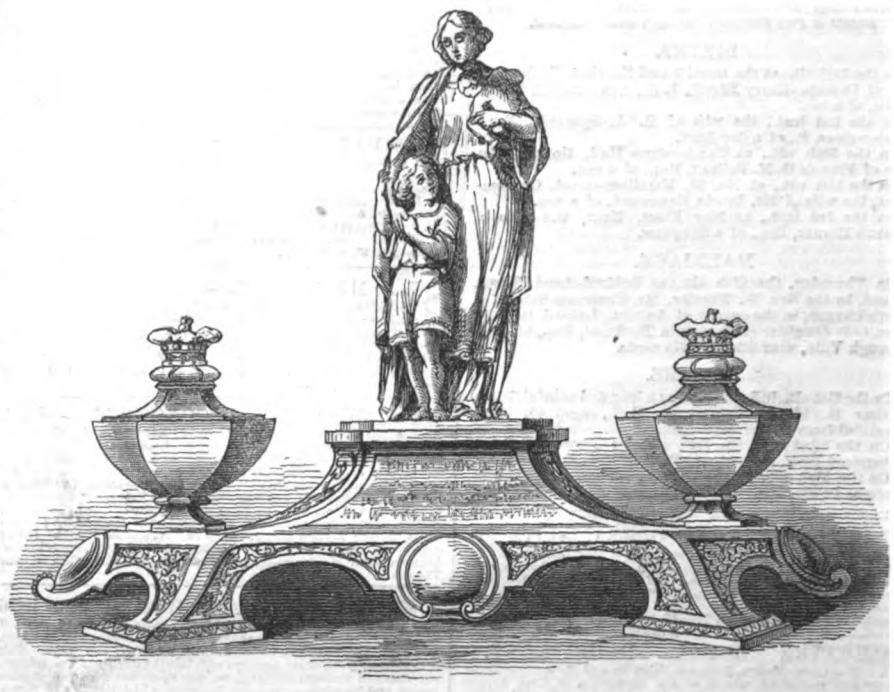
descended from that time in lineal descent to the late Capt. Gartside. The church is an unpretending structure, in the style of the thirteenth century, arranged with special reference to the requirements of the Church of England ritual. Externally, the principal features are a massive square tower and a well-developed chancel; while, internally, the baptistry, the nave, and the chancel are each distinctly marked. It is built of Pierpoint stone walling, with polished ashlar dressings. Internally, the piers, responds, &c., are of polished Yorkshire stone. The roof is open-timbered, with arched principals springing from polished shafted stone corbels; the timbers stained dark and varnished, and the ironwork coloured in ultramarine. The east gables of the nave and chancel, and the gables of the transepts, are finished with ornamental iron crosses. The whole length is 88 ft. 6 in., the width 46 ft. 4 in.; height to wall-plate of clerestory 22 ft. 6 in., to ridge of nave 41 ft. The chancel is 18 in. lower than the nave. Open benches of a substantial character are provided for over 400 worshippers. The pulpit, which is of Caen stone, is placed on the north, and the reading-desk, facing north and west, on the south. The chancel window is of five lights, with quartrefoils, and a large wheel in the head. The centre light contains a "Crucifixion," with Mary Magdalen clinging to the foot of the cross. Over the dexter side of the cross is the centurion, and opposite the Beloved Disciple; and in the outer lights are full-length figures of the four Evangelists. In the centre sexfoil of the wheel is the "Ascension." This magnificent stained-glass window was designed by Mrs. Gartside, and executed by Mr. Alexander Gibbs, of London. The tower is 23 ft. 8 in. square, 75 ft. high, with octagonal turret staircase on the south side.

The parsonage is of a character to harmonise with the style of the church, forming an elegant and commodious residence.

The whole of the works were designed and carried out under the superintendence of Mr. Eaton, to the entire satisfaction of Mr. and Mrs. Gartside.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE DOWAGER LADY HATHERTON.

THE silver inkstand of which we give an Engraving has lately been presented to the Dowager Lady Hatherton on her leaving Teddesley Park, Penkridge, Staffordshire, by the inhabitants of Penkridge, in token of their appreciation of her noble character and ever-active charity. The inkstand cost £60, and was made by Messrs. Hunt and Roskell, of New Bond-street.



SILVER INKSTAND PRESENTED TO THE DOWAGER LADY HATHERTON.

MONUMENT IN GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

A MONUMENT has been placed in the crypt of Glasgow Cathedral to the memory of Lieutenant R. B. Anderson, who fell in the last war with China.

The fate of this gallant young officer and his unfortunate companions, De Normann, Bowlby, Brabazon, and Phipps, excited at the time a poignant feeling of sorrow and indignation throughout the country. Lieutenant Anderson, who held the appointment of Adjutant of Fane's Irregular Cavalry, commanded the escort which accompanied Sir Harry Parkes to Tung-Chow, when he went in advance of the army to meet the Chinese Commissioners, and the whole party were treacherously captured by the Chinese when under the protection of a flag of truce. The way in which they met their death is well known.

The monument, of which we give an Engraving, is a bronze military trophy, sculptured in relief, and placed in front of a memorial painted window. The trophy consists of shield, helmet, sword, mantle, gauntlet, spurs, and the wreath of Victory, heraldically enriched and engraved with the national emblems and the family arms and motto, the whole group being so artistically designed and executed as to reflect the highest credit upon the artist, Mr. Robert Jackson, of Maida-hill. The trophy rests on a large slab of black marble, placed in the sill of the window, and the window itself is filled in with painted glass of a memorial character, appropriately designed by Messrs. Hughes and Ward, of Soho. In front of the trophy is placed a brass scroll, which bears the following inscription:—"In memory of Robert Burn Anderson, Lieutenant 1st Bombay Fusiliers, Brigade-Major Hodson's Horse, Adjutant Fane's Horse. Born in Glasgow, 14th October, 1833; died in China, 27th September, 1860. A soldier who fell in the war with China, in the service of his Queen and country, at the post of duty; loved in life and lamented in death. His schoolfellows thus record their sorrow and esteem."

MONUMENT TO THE LATE LIEUTENANT ANDERSON IN GLASGOW CATHEDRAL.

The intrinsic beauty of the detail is unfortunately almost entirely lost, in consequence of the want of light; and it is much to be regretted that a monument, the effect of which so much depends upon a clear elucidation of the detail, should be placed in a situation which, though good in other respects, possesses this serious and almost fatal defect. In spite, however, of this drawback, the whole group is conceived in such a manner as to reflect the very highest credit on all the artists engaged, and forms a monument which is alike an ornament to the noble cathedral in which it is placed and honourable to the feelings and the taste of those who have erected it.

TESTIMONIAL TO THE MAYOR OF BRADFORD.

ON the occasion of the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark no town was more loyal and earnest in its rejoicings than Bradford, the capital of the English worsted district. This was mainly owing to the exertions of its Mayor, Mr. Thompson, who was indefatigable in organising the public display. Mr. Thompson also gave a magnificent ball in celebration of the Royal marriage. His hospitality, in other respects, was unbounded, and his liberality, as regarded charitable and public institutions, most ungrudging. Immediately after the enthusiastic rejoicings of the 10th of March last the ladies of Bradford, proud of their Mayor, began to take common action for giving a significant token of their feelings towards him. The result has been that the handsome piece of plate, represented in our Engraving, has recently been presented to his Worship in the name of 330 ladies. The presentation took place most appropriately in the saloon of St. George's Hall, which has been the scene of most of Mr. Thompson's princely hospitalities.

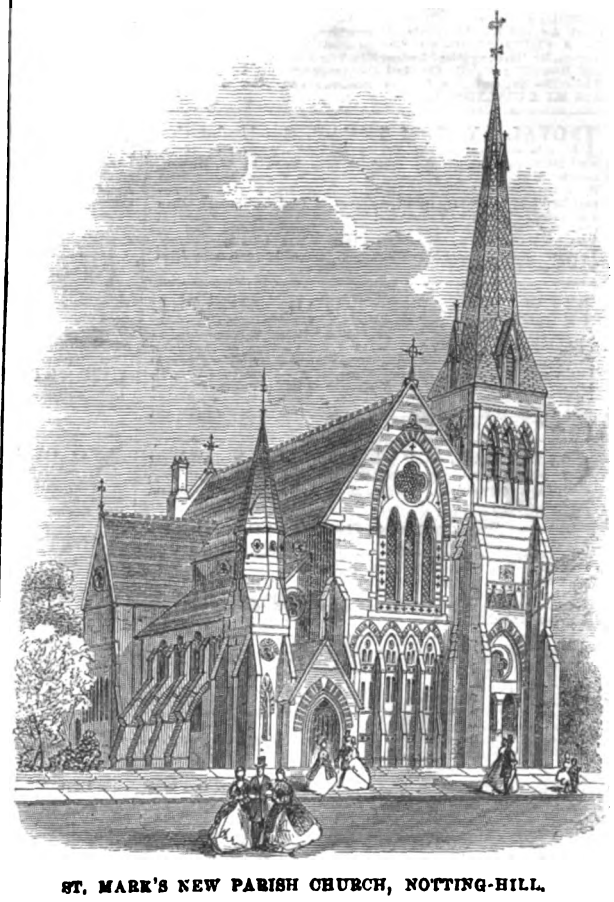
The testimonial consists of a vase and cover, 30 in. in height, and weighing upwards of 300 oz. The design is in the rich Italian style, the plain and fluted parts being gilt with rich chasing in frosted silver. Surmounting the vase is a figure of Justice, holding the scales and sword. Immediately beneath, on each side, is a boy-figure, symbolical of Industry and Commerce; behind are medallions of the Prince and the Princess of Wales, with flags; and, in front, the arms of the Mayor of the borough, and the following inscription:—"To Matthew Wm. Thompson, Esq., Mayor of the Borough, this memorial is presented by the ladies of Bradford, as a mark of their high appreciation of his many hospitable courtesies, more particularly on the auspicious event of the marriage of their Royal Highnesses the Prince of Wales and the Princess Alexandra of Denmark.' This rich work of art was executed by Mr. Manoah Rhodes, silversmith, of Bradford.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH, NOTTING-HILL.

THE foundation-stone of this church was laid last November by the Rev. J. P. Gell, M.A., Incumbent of St. John's, Notting-hill. The building is of brick, with Bath-stone dressings: the exterior being of picked stocks, relieved by bands of black brick, and the arches formed of black, blue, Staffordshire, and white bricks, with Bath-stone keys and springers; and the interior faced with Malm pickings, with black and red bands, and black, red, and white arches, with keys, corbels, campanile, chancel arch, window-jambs, and other decorative features of Bath stone. The columns supporting the main principals and the arches to the chapel, on the south side of the chancel, are of polished Portugal marble. The only use of plaster in the building is between the rafters of roofs, which are all dressed and stained. The total capacity of the church, inclusive of an upper west gallery for children, is upwards of 1500.

The columns supporting the clerestory are of iron, and have decorations on the bell of the capitals of wrought iron, which, together with the columns, are illuminated in strong polychromic decoration. The carving, which is of an emblematic character, has been skilfully executed by Mr. J. W. Seele, of Lambeth. The contract, which is inclusive of the heating, lighting, carving, and chancel-fitting of a plain character, is in the hands of Messrs. Dove Brothers, and the amount, £6015, will be but slightly exceeded by some additions to the original design. An organ of suitable character, with all the latest improvements and sufficiently powerful for the capacity of the church, has been built by Messrs. Hunter and Webb. A highly-ornamental pulpit, of Caen and red Mansfield stone, polished marble, and wrought and coloured ironwork combined, has been executed from the designs of the architect, at the expense of Mr. F. R. Kendall. The font, which is a contribution from Mr. E. B. Jupps, clerk to the Carpenters' Company, is of Caen stone and marble, with emblematical carving; and a brass lectern, by Leaver, of Maidenhead, has been presented by a lady anonymously. The spire is 140 ft. in height; and the ornamental ironwork on this and other portions of the exterior has been supplied by Messrs. Peard and Jackson. The church was designed by, and has been carried out under the superintendence of, Mr. E. Bassett Keeling, of Gray's Inn. The surrounding neighbourhood has been formed into a new parish, taking only the district parish of St. John's, Notting-hill; and the incumbency will be filled by the Rev. E. K. Kendall, M.A., Curate of St. John's, Notting-hill. The church was built by subscription.

CHRIST CHURCH AT DENSHAW, NEAR SADDLEWORTH, YORKSHIRE.



ST. MARK'S NEW PARISH CHURCH, NOTTING-HILL.

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**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 31st ult., at the Royal Naval Hospital, Haslar, the wife of Captain Harry Edgell, R.N., C.B., A.D.C. to the Queen, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., the wife of G. A. Symonds, Esq., Chester-place, S., of a daughter.

On the 30th ult., at Tacolnestone Hall, Norfolk, the wife of Francis G. M. Boileau, Esq., of a son.

On the 31st ult., at No. 23, Hamilton-street, Camden-town, the wife of Mr. Edwin Hammond, of a son.

On the 3rd inst., at May Place, Kent, the wife of Edward Horner, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On Thursday, the 29th ult., at Bedford-street Chapel, Stroud, by the Rev. W. Wheeler, Mr. Frederick Sturge, of Carrickfergus, in the county of Antrim, Ireland, to Mary Ann, only daughter of Benjamin Bucknall, Esq., of Rodborough Vills, near Stroud. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 31st ult., in London, after a long and painful illness, Arthur R. Henry, Commander R.N., aged 46, lately invalided from H.M.S. Stromboli.

On the 22nd ult., the Rev. Charles Vernon, D.D., of Wherstead Park, Suffolk, and Dover Court, Essex.

On the 21st ult., at the Grange, Kilburn, Middlesex, Thomas Peters, Esq., in his 85th year.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN. Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY NOV. 9, and during the week, Wallace's Romantic Opera, THE DESERT FLOWER—Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Susan Pyne, Messrs. W. H. Weiss, H. Corri, A. Cook, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. Commence at Eight. Box-office open from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY-LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. Great and continued success of the production of Lord Byron's MANFRED, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most complete and legitimate triumphs of a combination of artistic capabilities achieved on the stage for many years.

On MONDAY, and during the Week, the performances will commence with the Farce of BEAUTY OR THE BEAST; principal characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Neville, Barrett, Spencer, and G. Weston; and Mrs. Edmund Falconer and Miss R. Leclercq. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about Ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED. Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Newville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Belford, Weever, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Misorima (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagreson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Ryde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Cotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; the Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Eburne; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Harfleur, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and Character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the Summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene I. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Steinbach, a Waterfall in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps, and Overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Flashing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Programme of the Songs and Choruses:—Act I.—Scene I. Mystical Responses of Viewless Spirits to the Magian's Invocation. First Solo, "Mortal to thy bidding bow'd." Miss Emma Heywood. Second Solo, "In the blue depth of the waters." Miss Poole. Third Solo, "I am the rider of the wind," Mr. Swift. Septet, Misses Poole, Heywood, Cicely Nott; and Mr. Swift and Chorus. The imprecation solo, "When the moon is on the wave." Miss Cicely Nott. Solo, "Though thy slumber may be deep," Miss Poole. Chorus by the whole choir. Act II.—Scene 3. Solo and chorus, "The Captive Usurper." Miss Cicely Nott and chorus. Song, "The ship sailed on, the ship sailed fast," Miss Emma Heywood. Scene 4. Grand Choral Hymn of the Evil Agencies, "Hail to our master, Prince of Earth and Air!" solo verses by Mr. Swift. Chorus by full choir. Jubilant chorus and accompanying Dance, by full choir and the ballet. Act III.—Last Scene. Grand dual chorus of Good and Evil Spirits by the principal singers and full choir. The general action of the tragedy arranged by Mr. Phelps. The incidental dances designed and directed by Mr. Cormack. Costumes from designs by R. W. Keene, Esq., and from Flaxman's Illustrations of Classical and Mythological Conceptions. Machinery by Mr. J. Tucker and assistants. Gas illuminations by Mr. J. Hinckley. Spectral illusions by Mr. Cox; and also Professor Pepper's adaptation of Dirck's invention, under the special superintendence of Professor Pepper. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes, painted by Mr. Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Barnard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Beale. To conclude with a New and Original Farce by W. Brough and A. Halliday, Esqrs., entitled MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Principal characters by Messrs. Belmore, G. Weston, J. Neville, Warde; Miss Harfleur, and Mrs. Neville.

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Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds	£4	14	6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped	6	6	0
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Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled	11	11	0
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Notice is hereby given that the CERTIFICATES OF SHARES will be ready for delivery in exchange for the banker's receipts on application to the Secretary, at the Company's offices, 28, Regent-street, W., on and after Thursday, the 12th of November next.
By order of the Board,
28, Regent-street, W., Oct. 27, 1863. F. R. SPRY, Secretary.

SCOTTISH METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY.
The COUNCIL of the above Society hereby notify that, by the liberality of the Marquis of Tweeddale, President of the Society, a PRIZE of TWENTY GUINEAS, or a PIECE of PLATE, or a GOLD MEDAL of that value, will be given for the Best Scientific Explanation of the Popular Weather Prognostics recently collected by Dr. Arthur Mitchell, A.M., M.D., and published in the "Edinburgh Philosophical Journal" for October, 1863.
Copies of the Prognostics may be had from Messrs. Blackwood, Publishers, George-street, Edinburgh.
Essays by Competitors must be lodged before the 1st of May, 1864, with Mr. BUCHAN, Secretary to the Scottish Meteorological Society, 10, St. Andrew-square, Edinburgh.

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MARRIAGE NOT A LA MODE.—See "Temple Bar" for November, page 518. Extract.—"There lies before me the price-list (illustrated) of a general furnishing and upholstery company, whose premises are in one of the best streets in London, and some of whose things are about me as I write. Let me turn to their 'japanned deal bedroom furniture' in their list. Not to be unnecessarily minute, the 'complete set' costs ten guineas. Of course there figures another set handsomer, but not one whit better, or cleaner, or really nicer-looking, which costs twenty-nine pounds. A 'complete set of furniture for a servant's bedroom' costs five guineas. From these figures guess the rest; and believe me when I tell you that you shall furnish your fifty-pound house for two hundred and fifty pounds."
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COSTLY FURNITURE, for Drawing-room, Dining-room, and Bedroom.—The Belgrave Furnishing Company, No. 19, Sloane-street, S.W., have for DISPOSAL (part of the contents of a mansion) THREE SUITES of FURNITURE, of a most superb recherché character. The Drawing-room is in the style of Louis Seize, richly gilt and covered in silk brocade, includes twelve chairs with padded backs, large Turkish ottoman, four easy chairs, and a large conversation settee, the whole luxuriously upholstered; there are also several unique and magnificent inlaid tables, a cabinet, several other ornamental items, and three truly beautiful and very large chimney-glasses, with consoles and grandrooles to match. The Dining-room is equally magnificent in oak, and consisting of the usual requisites of an entire suite. The Bedroom is likewise very superb, and comprises all the necessaries of a best bedroom in fine Italian walnut. Noblemen and gentlemen about furnishing a large house would find this a most desirable opportunity, as the above will be sold, together or separately, for a comparatively very low sum.

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SEPTEMBER, 1863.—BRADFORD'S WASHING MACHINE.—More Letters of unqualified approval received during this month than in any previous month or year. Cathedral-steps, Manchester; and 63, Fleet-street, London.
New Patent Spring Lever Wringing Machine .. .. 42s. 0d.
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ALLSOPP'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.—JOHN F. BIGGS and CO., sole contractors for bottled beer to the International Exhibition. Agents for Samuel Allsopp and Son's India Pale Ale and Burton Ale, and Guinness, Son, and Co.'s Extra Stout. Importers of Wines and Spirits. Offices and Stores, the Royal Exchange, E.C. The trade supplied on liberal terms, for cash.

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Nov. 1, 1863.

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FUR SEAL PALETOTS, made from the choicest skins, and in sizes to suit the present fashion.

Jacket, to measure at back,					
27 inches	..	..	..	8 guineas.	
Paletot 33	„	..	..	..	10 „
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Self-coloured Glacés, in 33 new shades, for Promenade or Evening wear, £2 15s. 6d. the Full Dress of 14 yards.
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are exhibiting an extensive collection of these fashionable garments, in Astracan, Cloth, Velvet, Sealskin, &c., at very moderate prices.
In the new department for Furs, Sealskin Mantles, Jackets, &c., the prices will be found fully 20 per cent below what is usually charged by Furriers.
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IMMEDIATE CLEARANCE OF STOCK.
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THE RICH AND VALUABLE SILK STOCK.
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The last designs in Cloaks and Jackets, in all materials for the season, included in the Sale.
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Prints illustrative of the shape and design of this charming Jacket are prepared to send post-free. In general it is semi-fitting, may be worn open or closed with equal grace, and is adapted (according to material and ornament) for morning wear, dinner dress, and evening home parties; it is also specially suited to the occasional requirements of married ladies. Ready, in different sizes, in Lyons Velvet, Superfine Cloth, Cashmere, Silk, &c. Price 21s. and upwards.
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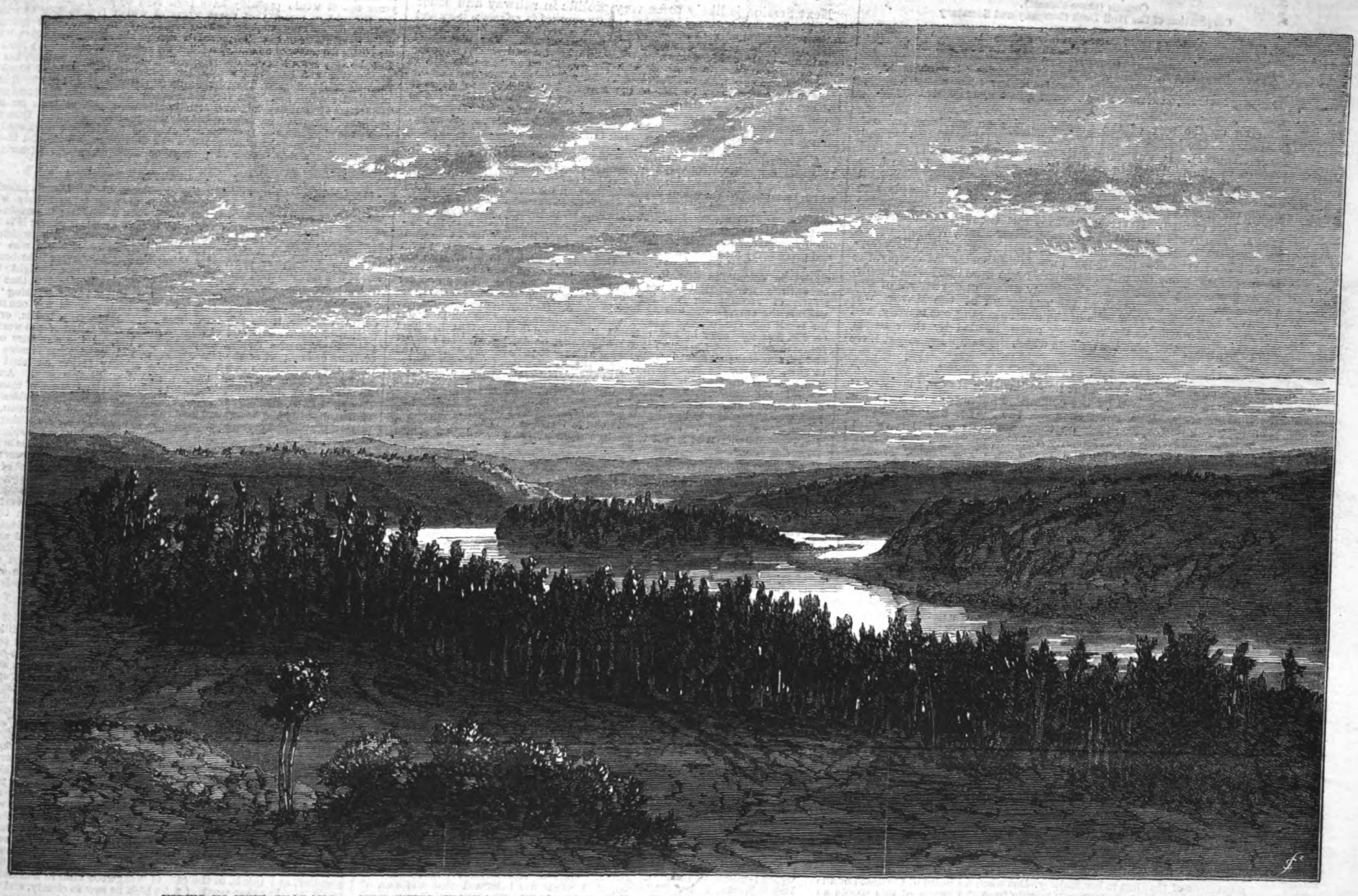
THE HALL OF LIBERATION AT KELHEIM, BAVARIA, RECENTLY INAUGURATED BY THE KING.—SEE PAGE 479.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF NEW ZEALAND.

WE have been induced, on account of the interest attaching to New Zealand affairs, to give in this week's Impression several Engravings in connection with that colony. Three of these scenes—the Shepherd's Bush, the Devil's Nest, and the Waikato river—are from photographs forwarded to us by Mr. J. Kinder, of Auckland, who also supplied us with the map of the country between Auckland and the River Waikato. The two other Illustrations, Bream Head and the Sugar-loaf Islands, are from drawings obligingly placed at our disposal by Sir James E. Alexander, K.C.L.S. The remarkable formation Bream Head is observed as the voyager is steering for the capital, Auckland, on the north-east coast. The Sugar-loaf Islands are sketched from the Waireka Hill, where Captain Craycroft, R.N., distinguished himself by a gallant fight and capture of a pah. In a work lately published by Colonel Sir J. E. Alexander, "Incidents of the Maori War," the particulars of the war of 1860-1 are given, with cha-

(*Continued on page 472.*)



VIEWS IN NEW ZEALAND: THE RIVER WAIKATO, FROM THE HILLS NEAR NANGATAWHIRI—KOHEROA, THE SCENE OF THE FIGHT ON JULY 17.

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INSTALLATION OF EARL DE GREY AND RIPON AS LORD HIGH STEWARD OF HULL.

On Thursday week Earl De Grey and Ripon was installed in the office of Lord High Steward of Hull—his Lordship succeeding the late Marquis of Normanby, who for many years filled the office. Great preparations had been made in the town for the ceremony. In the morning his Lordship was present at the launch of four ships. Subsequently he was made a brother of the Trinity House, and later still an honorary brother of the Humber Lodge of Freemasons. His Lordship then proceeded to the Townhall, and took upon himself the office of Lord High Steward of the borough. That ceremony over, a procession was formed to the People's Park, where a statue of the Queen was unveiled. In the evening his Lordship was entertained at a banquet at the Assembly Room. The chair was occupied by the Mayor, and he was supported on his right by Earl De Grey and Ripon and Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., and on his left by Lord Hotham, M.P., and Mr. James Clay, M.P.

We give some further particulars respecting the four principal events of the day, which are illustrated in this week's Impression:—

THE LAUNCHES.

To give additional prominence to the proceedings Messrs. Samuelson and Co., the extensive shipbuilders, determined to launch from their yards four new iron vessels. The preparations for the launch were completed shortly after seven o'clock in the morning, and soon after that hour Earl De Grey; James Clay, Esq., M.P.; and Joseph Somes, Esq., M.P., together with the Mayor and several members of the Corporation, as well as the leading merchants of the town, entered the yard. Shortly afterwards a signal-gun was fired from her Majesty's ship Cornwallis, and the sailing-ship Countess of Ripon and the Lightning, two fine East Indiamen, were released from their bondage to find a home in the waters. The steamer Earl De Grey and Ripon, which has been built for a London firm, and a small steamer for the French Government, were then knocked off the slips. After the launches his Lordship and about 250 invited guests sat down to a superb breakfast in Messrs. Samuelson's moulding-loft.

THE INSTALLATION.

This, the chief feature in the day's ceremonial, took place between two and three o'clock in the Sessions House. Here were assembled the members of the Corporation, the members of the consular body, as well as the various orders, guilds, and societies of the town. On the platform were the aldermen of the borough; Mr. Samuel Warren, Q.C., D.C.L., the borough recorder; and Messrs. Clay and Somes, borough members. The Mayor occupied the chair. The preliminaries having been arranged, his Lordship formally accepted the office of Lord High Steward of Hull. The Town Clerk then administered the oaths of the office, which were attested by the Mayor and Recorder. His Lordship then briefly addressed the audience. He said he felt grateful for the high office bestowed upon him, grateful because he had thus an opportunity of renewing his connection with that ancient and honourable borough; and, as he had now become an officer of the town, he should feel called upon at all times to promote the interests of the town, and guard them as he would guard his own. A list of the High Stewards from the establishment of the office, dated as far back as 1583, was then handed to his Lordship.

PROCESSION TO THE PEOPLE'S PARK.

During the ceremony of installation, those who were unable to obtain admission, but were to take part in the uncovering of the statue of her Majesty, were arranged in order of procession, and the proceedings in the Sessions House being completed, at three o'clock the Corporation, the High Steward, and various public bodies moved towards the park in the following order:—

Police.
Volunteer Artillery, 300 in number.
Volunteer Rifles, 500 in number.
Mayor, Earl De Grey, and Town Clerk.
The Sheriff and Deputy Sheriff.
The Magistrates (three abreast).
The Aldermen and Town Councillors (three abreast).
Treasurer, Coroner, and Clerk of the Peace
Clergy (three abreast).
Ministers of all other Denominations (three abreast).
Corporation of the Trinity House and Secretary (three abreast).
Consuls (three abreast).
Corporation of the Hull Dock Company and Secretary (three abreast).
Chamber of Commerce (three abreast).
Corporation of the Governor and Guardians of the Poor and Clerk (three abreast).
The Chairman and Guardians of the Poor of Sculcoates (three abreast).
President and Committee of the Guardian Society (three abreast).
Friendly Societies, with their Bands, Banners, Sashes, and other insignia.
Police.

Police. Police.

Bringing up the rear of the procession was an emblematical car belonging to the lessees of the Queen's Theatre (Mrs. Wolfenden and Mr. Melbourne). It was very artistically arrayed, but the exposed position to the pitiless rain of the ladies and gentlemen who were intended to represent the different nations of the globe with which Hull held commercial relations, detracted in a great degree from the pleasure which, under more genial weather and a brighter sky, the representation would have excited. Nevertheless, as it was, it called forth universal praise. The route taken was Lowgate, Silver-street, Whitefriargate, Savile-street, Bond-street, Albion-street, Prospect-street, and Beverley-road. Notwithstanding that the rain was falling somewhat sharply, the thoroughfares along the mile-and-a-half route were lined with people, either proceeding to the park or patiently awaiting the arrival of the procession. The afternoon, at the suggestion of the Mayor, was observed as a holiday; the bells of the churches rang out merrily, and the strains of music, as the volunteer corps, headed by their bands, appeared, dissipated even the dulness which the damp day might have produced.

UNVEILING THE STATUE OF THE QUEEN.

At the entrance to the park the noble Earl, the Mayor, magistrates, and visitors were received by the committee having the management of the ceremony. The High Steward, the Mayor and Corporation, the park committee, &c., took up their positions on the platform; and the volunteer corps, the friendly societies, and other public bodies were ranged on each side the inclosure. The Mayor formally presented the statue to Mr. Alderman Ellison, the chairman of the park committee, and briefly explained that it was intended to commemorate the visit of her Majesty to that town. Mr. Alderman Ellison received the gift, formally presented it to the town, and then, amidst cheers, requested the Lord High Steward to order it to be unveiled.

Earl De Grey and Ripon, the Lord High Steward, then said:—Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—I accept with great pleasure the duty which I have just been requested to undertake, of directing the unveiling of this statue of her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen. And I am happy to find that the first duty I am asked to undertake since my installation in the office of High Steward of this borough should be the unveiling to the public of Hull of the statue of the Sovereign whom we all so love. In all monarchical countries, and in all times, it has been the practice to erect statues of the reigning Sovereign; but the motives which have actuated men in so doing have been very various. Sometimes it has been the desire to secure the favour of a powerful and dreaded despot; sometimes it has been merely a matter, as I may say, comparatively, of form, or at the most a proof of the attachment of the people to monarchical institutions and to the family on the throne. But, in our days, and in the reign of Queen Victoria, when we assemble for such a purpose as this we are animated by very different feelings. It is not to us a mere matter of form or of ceremony, but we shall unveil that statue and hand it over to the public of this town, animated by those feelings of deep affection and profound respect which fill the heart of every Englishman when he thinks of her Majesty the Queen. We have been just reminded of the course of her reign, and we have watched it from the commencement with deep and loyal interest. We have watched it from the day when, in early youth, Queen Victoria took upon herself the arduous duties of a great and most responsible office, and we have watched with pride and with affection the manner in which those duties have been discharged. We have rejoiced in her joy, and we have sorrowed with her sorrow. And never had a nation more just cause to be sorry than we have for the loss of that illustrious Prince who was so lately taken from the side of our beloved Queen, to whom he had been for very long years a loving husband, a sagacious counsellor, and a constant support. No one can measure nor doubt the magnitude of that loss to her Majesty. But when we heard of the death of the Prince Consort there sprang spontaneously from the hearts of this people an outburst of sorrow which proved how entirely that Prince, who had come among us a young man from a foreign country, had, by his wisdom, his influence, and his noble character, won to himself the hearts of his adopted countrymen. I need not detain you any longer upon such a topic, though one upon which any words are feeble, but which the hearts of the people can interpret better than any language. Let us, then, proceed to unveil that statue, so that when men gaze upon it in future times it may recall to their recollection the events of the reign of our gracious Queen; those events which, as it has been truly said, have been marked in an eminent degree by prosperity and by glories. I speak not so much of the glories of warlike successes, which have added their names, not unworthy of those that preceded them, to the long list of British victories, though they have not been wanting; but I speak rather of those peaceful glories of extended commerce, of advancing industry, and of improved laws and better process of legislation—of increased public contentment, advanced education, and developed intelligence among the people. Though that great progress which marks so eminently the reign of Queen Victoria has no doubt been due to various causes under Providence—to the circumstances of the country and the character of the people; yet it has been due in a very great extent to the character of our Sovereign herself—to her public wisdom, to her firm and hearty attachment to the Constitution and the law, and, above all, to those private virtues which have made her alike a model to every family in the country, and have written deep her name in the grateful hearts of her adoring people.

Earl De Grey and Ripon then directed the statue to be unveiled, and, the signal having been given by a bugle, the uncovering was immediately accomplished, amidst the repeated and enthusiastic cheers of the vast assembly, the military bands at the same time playing the National Anthem. A Royal salute was then fired by the Artillery, followed by a *feu de joie* by the Rifles, and, his Lordship and the Corporation having walked round the inclosure and inspected the statue, the ceremony terminated.

The statue was presented by the Mayor (Mr. W. H. Moss); the park being the gift of Mr. Z. C. Pearson, the late Mayor (in 1860), whose difficulties, arising from his speculative and blockade-running transactions with the Southern Confederacy, were, curiously enough, undergoing examination in the London Bankruptcy Court at the very time that the park which he had given to the town was formally opened, and the statue of the Queen (due to his suggestion) was uncovered. The park, which is about twenty acres in extent, has been tastefully laid out at the expense of the town, and for some time past has been open as a place of resort and recreation to the inhabitants, but the official opening, for various reasons, has been deferred until the present occasion. The statue was designed and executed by Mr. Thomas Earle, of London, a native of Hull, the cost being 1000 guineas. It is of Carrara marble (the block weighing twelve tons), and represents her Majesty seated in her State robes, the height of the figure being eight feet. An intellectual expression has been produced, and the drapery and accessories, are elegant and graceful. Upon the pedestal is the inscription, explanatory of the circumstances which led to the erection:—"This statue of her Majesty Queen Victoria, designed to commemorate her visit to Hull on the 13th of October, 1854, was presented to the people of this town by William Henry Moss, May, 1863." Mr. Earle is also executing a statue of the late Prince Consort for the park. The statue of the Queen has received the approval of several members of the Royal family.

M. Nadar, who is fast recovering from his contusions, has stated his intention of exhibiting "Le Géant," and the car in its actual condition after the accident, in the course of a few days, at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham.

The International Congress held at Geneva has been discussing regulations for the better care of the wounded on battle-fields, and has proposed that a convention be arranged, according to which a committee should be formed in every country to carry out this laudable object.

The *Cologne Gazette* states that one of the keepers of the wild beasts in the Zoological Gardens of that city, fancying that he had obtained complete mastery over the bears, invited a number of his acquaintances the other day to see him enter the bear-pit and take his breakfast along with its occupants. He began his performance by advancing towards a bear, commanding him to come and take a piece of bread which he held between his teeth. The bread happened to fall on the ground, and when the keeper attempted to prevent the bear from picking it up, the animal sprang forward, seized him by the neck, and strangled him in a moment.

At a fête given to the Volhynian peasants at Zytomir, on the anniversary of the coronation, by the Governor, Prince Drucki Sokolnicki, the Prince thus addressed his guests:—"The Czar is grateful to you for your conduct, and rewards you with the lands on which you have hitherto worked You are now landowners. But the benefits the Czar prepared for you do not end here; you must now assist him by crushing the nobles who have risen in insurrection, and must be exterminated. When the Polish nobles are rooted out of the country you will have no more rent to pay." The peasants heard this speech in silence, and the Russian Bishop of Zytomir protested against it.

Next Session is likely to be very prolific in railway and other projects. The Parliamentary agents are busily engaged in reference work and in the preparation of notices, which, with the advertisements in the newspapers, must be published during the present month. The plans and descriptions of the intended operations of railways must be deposited with the clerk of the peace, and in Scotland with the Sheriffs, on or before the 30th of November, and also with the Board of Trade, and on or before that day the plans and sections must be left at the Private Bill Office of the House of Commons. On or before the 23rd of December printed copies of bills are to be deposited at the Board of Trade, &c., and on or before the end of the month a list of the owners and occupiers of the property required for the various undertakings must be lodged at the Private Bill Office.

A Board of Trade inquiry was commenced on Friday in Liverpool, before Mr. Raffles, the stipendiary magistrate, and Captains Baker and Harris, nautical assessors, into the loss of the screw-steamer Pactolus, which took place on the 8th of September last, on the rocks near Little Hope Island (near Nova Scotia). The vessel was under command of Captain Johnson, and was owned by Messrs. Lamport and Holt, W. S. Lindsay, and others. The inquiry was continued on Saturday, and, after hearing the evidence, the following judgment was given:—"The Court has carefully considered this case and given every attention to the statement of the captain, which agrees with the evidence of the witnesses. The Court is compelled to pronounce the master in default, in that, in very foggy weather, on a dangerous coast, he entirely neglected the use of his lead, when he had no other means of ascertaining whether he was making his course good, or whether the current was setting him in shore. Having, in consequence, got his vessel into danger, and aware, as he must have been, that the land was on his port side after he had reversed his engines and brought her head round to north-west, the Court is of opinion that he did not exercise a sound and seaman-like judgment in attempting to wear round over the same ground to port, whereby he brought himself a second time upon the very danger which he had just escaped. Taking into consideration the strenuous exertions made by the master, which resulted in the saving of all the lives on board and the greater part of the cargo undamaged, and also bearing in mind the high character given to him by his owners, the Court is not disposed to pass a very severe sentence. The sentence of the Court is that the certificate of Mr. Edward Johnson be and it is hereby suspended for nine calendar months from this date."

THE FRENCH EXPENSES AT THE EXHIBITION OF 1862.— The *Moniteur* publishes the following report from Prince Napoleon, as head of the Imperial Commission:—"Sire,—In the name of the Imperial Commission charged with the organisation of the French department in the Universal Exhibition of London, I come to lay before your Majesty the financial results of our operations. Your Majesty will be pleased to learn that our expenditure has been far below the credit voted. The Commission took as the basis of their expenditure the 634,000f. (£25,360) which was appropriated in 1851 for the installation in London of 1700 exhibitors, the transport of 750 tons of packages, and the remuneration of thirty juries. They foresaw that they might have to install 3000 exhibitors to remunerate thirty-six juries, and to transport 2000 tons of packages, which would require a proportionate expense of 1,400,000f. (£56,000). Hoping to be able to effect a considerable saving, they limited themselves to a demand of 1,200,000f. (£48,000), which was voted by the Corps Législatif on July 2, 1861. Our anticipations were exceeded in consequence of the efforts of our artists and manufacturers. The number of exhibitors was 5779, the weight of packages 2219 tons, and the English Commissioners increased the number of juries to sixty-five. The Imperial Commission shrank from no expense which could contribute to the splendour of the Exhibition; they struck, with the name of the receiver in relief, 800 gold, silver, and bronze medals, which they presented to their coadjutors; they spared nothing in the discharge of the duty imposed on every nation by those international competitors; and, for the first time—thanks to the devotion of their agents and the zeal of the principal exhibitors—a French exhibition was ready at the day fixed. We have effected a set-off to these causes of increased expenditure by the strict order observed in the details of the operations and by the care we took not to employ more hands than were strictly necessary for the execution of the work as it proceeded. The expense was, moreover, diminished by many of the exhibitors, who generously contributed by their products to the decoration of the Kensington Palace and the residence of the Imperial Commission in London. If the expenses of the Exhibition of 1862 exceeded those of 1851 in the ratio of the number of exhibitors and of the weight of goods, they would have amounted to about 2,000,000f. (£80,000). They only amount to 975,000f. (£39,000). This sum consists of 951,125f. paid away, and 23,875f., the estimate of the amount which remains to be paid. The Ministers of Agriculture, Commerce, and Public Works, and the Minister of Finance are informed that the sum of 225,000f. (£9000), the balance of the credit granted to the Imperial Commission, remains at the disposal of the State. Accept, Sire, the homage of the deep and respectful attachment with which I am your Majesty's most devoted cousin, The Prince President of the Imperial Commission—NAPOLEON (JEROME)."

LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE WEDGWOOD INSTITUTE, AT BURSLEM.

On Monday week, as briefly noticed in our last Number, the Chancellor of the Exchequer laid, at Burslem, Staffordshire, the foundation-stone of the Wedgwood Institute, a public building designed to embrace a school of art, a museum, and a free library, to be erected by the inhabitants of the Potteries as a memorial, in his native town and first place of business, in honour of Josiah Wedgwood, whose name and genius are intimately associated with the enterprise and art-manufacture of the district.

Our last Impression contained an Engraving of the intended building, and we now give an Illustration of Mr. Gladstone delivering his address at the laying of the foundation-stone.

The ceremony excited the greatest interest in the neighbourhood, and the day was kept as a holiday throughout the whole of the district. The printed request of the Chief Bailiff to the inhabitants to close their shops and exhibit flags was very generally complied with. There was a triumphal arch across the main street, and the tent erected over the stone was also decorated with banners, evergreens, and inscriptions. At one o'clock the Chancellor of the Exchequer entered the tent under which the ceremony was to take place, and was received with enthusiastic cheering. There were present, among others, Earl Granville, the Bishop of Lichfield, Viscount Ingestre; Mr. Lowe, M.P.; Mr. Adderley, M.P.; Sir James Duke, M.P.; Mr. Grenfell, M.P.; Mr. Ewart, M.P.; and Mrs. and Miss Gladstone.

The proceedings commenced with the presentation of two addresses to Mr. Gladstone—one by the Chief Bailiff and members of the local government of the district of Burslem, on behalf of the inhabitants, and the other by the working men.

Both addresses complimented Mr. Gladstone for the share he had had in the recent fiscal measures which had contributed so much to the prosperity of the country; and the address of the working men also dwelt on the kindly conduct now so commonly evinced by the wealthier portions of the community to assist in the physical and moral improvement of the working classes, acknowledging that the well-being of the toiling masses is now generally admitted to be an essential to the national weal. They particularly thanked Mr. Gladstone for his exertions in striking the shackles off industry, and so benefiting the working man.

Mr. Gladstone, in reply, said that he and his colleagues had received ample reward in the acknowledgments of the people and the spectacle of the prosperity ascribed to their measures. "With respect, he said, in particular to the address so beautifully composed and inscribed which I have just had the satisfaction of hearing read by Mr. Bowers, I say that it is a happy thing for Old England, and it is a good example for the nations of the world, when the sons of toil, as they justly and honourably term themselves, are found to express themselves in terms of warmth and attachment, which other classes may rival but no class can possibly excel, with respect to the Throne, to the laws, and to the institutions of the country."

The foundation-stone was then laid with the usual ceremonies, prayer having first been offered by the Bishop of Lichfield; and Mr. Gladstone proceeded to deliver his address:—

WHY HE ACCEPTED THE INVITATION.

In the course of his introductory remarks, **Mr. Gladstone** explained that it was his practice to decline all invitations to ceremonials of a purely local character, unless such as he had some personal connection with; but he considered the present one as really national, "because the manufacture of earthenware, in its varied and innumerable branches, is fast becoming, or has indeed become, one of our great and distinguishing British manufactures; and because there are certain principles applicable to manufacture, by the observance or neglect of which its products are rendered good or bad. These principles were applied by Wedgwood, with a consistency and tenacity that cannot too closely be observed, to industrial production. These principles, being his and being true, were also in no small degree peculiar to his practice, and deserve to be, in the permanent annals of art, especially associated with his name." Mr. Gladstone then, noticing that his speaking appeared as if the learner was teaching those who could teach, said that he submitted his opinion with all deference; but he was anxious, having formed a high estimate of Wedgwood in his relation to the general laws of industrial production, to have that estimate fully and fairly brought to the trial of public judgment. Again: "In the office which I hold as a servant of the Crown, and which places me in incessant contact with the industry of the country in its several branches, I am anxious, from the deep interest I feel in its welfare, to bear my testimony to the principles of which Wedgwood was, so to speak, an apostle; and, moreover, to give to that testimony any little weight which such an office and such a deep interest and near relation established by it, may be likely, in the absence of higher personal qualifications, to impart. Thirty years ago it would probably have been held by many, and it may still be the thought of some, that the matters of which I have now to speak are matters which may well be left to regulate themselves. To vindicate for trade in all its branches the principle and power of self-regulation has been for nearly a quarter of a century a principal function of the British Parliament. But the very same stage in our political and social existence which has taught us the true and beneficial application of the laws of political economy has likewise disclosed to us the just limits of the science and of the field of its practical application. The very same age which has seen the State strike off the fetters of industry has also seen it interpose with boldness for the protection of labour. The same spirit of policy which has taken from the producer the enjoyment of preferences paralysing to him and most costly to the community at large, has offered him the aids of knowledge and instruction by whatever means, either of precept or example, public authority could command."

BEAUTY.

Mr. Gladstone then, noticing the excellence of British manufactures in useful productions, spoke of the necessity of associating beauty with convenience, and said, "Beauty is not an accident of thing; it pertains to their essence; it pervades the wide range of creation, and, wherever it is impaired or banished, we have in this fact the proof of the moral disorder which disturbs the world. Reject, therefore, the false philosophy of those who will ask, 'What does it matter, provided a thing be useful, whether it be beautiful or not?' and say, in reply, that we will take our lesson from Almighty God, who in His works hath shown us, and in His Word also hath told us, that 'He hath made everything,' not one thing or another thing, but everything 'beautiful in His time.' Among all the devices of creation there is not one more wonderful, whether it be the movement of the heavenly bodies, or the succession of the seasons and the years, or the adaptation of the world and its phenomena to the conditions of human life, or the structure of the eye or hand or any part of the frame of man—not one of these is more wonderful than the profuseness with which the mighty Maker has shed over the works of His hand an endless and boundless beauty. And to this constitution of things outward, the constitution and mind of man, deranged though they be, still answer from within. Down to the humblest conditions of life, down to the lowest and most backward grade of civilisation, the nature of man craves and seems as it were even to cry aloud for something, some sign or token, at the least, of what is beautiful in some of the many spheres of mind or sense. It is that which makes the Spitalfields weaver, amid the murky streets of London, train canaries and bullfinches to sing to him at his work; that fills with flowerpots the windows of the poor; that leads the peasant of Pembrokeshire to paint the outside of his cottage in lively colours; that prompts in the humble class of women a desire for some little personal ornament, certainly not without its dangers (for what sort of indulgence can ever be without them?), yet sometimes, perhaps, too sternly repressed from the high and luxurious places of society. We trace the operation of this principle yet more conspicuously in a loftier region—in that instinct of natural and Christian piety which taught the early masters of the fine arts to clothe the noblest objects of our faith, and especially the idea of the sacred person of our Lord, in the noblest forms of beauty that their minds could conceive or their hands could execute. It is, in short, difficult for human beings to harden themselves at all points against the impressions and the charm of beauty."

MERITS OF WEDGWOOD.

Mr. Gladstone then pointed out the danger of artists neglecting beauty in their manufactures, as it was an element of expense, and their rule was cheapness; and he also pointed out that the cheapest at first was not cheapest in the long run. Mankind were willing to pay a price for beauty, and the neglect of beauty was revenged by the demand for embellishment of some kind, and the manufacturers, unable to supply beautiful embellishment, supplied strength for flavour, quantity for quality, and ended by producing incongruous excrescences, or even hideous malformations, at a greater cost than would have sufficed for the nourishment among us of chaste and virgin art. As to the peculiar character of their hero, "his most signal and characteristic merit lay, as I have said, in the fineness and fulness of his perception of the true law of what we term industrial art, or, in other words, of the application of the higher art to industry—the law which teaches industry to aim, first, at giving to every object the greatest possible degree of fitness and convenience for its purpose, and next at making it the vehicle of the highest degree of beauty with compatibility with fitness and convenience which it will bear; it does not substitute the second for the primary end, but recognises as part of its business the study to harmonise the two. To have a strong grasp of this principle, and to work it out in results in the details of a vast and varied manufacture, is a praise high for any man, at any time, and in any place. But it was higher and peculiar, as I think, in the case of Wedgwood than in almost any other that could be. For that truth of art which he saw so clearly, and which has its root of excellence, was one of which England, his country, has not had a perception at all corresponding with her other rare endowments, but has long taken a lead among the nations of Europe for the cheapness of

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manufactures: not so for their beauty. And if the day shall ever come when she shall be as eminent in taste as she is now in economy of production, my belief is that that result will probably be due to no other single man in so great a degree as to Wedgwood."

CAUSE OF ENGLISH WANT OF TASTE.

In forging on this topic, Mr. Gladstone said that it was no natural unfitness which in former times had given us a reputation for ugliness in manufacture. "It has not, I think, been sufficiently considered what immense disadvantages were brought upon the country as respects the application of fine art to industry by the great revolutionary war. Not only was the engrossing character of a deadly struggle unfavourable to all such purposes, but our commerce with the civilised world was placed under restraint, and we were in great measure excluded from resort to those cities and countries which possess in the greatest abundance the examples bequeathed by former excellence. Nor could it be expected that kings and governments, absorbed in a conflict of life and death, and dependant for the means of sustaining it on enormous and constant loans, could spare either thought or money from war and its imperious demands for these the most pacific among all the purposes of peace. At any rate, I take it to be nearly certain that the period of the war was a period of general and progressive depression, and even degradation, in almost every branch of industrial art; that the fabrics of your own manufacture, for example, were, in point of beauty, much inferior to what they had been at a former time; that the older factories had in some cases died out, in others—such as Worcester, for instance—they declined; and that, whereas Wedgwood is said to have exported five sixths of what he made, we not only had lost any hold such as he had gained upon the foreign market, but we owed the loss, in part at least, to our marked declension in excellence and taste."

WEDGWOOD'S PRODUCTIONS.

Mr. Gladstone then noticed the principal features in Wedgwood's life, remarking that what he considered a great omission—the want of a biography—was, he believed, about to be supplied, and dwelt especially upon his ability in associating with himself such men as Flaxman, though he (Mr. Gladstone) considered that Wedgwood's own share in designing was greater than was supposed. He selected the cheaper productions to show how Wedgwood applied his principles. "Commerce did for him what the King of France did for Sèvres and the Duke of Cumberland for Chelsea. And I would venture to say that the lower works of Wedgwood are as much distinguished by the fineness and accuracy of their adaptation to their uses as his higher ones by their successful exhibition of the finest art. Take, for instance, his common plates, of the value of a few pence each. They fit one another as closely as the cards in a pack. At least I, for one, have never seen plates that fit like the plates of Wedgwood and become one solid mass. This accuracy of form must, I apprehend, render them much more safe in carriage. Of the excellence of these plates we take it for a proof that they were largely exported to France, if not elsewhere; that they were there printed or painted with buildings or scenes belonging to the country, and then sent out again as national manufactures. Again, take such a jug as he would manufacture for the washhand-table of a garret. I have seen these made, apparently, of the commonest material used in the trade. But, instead of being built up, like many fashionable jugs of more modern manufacture, in such a shape that a crane could not easily get his neck to bend into them, and that the water can hardly be poured out without risk of sprinkling the wrist, they are constructed in a simple capacious form of flowing curves, broad at the top, and so poised that a slight and easy movement of the hand discharges the water. A round cheeseholder or dish generally presents, in its upper parts, a flat space surrounded by a carved rim; but a cheeseholder of Wedgwood's will make itself known by this, that the flat is so dead a flat, and its curve so marked and bold a curve; thus at once furnishing the eye with a line agreeable and well defined, and affording the utmost available space for the cheese. I feel persuaded that a Wiltshire cheese, if it could speak, would declare itself more comfortable in a dish of Wedgwood's than in any other dish. Again, there are certain circular inkstands by Wedgwood, which are described in the twenty-first section of the catalogue. Great care has been bestowed upon the mechanical arrangement, with a view to the preservation of the pen, and the economical and cleanly use of the ink. The prices are from sixpence to eight shillings, according to size and finish. I have one of these, not, however, black, like those mentioned in the catalogue, but of his creamy white ware. I should guess that it must have been published at the price of a shilling, or less. It carries a slightly recessed rectilinear ornament, which agreeably relieves a form otherwise somewhat monotonous. But the ornament does not push this inkstand out of its own homely order. It is so tasteful that it would not disgrace a cabinet, so plain that it would suit a counting-house, Mr. Gladstone, after noticing in a similar manner Mr. Wedgwood's intermediate productions, alluded to the restraint and sobriety of his colouring, and suggested as the reason—not mere imitation, but the classical severity of his forms. "I hope it will not be thought presumptuous to give utterance to an opinion that the forms of many among the most costly and splendid vases which were produced at Chelsea, and even at Sèvres, in the last century, were unsatisfactory; sometimes fantastic, often heavy and ungainly, rarely successful in harmonising the handles with the vessel, and, upon the whole, neither conformable to any strict law of art, nor worthy of the material, the fine colouring, drawing, composition, and gilding there and elsewhere so often exhibited in the decoration. On comparing the forms of these vases with those of Wedgwood, although these doubtless have suffered, as to their finer proportions, from shrinking in the fire, I think it is impossible to avoid being struck with his superiority, and feeling that his lifetime constitutes in fictile manufacture nothing less than a new era as to form. It is hard to avoid conjecturing that his eye must have noticed, and must in this respect have condemned, the prevailing fashion, and that he must have formed a deliberate resolution to do what I think unquestionably he did—viz., to exhibit to the world in this vital particular a much higher standard of excellence."

The right hon. gentleman concluded his speech by praises of the personal character of the man whom they honoured, and adverting to the prosperity which his inventions had brought to the district. He concluded amid loud cheers.

A déjeûner was immediately afterwards served in the Townhall, Earl Granville presiding, there being present Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe, M.P. Covers were laid for 300.

THE COTTON SUPPLY.—Mr. John Cheetham writes to the *Times*, taking a less favourable view of the prospects of the cotton supply than that taken in the recent report to the Lancashire Relief Committee. He estimates the imports for next year at 2,445,000 bales, being an increase of 385,000 bales, or 31 per cent upon 1863. A consumption, he says, of four days per week, based upon the data of 1860, would require 32,400 bales, and, allowing an additional export of 2000 bales weekly over the present year, we have a weekly demand of 46,400, or a total for the year of 2,412,000, to meet which is the above estimated import of 2,445,000 bales. The report to the committee, it will be remembered, estimated that there would be a supply for four and a half days per week.

A ROYAL BAPTISM AT LISBON.—A letter from Lisbon thus describes the splendid ceremony with which the baptism of the infant heir to the Portuguese crown was attended:—"At an early hour the troops formed along the streets marked out for the progress of the procession. The balconies and windows soon began to be peopled with gaily-dressed ladies, and the thoroughfares were crowded, thousands of people having flocked to Lisbon from the neighbouring townships to witness the show. At about eleven a.m. the procession left the Ajuda, and took the way along the Belem-road to Lisbon. The cortège was opened by a strong detachment of the Lancers; they were followed by the canebearers, the kings-at-arms, the heralds, and pursuivants. Behind came the gorgeous antique coaches of the Royal household, which are never brought out except upon high State occasions, carrying many high officials and ladies and gentlemen of the Court. In the most magnificent of the State coaches, which is ornamented with exquisite relievos in the first style of art, appeared the King, Dom Fernando, and the Infant Dom Augustus. This coach was drawn by eight horses and surrounded by the officials of the master of the horse, the beefeaters, and attendants of the bedchamber. A picket of cavalry closed the procession. The Royal infant was brought in a close carriage, after the grand procession, not to be delayed on the way; he was accompanied by his governess and nurse. At the door of the church of San Domingos the Royal Prince was carried by the Marquis de Fronteira, and was received under the pallium, and then placed in the magnificent bed prepared for the purpose, near the principal entrance. The bed was a beautiful pavilion, with very rich curtains covering the cradle. When the procession reached the temple the King and Dom Fernando were met in the portico by the Councillors of State, both active and honorary, the members of the Municipal Chamber, the high law officers, and other dignitaries, and were accompanied to a throne, set up on the Gospel side of the high altar; they afterwards, however, took their places on another throne erected in the body of the church, in front of the Royal infant's cradle. The Prince Amadeus, uncle of the Prince, and Prince Eugene de Carignan, sat with their suite in the Royal tribune, near the throne. The vast interior of the church was brilliantly decorated and illuminated. Magnificent candelabra were arranged in rows, and from one to the other there hung garlands of flowers. When the infant was brought forward for baptism between a multitude of gazers of both sexes—the ladies in elegant toilets and many of the gentlemen glittering with the insignia of different orders—the *coup-d'œil* was truly splendid. Eager faces were on all sides bent forward to catch a glimpse of the young scion of Braganza; and, for my own part, I must indorse the verdict of the ubiquitous Mrs. Grundy, that he is a very fine boy, and, I may add, very like his papa. The child gave mouth most lustily, and the King and his Royal father seemed happy and contented, and were moved to merriment by many incidents of the day. Baptism was administered by the Cardinal Patriarch of Lisbon with all the ceremonial of the Roman ritual. The sponsors were Dom Fernando and Princess Clotilde, the Duchess of Terceira being proxy for the Princess. At the commencement and end of the ceremony the ships in harbour and the fortifications fired salutes, and merry peals were rung from the church bells. The full names of the infant Prince are Carlos Fernando Luiz Maria Victor Miguel Rafael Gabriel, Gonzaga Xavier Francisco de Assis José Simão de Bragança Savoy Bourbon Saxe Coburg Gotha. The Cavalier Rovella, Aide-de-camp to Victor Emmanuel, has arrived with presents for the Queen and Prince to the value of £3000."

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

At Tynemouth, on Monday week, Mr. William Fry died, at the age of eighty-seven. He accompanied the British fleet under the command of Nelson to Ostend and Copenhagen, and was wounded in the hand.

Her Majesty's screw gun-vessel Ranger, 5, Commander Henry E. Wratislaw, from the west coast of Africa, on Monday returned to Woolwich, to be paid out of commission. During her last commission, three years and a half, she captured two full slavers, which will entitle the officers and crew to good prize-money.

The third battery of the 13th Brigade Royal Artillery, commanded by Major Govan, returned to head-quarters on Saturday from China, having disembarked from the freight-ship Silver Eagle. The battery consists of 157 men, with the following officers, viz.:—Second Captain Leacock, Lieutenants Harris and Yeatcock, and Surgeon Dr. Gallard. The Silver Eagle sailed from China on June 27, and fifteen deaths occurred on the voyage.

The newly-erected church on Woolwich-common, for the use of the garrison, was consecrated on Monday by the Lord Bishop of London, in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge, the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief; the Right Hon. Earl De Grey and Ripon, Secretary of State for War; Viscount Sydney, and other distinguished visitors, who arrived at a quarter to eleven o'clock, amidst a salute of nineteen guns from the Green-hill Battery. A guard of honour was stationed in front of the church, and the Lord Bishop of London was received at the principal door of the edifice by his chaplains, registrar, the Revs. G. R. Gleig, M.A., Chaplain-General of the Forces; W. Hare, M.A., garrison chaplain at Woolwich; W. M. Wright, garrison chaplain at Chatham, and clergy of the diocese. After the services, which occupied upwards of two hours, the Bishop, with the Duke of Cambridge, the Secretary of State for War, Viscount Sydney, &c., proceeded to the officers' messroom at the Royal Artillery barracks to partake of refreshments, and returned to London about three o'clock. The new church, which is named St. George's, is a noble structure, in the Byzantine style of architecture, from the design of Messrs. Wyatt, and is built on the same plan as the celebrated church erected by the late Lord Herbert at Wilton. The officers of the garrison have subscribed nearly £1000 for its elaborate interior decorations, and an organ, &c. It contains a beautiful stone pulpit, coloured glass windows embodying the most marked events in the life of our Saviour, and the ceilings and galleries are highly finished and decorated. Messrs. Bevington and Sons are the builders of the organ.

THE PRINCE CONSORT.—The iron-clad frigate Prince Consort, which was ordered round from Plymouth to the Mersey last week, was obliged to put into Kingstown Roads on Sunday. She encountered a severe gale in the Channel, sprang a leak, and was half full of water. Some of her crew received serious injuries. An eye-witness gives an account of what took place on board the Prince Consort during the late gale, which, he says, gradually arose from the north-west on Thursday, while the vessel was proceeding up the Irish Channel:—"By five p.m., when within twenty-five miles off Holyhead, the gale was furious and the sea very high. Under these circumstances it would have been running a fearful risk for an immense vessel like the Prince Consort to have been run for a small harbour like Holyhead. The sails were therefore furled, and the frigate put head to sea and towards Ireland. For the last three hours she had been labouring, and, although battened down, taking in much water. With her head to sea, the ship's magnificent engines were very thoroughly tested; and they drove this enormous mass of matter six knots at first, and eight knots afterwards, an hour, in the face of a very strong gale. At six p.m. it was reported that the water was within a few inches of the fire. All the pumps, including the steam-pump, were immediately set to work, but the water continued slowly but gradually to increase. Every effort was made to discover the leak, but without success. About midnight, when the men, who had been six hours at the pumps and nearly twenty-four hours at work, and without food from noon, began to show signs of exhaustion, Howth Lights were made, and at 12.30 the ship was anchored. The men had then a glass of grog served them, went at the pumps again with a will, and continued there until two p.m. In the meantime the steam-pump was taken to pieces, put to rights, and set to work again, and at two the ship's company were allowed a rest of two hours. By five a.m. the steam-pump had reduced the water eighteen inches, and all immediate anxiety was removed. The vessel was then taken to an anchorage off Kingstown. At the time of writing (Sunday afternoon) she has only the usual quantity of water in her that may in ordinary circumstances be expected in a ship of her description. All the stories of her having her guns, boats, &c., adrift are totally untrue. The water that the ship took in over all and by leakage through the ports was very great, but this can hardly account for the vast mass of water that was in her, and as yet the cause is not known, but it will not long remain a mystery." The *Freeman's Journal* of Monday says:—"We are happy to learn that this noble ship was entirely freed from water on Saturday, and we understand that the leak, if it exists at all, cannot be ascertained. Her efficient state has been reported to the Admiralty, and, when the weather permits, she will leave for Devonport for a general overhauling of bottom. A large number of people were at Kingstown yesterday to view the 'big ship.' Her Majesty the Queen, we are informed, forwarded a message to the officers and crew on Saturday. The telegram was dated from Windsor; and she specially thanks the captain, officers, and crew for their exertions in saving the ship named after her dear husband. Yesterday experienced divers went down to look for her port anchor, which got adrift on Friday when she arrived at the roadstead."

NEW CLASS OF IRONCLADS.—The building of the new iron war-frigate Bellerophon, which has just been commenced at Chatham Dockyard, will inaugurate a new era in iron shipbuilding, the Lords of the Admiralty having for the first time admitted the importance of having the vessels of our future iron fleet constructed on what is termed the double-bottom or unsinkable principle. Unlike a wooden vessel of war, the bottom of an iron ship is so weak in comparison with its other parts, and so liable to injury, that unless the ship is divided internally into numerous independent compartments or chambers, a comparatively slight touch of a rock, or other such injury below water, would expose her to the risk of almost instant destruction. It has, therefore, hitherto been found necessary to divide the Warrior, the Achilles, and our other iron-cased ships into short lengths or sections, by means of water-tight bulkheads, running across them internally, the number of these in the Achilles being nearly twenty, extending from the bottom up to the deck on which the guns are placed. In addition to these transverse bulkheads there are many others in various parts of the ship, so that the whole interior is divided into some scores of separate compartments, into any of which the sea may be admitted, by accident or design, without affecting to any great extent the floating properties of the ship. The value of this system of construction as a means of security is obvious; but, on the other hand, it is attended by enormous disadvantages, the chief of which, undoubtedly, consists in the division of an iron ship into a number of isolated tanks or air-tight wells, in which there is little or no ventilation. In the new iron-cased ship Bellerophon, which is now in hand at Chatham, the grave defects adverted to will, if not absolutely removed, be reduced to a minimum. Throughout the entire central portion of the Bellerophon, in which the engines, boilers, magazines, &c., are placed, the bottom of the ship will be double, the inner and outer bottoms or hulls being placed from three to four feet apart, in order that there may be ample space between for cleaning and painting both as often as may be desirable. As this space between the two bottoms will not be required for use, it will be divided into numerous water-tight compartments in the usual manner, and will consequently form a series of buoyant cells, any one or more of which may be injured without the sea being admitted to the others or to the ship. Beyond the central portion of the vessel, at each end, the lower deck will be used as an interior bottom, and the space below it made available for stowage by means of iron water-tight trunks, rising above the water-line. It is this combination of water-tight trunks with water-tight decks—the former being intended as a means for entering below the latter—which constitutes what is known as "Lungley's unsinkable principle," by aid of which not only is the division of the vessel into water-tight compartments accomplished without obstructing ventilation, but the vertical trunks themselves form ventilating apparatus of the best possible kind. In addition to what has been already described, the Bellerophon will be constructed with water-tight internal walls, completing the double bottom, and thus will, in fact, be made a double ship from end to end.—*Times*.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A competition took place yesterday week amongst the members of the Victorias for three silver cups, two of which were presented by Mr. T. E. Thrupp, and one by Mr. J. Parnell, both gentlemen having been officers of the corps. The first prize was won by Private J. O. Dawe, the second by Sergeant Thornbury, and the third by Lieutenant Gruaz.

The two challenge vases of the Central London were shot for on Tuesday week by the representative squads of five members per company. The inhabitants' vase was contended for the second year, and wrested from the present holders, C company, by D Company. Lady Scarlett's vase was won by B company. Four prizes given by the inhabitants were won by the following members—Private Wilson, Bugler Wilton, Captain Woods. The tie for the fourth was shot off. Sergeant Jones, Colour-Sergeant Hall, and Sergeant Burch each made 27 marks.

The annual presentation of prizes and dinner of the 2nd City of London took place last Saturday evening at the Whittington Club; Major Spottiswoode in the chair.

On Thursday week most interesting ceremony took place in connection with the presentation to the winners of the prizes given by the patrons, friends, and officers of the 4th Tower Hamlets. The proceedings took place at St. Thomas's Hall, South Hackney, a large and handsome room, capable of holding about a thousand persons. In addition to the 4th Tower Hamlets Volunteers and their friends, there were present, by invitation, Sir Henry De Hoghton, Bart., Honorary Colonel; Lieutenant-Colonel Money, Major Thompson, and a considerable number of the officers and members of the 6th Tower Hamlets, which regiment is united to the 4th for the purpose of drill. The proceedings of the evening were presided over by Major De la Rue, of the 4th Tower Hamlets, in the absence of C. S. Butler, Esq., M.P. The programme of the entertainment consisted of a vocal and instrumental concert in two parts. Between the first and second parts of the concert the ceremony of the presentation of prizes took place.

The annual inspection of the London Artillery Brigade by Colonel Bowie, R.A., took place last Saturday afternoon at the Wellington Barracks, in standing gun drill, and in the evening, in Westminster Hall, in battalion drill. At the conclusion of the inspection Colonel Bowie said that the standing gun drill was very efficiently done, and he was perfectly satisfied with it. As regarded the battalion drill, he considered it was very well done indeed. The marching past both in slow and quick time could not, he thought, have been better. The formations were very well performed, as well as the manual exercise, which was very steady, and the battalion was well handled as the officers knew their duty. Their platoon exercise was susceptible of improvement; that would come in time.

The fifth competition for the challenge cup of the D company of the West Middlesex Rifles took place at Wormwood Scrubbs yesterday week. Captain Dear was the winner, Private Edmonds being the next highest.

On the 22nd ult. the Post Office (B and C companies) division of the Civil Service regiment competed for prizes at the ranges of the 11th Surrey Rifle Corps. The annual prize presented by the effective to the honorary members was won by Mr. Wills. A sweepstakes was subscribed for by the competitors, and divided in the proportion of two thirds and one third. Mr. Pearson Hill took the first share, and Mr. Ed. Page (the inspector-general of mails) the second. A silver salver, presented by one of the officers, was won by Colour-Sergeant Cardin. A second prize was won by Mr. Gould.

The annual prize meeting of the 6th Tower Hamlets (North-east London) took place at the ranges, High Beech, Loughton, on the 19th and the 20th ult., in combination on the latter day with the 4th Tower Hamlets, for some prizes presented for competition by the two regiments. The shooting exhibited a marked improvement upon that of last year.

Last Saturday evening the official inspection by Colonel Morris of the 48th Middlesex (Havelock) Volunteers took place in the quadrangle of Somerset House. The muster of effectives was two companies, about eighty of all ranks, a third company being made up of cadets. Lieutenant-Colonel Cruickshank was in command. After performing various evolutions under the Adjutant, Colonel Morris said he should have had great pleasure in inspecting the 48th Middlesex by daylight; but, as he could not see very well what they had been doing, he hardly knew what sort of a report he should make to the War Office. He supposed, however, under the circumstances, he must give them the benefit of the doubt.

A return match took place on Thursday week between the second battalion of the London Rifle Brigade and the 1st Surrey, at the practice ranges of the former corps, Plaistow, resulting, as on the former occasion, in the 1st Surrey becoming the victors.

On Saturday week the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors in rifle-shooting in the 7th Surrey took place, in the presence of a considerable number of ladies and gentlemen, at its head-quarters, Hall-place, Kennington. Mr. J. E. Johnson, chairman of the Surrey Quarter Sessions, presided, and was supported by Major Beresford, the commandant, and other officers of the regiment. The commanding officer's (Major Beresford) challenge cup was won by Private Rosenburg, as was also the first prize given by the officers, and a gold watch by Private Watkins. The silver medal was won by Sergeant Hyett, and a timepiece by Paymaster Collins. The treasurer's prizes were won—the first by Private Mann and the second by Sergeant Hyett. For the all-comers' prizes, the first was won by Private Rosenburg, the second by Private Westcott, and the third by Private Watkins. There were several silver cups and other company prizes presented.—The monthly contest of this corps for a telescope, given by Corporal Fisk, of No. 4 company, took place on Tuesday at Wimbledon. It was won at the previous meeting by Private Collins. After an exciting contest, Sergeant Hyett proved the winner.

The numerous prizes competed for by the 19th Kent (Rochester) at their recent prize meeting at Gravesend were distributed on Thursday week at the Corn Exchange of that town by the Mayor, Mr. Henry Everest. There was a full muster of the members of the corps, and the ceremony was likewise attended by many of the gentry and tradespeople of the locality. In handing the prizes to the successful competitors, the Mayor in each case made a few suitable remarks, and the recipients were warmly cheered by their comrades. Other prizes, consisting of two challenge cups, presented by Sergeants Fletcher and Wyles, were afterwards presented, having been shot for the same day at the company's range, and both won by Private Hewitt. Five cups of equal value were presented by the officers of the company to the same number of members who had been most regular in their attendance at drill during the present year. It was found that there were eight who had attended every drill, and it was therefore necessary to cast lots to decide to whom the prizes should be given. This was accordingly done.

On Thursday week a contest took place at Cranbrooke Park, Ilford, between ten members of Captain Ibbitson's company (2nd Essex) and ten members of Captain Hill's (3rd Essex) Brentwood corps. The Ilford corps were the winners.

The corps forming the 1st Bucks battalion assembled for the first time for battalion drill at Aylesbury, on Wednesday week, and were inspected by Colonel Ibbetson. The movements, which were in the majority of instances executed with remarkable precision and rapidity, closed with a general salute; after which the volunteers were drawn up, and Colonel Ibbetson addressed them as follows:—"I am sure, Colonel Pratt, that you who have to-day so ably handled the battalion will agree with me that when now, for the first time, the volunteer corps of Buckinghamshire have assembled together for battalion drill, it has been so well performed as to reflect the greatest credit on all. I have always impressed upon you the necessity of drilling in companies as if in battalions, and I am very glad to find that the attention which has been paid to this advice has produced such excellent results to-day; but in volley firing I would recommend that you should be a little slower, so that not a single shot may be thrown away. No man should pull a trigger without covering his object. On the whole, I consider that great commendation is due to the various corps of the county, and I shall make generally a very favourable report of them."

On the 15th ult. the annual contest for prizes presented to the 21st Hants (Alton) took place at the butts at Holybourne, when the first prize, a silver cup, presented by Edward Knight, Esq., of Chawton House, was won by Ensign William Trimmer. Lance-Sergeant Gerald Hall was the successful competitor for the second prize, presented by the Captain of the corps, J. Batten Coulthard, Esq.

The 1st, or Duke of Manchester's, Light Horse Volunteers and the 1st Hunts Rifles had a grand field-day on the 21st ult. at Croxton Park, Cambridgeshire, the seat of Captain G. O. Nowton. There were present the Duke of Manchester, the Earl of Hardwicke (Lord Lieutenant of the county of Cambridge), the Hon. Colonel Duncombe, and a large number of spectators belonging to that and the adjacent counties.

The second annual prize meeting of the 5th Cheshire battalion came off on Saturday week, at Batherton, near Nantwich. The prizes were a silver cup, value £15; a medal, with £5 added; a small-bore rifle, given by Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Charles Shakerley; and £5, by Adjutant Swetenham. The cup to be won twice successively by the same volunteer before becoming his property. The first prize was won by Corporal A. Johnson, Sandbach; the second by Sergeant Shelus, Macclesfield; and the third by Private Jeffery, Wilmslow corps.—Mr. John Laird, M.P., presided on Saturday week at the distribution of prizes for rifle and artillery shooting, competed for on the 17th of September by the volunteers of Birkenhead, and in doing so delivered an address on the defences of the country.

The marksmen of the 33rd Lancashire (Ardwick) assembled at the range of the corps at Astley, on Saturday week, to compete for a large telescope, presented by Captain Buxton. Sergeant Hartley and Private R. Hall tied. On shooting off, Hartley won.—A cup, value £15, given by the officers of the corps, was competed for by the members of the 1st Manchester, on Saturday week, at the range of the regiment, Barton Moss. Private A. Shaw, third company, won the cup.—The members of the 2nd Manchester (or 25th Lancashire) mustered on their ground at Astley, on Saturday week, to contest for the challenge cup of the regiment. Major Scott, who won the cup on the last occasion, was again the winner. Subsequently, four regimental prizes, presented by Lieutenant-Colonel Deakin, were shot for. Sergeant J. Dolphin won the first prize, Private J. Lees the second, Private T. Wilkinson the third, and Corporal B. Redfern the fourth. A challenge cup, value twenty-five guineas, given by Mr. Hinde, late Captain of No. 8 company of the 1st Manchester regiment, to be contested for annually by the above company alone until won three times by a member, and a silver medal, value three guineas given by the present Captain of the company, Mr. Phillips, was competed for on Saturday at Barton Moss. Private Canfield was the winner of the cup and medal last year. This year it was won by Sergeant Ridge, after tying with Private Harrison, with 18 points.

The annual prize-shooting of the 3rd North York corps was closed on the 21st ult. upon the range in Castle Howard Park, Yorkshire. His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle, who arrived on a visit from Ireland a few days before, was present at the contest, which was for a twelve-guinea silver cup, presented by Mr. Thomas Preston, of Malton. The noble Lord, although the weather was most unfavourable, took up his old position of marker, and remained to the close. The results of the various contests in the order of shooting were as follow:—Prizes for the Castle Howard company: Sergeant G. Sutherland, 1st; Corporal J. Beilale, 2nd; Private T. Hick, 3rd. The prizes for the Amotherby squad were won by Private J. Dobson, 1st; Private J. Baker, 2nd; Private J. Botterill, 3rd. Captain Worsley's prizes were won by Private Mitchell and Private Kirby. The next contest was the grand feature of the meeting, for the splendid cup given by Mr. Thomas Preston, of Malton. In addition to the cup, four money prizes were given. After a very close contest, the cup fell to Corporal J. Beilale (Castle Howard); Sergeant Sutherland winning the first money prize, Private Stead (Welburn) the second, Private Armstrong (Hovingham) the third, and Ensign Legard (Easthorpe) the fourth. The cup was presented to the winner by the donor in a complimentary manner; and Lord Carlisle also addressed a few words of encouragement to the winners and to the volunteers generally. Ale was then sent from the castle, and the healths of the Earl of Carlisle and the donor of the prizes were enthusiastically drunk, although the rain fell in torrents.

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VIEWS IN NEW ZEALAND.

BREAM HEAD, ON THE NORTH-EAST COAST.

(*Continued from page* 469.)

racteristics of the Maories in peace and war. It includes also information for emigrants proceeding to the "Britain of the South." Sir James commanded for six months the outposts on the Waikato to keep the Maories in check whilst the military road was being formed.

Mr. Kinder's photographic views and map were accompanied by some explanatory notes, which we give nearly entire. His communication is dated Auckland, July 31, 1863 :—

Events have recently taken place here which are likely to increase the interest felt at home in this country. The crisis in native affairs which has been long impending has at last begun, and we are engaged in earnest in a war which must have the most important consequences for the colony. At present we are only at the beginning of the struggle, and it is not easy to foresee how long it may last or what dimensions it may assume before it is brought to a close. Everything, however, seems to portend that it will be most serious, and that most if not all the tribes of the northern island will be

THE SUGAR-LOAF ISLANDS, FROM WAIREKA HILL.

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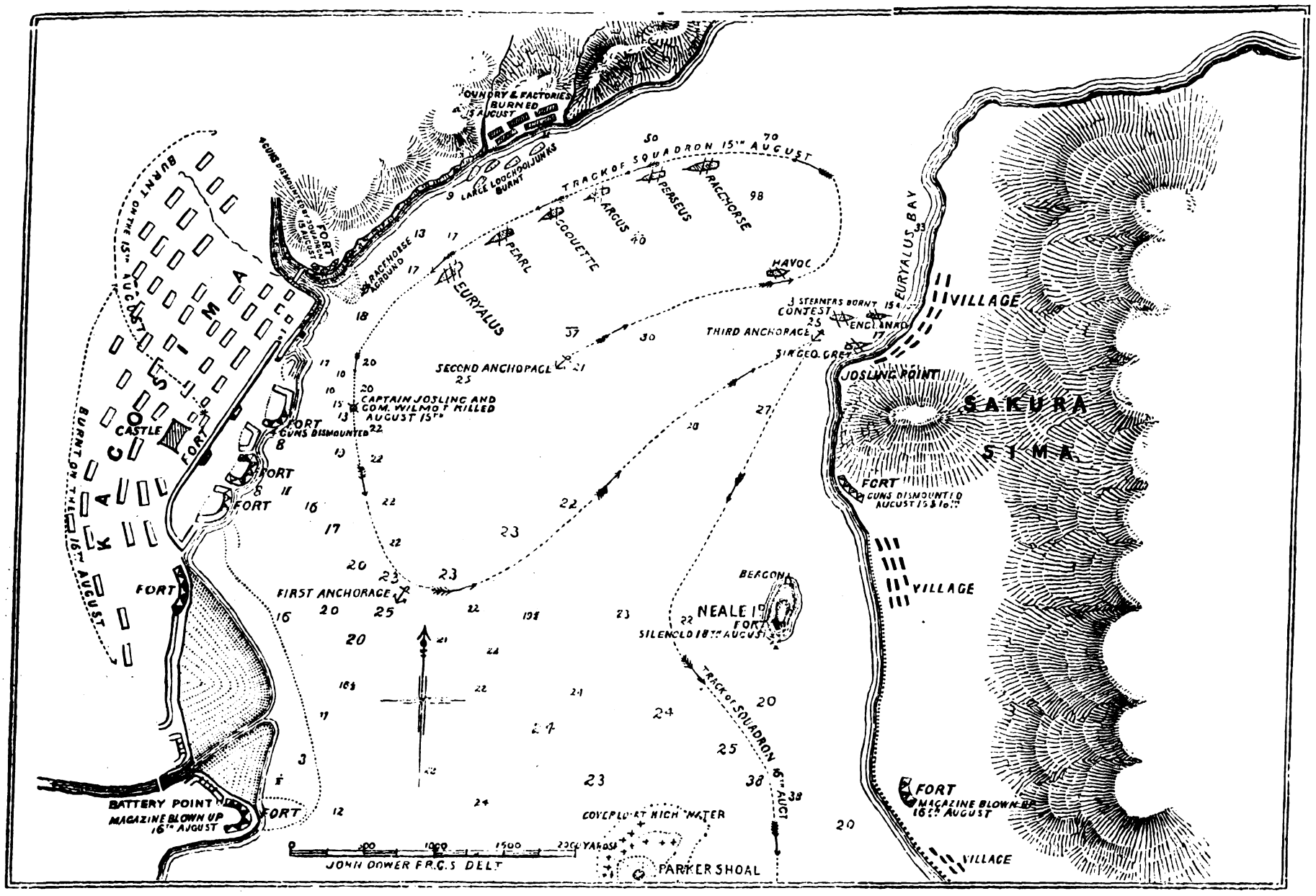

THE HARBOUR OF KAGOSIMA, JAPAN.—SEE PAGE 481.

MAP OF THE COUNTRY BETWEEN AUCKLAND AND THE RIVER WAIKATO, NEW ZEALAND, ILLUSTRATING THE WAR WITH THE NATIVES.

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drawn into it. The result in the end will no doubt be the destruction of a great part of the Maori race, and the throwing open large tracts of land to colonisation; but this will not be purchased except at the cost of much blood and money to the colony, much public loss and private suffering. Already many of our settlers have been obliged to abandon their homes, and have lost their all, or the greater part of their property. Already several families among us have had to mourn the loss of relatives cruelly cut off by the natives now in arms against us, who make no distinction between the armed soldier or militiaman and the unarmed settler peaceably at work upon his own farm—who make no prisoners, and tomahawk the wounded when the fight is over. Hitherto in Auckland we have been free from those sad scenes of blood and devastation which have been too common in the adjacent province of Taranaki: but it was hardly possible we could continue to be so when our next neighbours of the Maori race are the natives of Waikato, the strongest and the most warlike of the Maori tribes, the very heart of the King movement, and the centre from which the former war at Taranaki drew the support and strength that made it at all formidable. It was, in fact, inevitable that we must, sooner or later, have been brought into collision with these tribes. They have (as a body) all along resisted the introduction among them of Sir George Grey's system of native Government. No sooner had he re-entered upon possession of the Ta'aralmaka land at Taranaki, which was indisputably ours by right of purchase, than they began to show signs of hostile feeling. The Government Commissioner, Mr. Gorst, resident at Otawhao, near the Waipa, was unceremoniously expelled though living on land secured by a Crown grant. The Government Industrial School, for native lads, which had been established at great expense, was broken up, and the printing-press belonging to it forcibly removed. Two of the missionaries—one of the Church of England, the other a Wesleyan—were forced to leave their stations; and all the white men in the district (many of whom had married native women) were driven from their homes, while their wives and children were claimed by the natives and taken from them unless able to effect their escape. On the 4th of May, Dr. Hope and Lieutenant Taggett, with six or eight soldiers, were murderously shot down on the Taranaki beach at Oakura in a time of supposed peace. This was the fearful mode adopted of declaring war; and it has since been learnt that the act was instigated by Waikato and perpetrated in accordance with instructions received from that place. When the Governor sent a despatch to Ngaruawahia, on the Waikato, calling upon the Maori King and chiefs to condemn the act, they justified it on the ground that it was, according to native custom, not murder, but war. Nor is it surprising that they should have done so, when they were apparently meditating a similar course.

At the beginning of July the troops were withdrawn from Tartaraimaka (but not until they had inflicted severe punishment on the natives at the Kaitake Pa), and brought up to Auckland, with the exception of the 57th Regiment, which went into winter quarters at Taranaki. Tartaraimaka being distant twelve miles from the town of New Plymouth, without any made road, it was impossible to send supplies to the troops stationed there during winter. At the same time the Government received intimations of an intended attack upon Auckland, which made the presence of a considerable force in the neighbourhood absolutely necessary. The danger to the town seemed so threatening that, on the 9th of July, the Government issued a proclamation to all natives living in their villages near Auckland that they must either swear allegiance to the Queen and give up their arms, or else leave the place and go beyond Waikato. But few chose to do either one or the other, and withdrew into the woods in the neighbourhood of Papakura and Drury, in the rear of our troops, carrying their arms with them. From these it is almost impossible to dislodge them, and they constantly threaten, not only the outsettlers in the neighbourhood, but also to cut off communication with the front.

On the 14th of this month the first victims of the war in Auckland were an old man, named Meredith, and his son, a mere lad, who were at work at Shepherd's Bush, between Drury and the river Waikato. Since then three others have been shot in cold blood; and on the 17th an escort conveying supplies to the front was attacked by an ambuscade, when four men were shot down and ten wounded. It will be seen by a glance at the map that the road between Drury and the river (twelve miles in length) passes during a great part of this distance over a high range of densely-wooded hills. It has been one of the most useful works of the present Governor to have this road widened and metalled throughout, and in many parts new made. But though this was made available for the heavy traffic now required upon it, the trees and underwood are so near the sides of the road as to afford thorough concealment to an ambuscade and a secure retreat for the party forming it. Since the attack on the escort on the 17th parties have been engaged to fell the wood on each side of the road to a width of 21 chains, and in the meanwhile pickets are posted at intervals. On the same day that the escort was waylaid General Cameron made an attack on the natives, who had taken up a threatening position in front of his redoubt at Koheroa, on the Waikato. This was thoroughly successful, and the enemy were dislodged with a loss of at least fifty men (probably more), while on our side only two were killed and ten wounded. Since then the natives have kept out of the way, but they are evidently mustering their forces to strike a blow somewhere. Where this will be we cannot tell, as they have the advantage of being able to choose their own point of attack, and their movements are concealed by the thick bush. The General, on the other hand, is obliged to weaken his force by establishing posts along the whole line between the Wairoa river and the Waikato. In addition to the regular troops at his command, he has now 2000 militia and volunteers on active service, besides about 2500 performing garrison duty in town. A small steamer, the Avon, has been sent to the Waikato to co-operate with the troops, and another, especially built and armed for the service, is expected from Sydney very soon.

I inclose photographs of two scenes in the bush between Drury and the river—one taken near the scene of the murder of the old man Meredith and his son, mentioned above, and also of the attack on the escort July 17; they will show the character of the road to the front in this part of it. The third view is the Waikato river, near Mangatawhiri. The hills on the left hand, near the island, are occupied by the redoubt of Koheroa, which forms the General's most advanced position. It was here that the engagement of the 17th, mentioned above, took place.

P.S. Aug 1.—Since writing the above, a vessel has arrived from Tauranga, on the Bay of Plenty, about 150 miles from Auckland to the eastward, bringing in the families of Archdeacon Brown, the missionary stationed there, of two other clergymen engaged in the native school, and of all the other settlers. They have left in consequence of a letter received from William Thompson, whose portrait I sent you, who lives on the Thames, about forty miles from Tauranga, on the road to the Waikato. In this letter he declared his intention of joining in the war against the pakeha (white man), and of attacking the town, and that he would spare neither the unarmed nor their property. This was altogether unlooked for from him, as he has never before joined in any of the wars either between native tribes or with our troops at Taranaki. On the contrary, he has always most strongly dissuaded his countrymen from war, and has expressed his disapprobation of the course pursued by them. But he is a stanch supporter of the King movement, and the step which he has now taken is a proof how widely the hostile feeling is spreading among the natives. The announcement which he makes of his determination not to spare the unarmed shows the sanguinary nature of the struggle in which we are engaged. It will be a war of extermination on both sides. It is sad to see a fine race, of which such hopes have been entertained both of its preservation and social improvement, rushing headlong to its own destruction. It is possible that they may be so infatuated as to believe that they can successfully cope with the power of England and rid the island of the pakeha, but it seems more reasonable to suppose that, dreading instinctively the encroachment of the white man, and believing that they are doomed to extinction as a race, the owners of the soil, they are resolved, in one desperate attempt, to inflict as heavy a blow as possible upon the white man, and to die in fighting for their land.

According to the new Constitution of Venezuela slavery is for ever abolished in that State; every slave who places his feet upon her soil will be considered free and taken under the protection of the Republic.

There is a great rush to the gold mines in the county of Beauce, about thirty-five miles from Quebec. There are about a thousand persons at the "diggings," which are said to be exceedingly rich. The gold district extends over a distance of above fifty miles, part of it running through the suburbs of Quebec.

The bones of Robespierre, St. Just, and Lebas have been found by some masons who were laying the foundation-stone of a house at the corner of the Rue de Rocher, in the Batignolles, Paris. It was there the remains of these men, who performed so remarkable a part in the first Revolution, were deposited, the churchyard of the Madeleine being too full at the time of their execution to receive any more corpses. Public balls were held for many years at the place where the skeletons were discovered.

THE FRENCH IN COCHIN-CHINA.—The *Moniteur de l'Armée* contains a letter from Saigon, of the 6th of September, giving some interesting details of the treaty concluded by Rear-Admiral de la Grandière with the King of Cambodia:—"That document comprises two principal clauses. The first recognises the suzerainty of France as replacing that of the Court of Hué. The King of Siam pretends to have rights to the protectorate of Cambodia; but it appears from documents which cannot be disputed that his claims are not so ancient as those of the King of Hué, now represented by France. The second grants to France the right of forming an establishment in Cambodia, on the Mi-Kong, at the spot called Nam-Van, or the Four Arms; that is to say, at the point where the four branches of the river join. This establishment, placed in an excellent strategical position, will render the French masters of the course of that large river, which, after watering the principal provinces of Lower Cochin-China, now occupied by us, falls into the sea by four mouths. The Cochin-China, now occupied by us, falls into the sea by four mouths. The distance between Nam-Van and Mytho is about 175 miles, and is nearly 250 miles between the former place and Saigon. The treaty also confers on France important commercial advantages, and contains very liberal stipulations in favour of the Catholic religion, which is highly appreciated and much professed in Cambodia. There are a bishopric and a flourishing French mission at Pignelu, forty-seven miles above Nam-Van, and well-attended Catholic schools at Oudon, the capital of the country. The treaty just concluded is in every respect an advantageous arrangement. It consolidates the domination of France over Lower Cochin-China, and renders us masters of a vast and rich region, which, by governing itself, relieves us from the difficulties always attendant on the necessity of ruling with foreign elements a country conquered by arms."

FINE ARTS.

THE NEW ART-TRAINING SCHOOLS.

THE admirably-constructed new National Art-Training Schools, South Kensington Museum, are now open for public inspection every Saturday, and are deserving a visit from all interested in the diffusion of art-knowledge, on account of the surprise and gratification they will afford. The success of the system upon which these and the branch schools have been conducted is apparent, not only in the fact that there are some three hundred scholars on the books for South Kensington alone, but doubtless also—as represented in the French official report upon our International Exhibition—in the generally-improving taste displayed in our manufactures. This success may, moreover, we think, afford lessons which would be of use in the proposed remodelling of the schools of the Royal Academy. In drawing any comparison between the management of the schools at South Kensington and those in Trafalgar-square we would, however, in simple justice to the latter, caution the public against the too common assumption that the circumstances of both are quite analogous. In the first place, it must not be expected that the schools of the Academy will ever be so well filled while they continue to retain something of the same relation to those of the Department of Science and Art that Oxford and Cambridge Universities bear to the schools that feed them. For our part, we should like to see the schools of fine art and the schools of design amalgamated; for they would be mutually beneficial, and fine art is unquestionably the fountain-head of all the arts of design. But this has not yet been definitely proposed. Meanwhile, it should be borne in mind that up to the present time every tyro is admitted into the schools of the department; but at Trafalgar-square a candidate for admission must present a proof of ability beyond the point probably at which the departmental schools leave the great majority of their pupils. The schools of the one are designed for artisans primarily, and in them is taught mechanical as well as figure drawing and the application of the principles of art to manufactures. The schools of the other are intended only for students qualifying to become painters, sculptors, or architects, and in them is taught fine art only. The Royal Academy has also laboured under the immense disadvantage of being compelled to close its schools during the best six months of the year, on account of the apartments used by the students being required for the annual exhibition.

After, however, making all fair admissions, we shall still find that the Academy schools compare very disadvantageously. They sadly want "waking up," to use the expressive phrase employed by Mr. David Roberts in his evidence before the Royal Academy Commission. The modicum of instruction given by the keeper and the visitors is doubtless miserably inefficient. It is often pretended, in defence of the Academy system, that instruction given to advanced students of art would repress originality; but this is not found to be the result in France. It may be said that there the student is free to enter the studio of that particular master which his taste at the time inclines him to prefer. And this is true: but still, if the Academy had, like the departmental schools, a paid head master (not necessarily an Academician) and a staff of thoroughly qualified teachers, a thousand of the technicalities of art, which, when unassisted in youth, every artist goes on discovering till sight and hand fail, might be taught without in the least interfering with that genius which, wherever existing, it is almost impossible to control, or "crib, cabin, and confine." We have not space here to indicate the many reforms needed in the Academy schools; but the system which has worked so well in the schools of the department might be adopted with assured advantage, and even carried further. Space is of course the first requisite, and then the lectures should be more practical, a chemical laboratory should be attached to the Academy, and no copying by the students of old or modern pictures should be allowed except under the surveillance of the master.

The school now at South Kensington has, it should be remembered, suffered under every disadvantage in respect of space, light, and other convenience, first at Somerset House, then at Marlborough House, and, lastly, at Kensington, up to the erection of the present classrooms, &c., yet the number of pupils has constantly increased. The new schools, with the large courts of the museum—completed last year—form part of the very extensive building designed by Captain Fowke, but still far from completion from want of funds: another large structure, with its proper façade, having yet to take the place of the notorious "Boilers." The new schools are disposed on two floors, the male pupils occupying the upper, the female the ground, floor. The several classrooms or studios are lofty and admirably lighted and ventilated; most of them measure 30 ft. by 20 ft., the lecture-room being 40 ft. by 30 ft. Each room is occupied by separate branches, such as elementary drawing, drawing from casts of the figure and ornament, architectural drawing, engineering, modelling, painting from flowers, fruit, draperies, landscape, and the living model, costumed and nude. The whole building was erected in less than four months. Two scholarships for female students are announced for competition. These have been founded by the sum contributed by the public when the wedding presents to the Princess of Wales were exhibited in the museum.

The statue which for thirty years has surmounted the column in the Place Vendôme, Paris, is, as we intimated last week, in course of removal. The statue of Napoleon I., in that military costume familiar to the world set up by King Louis Philippe, is to be removed to Courbevoie, and to be replaced by a statue of the first Emperor in the classico-heroic garb, similar to that first placed on the column. In making this change, the *Moniteur* says the Emperor Napoleon III., faithful to the reminiscences of the first Empire, wished that the effigy of the founder of the dynasty should be re-established on conditions in conformity with tradition. But it may well be doubted whether the change will be agreeable to the mass of the French people; and the heroic statue will certainly violate one of the canons of art, and perpetuate a most absurd anachronism, as well as be, after all, not strictly in conformity with the precedent of Trajan's Column at Rome—which is specially referred to. The bronze column of the Place Vendôme was, we all know, made of the Austrian and Russian cannon taken in the campaign which terminated at Austerlitz. The spiral of the shaft represents, by a continuous series of basreliefs, the principal actions in that campaign corresponding to the spiral of its marble original, the Trajan Column, which gives the successive events of the Dacian Wars; but in both cases there are in the basreliefs no attempts at allegorical representation. In regard, therefore, simply to the rules of art, there was no excuse for placing an heroic statue on such a column, whether ancient or modern. Nothing, on the contrary, would, in the case of the *triumphal* column, Place Vendôme, seem more natural than the placing on it of a statue of Napoleon I., in his military "redingote," "petit chapeau," and jack-boots, the costume so intimately identified with the representations beneath, and still so much more popular among all classes of the French than his portraits in Imperial robes. It is true, the Emperor Trajan was represented heroically, but it seems to be forgotten that the column to Trajan proved to be a *funereal* monument. The Roman Emperor never saw the column erected to him, for he did not live to return from the wars it commemorated; and his statue was made to hold a globe containing, it is believed, his ashes. The "apotheosis" of which the *Moniteur* speaks in reference to the first statue to Napoleon could not be understood in the same sense. And, although the obsequious Senate and degenerate Romans might still have given their illustrious Emperor an heroic costume (which, indeed, in his case, differed little from his ordinary robes) during his lifetime, the dissimilar circumstances fairly relieved the French, however fanatic their pro-classical tastes, from, as we have said, the absurd anachronism of elevating their Emperor as a pagan god or demi-god.

Efforts are being made to introduce into this country a new style of mural decoration called "marble tarsia."—from *tarsia*, or the art of inlaying woods, stained or of different natural colours, so as to represent architecture, landscapes, and various ornamental objects—an art much employed in Italy in the seventeenth century, and imitated in French marqueterie. The specimens of marble tarsia we have seen bear, however, a great analogy to the ancient process of marble chiaro-scuro, and the remarkable pavement by Beccafumi of the Duomo, or Cathedral of Siena, which exhibits large and elaborate historical compositions in light, half-tint and shadow by means of three different-coloured marbles. The first specimen of this art was sent to the International Exhibition. The design represented "The Salutation," and the lines of the composition, with the principal shadows, were incised in a large slab of statuary marble, and filled in with a black marble, the half-tints being added in a similar manner with grey Sicilian marble. The piece was purchased by the department of Science and Art, and is now exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. The artist is Baron Henri de Triqueti, the sculptor of the reliefs on the bronze doors of the Madeleine, at Paris, and the successful competitor for the mosaic design of the "Transfiguration," which, when the necessary funds are subscribed, will be placed in the semi-dome of the apse of St. Paul's Cathedral. The late Lord Herbert of Lea was the first to adopt the new style of ornamentation in the church built by him at Wilton; and now Lord Herbert's example has been followed by another resident in the immediate neighbourhood, Mr. Fane De Salis having recently embellished Teffont Church with a work in marble tarsia by Baron De Triqueti. The site selected is the space above the east window in the Manor chapel, which adjoins the chancel. The subject is a choir of angels singing "Gloria in excelsis," grouped round a scroll on which is engraved, in golden letters, "Hallelujah, Hallelujah."

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his very able speech on the occasion of laying the foundation-stone of the Wedgwood Institution at Burslem, last week, remarked that a life of the great potter, Josiah Wedgwood, was much desiderated, and said that he was glad to know that the want was about to be supplied. Mr. Gladstone alluded, we understand, to a life of Wedgwood, from his private correspondence and family papers, in preparation by Elizabeth Meteyard, to be published by Messrs. Hurst and Blackett.

The collection of drawings which formed the Water-Colour Painters' Lancashire Relief Fund has been distributed among subscribers. The sum subscribed hardly reached half the estimated value of the collection, yet by this means no less than £1904 16s. has been contributed to the charitable purpose intended.

Lord Clyde's townsmen at Paisley have resolved that a memorial-bust of his Lordship shall be purchased for the town, and a duplicate of a bust, by Mr. Ewing (engraved in our pages a few weeks since), presented to the city of Glasgow by Mr. Dalglish has been chosen.

The decoration of the vacant spaces above the altar of Christ Church, Marylebone, have been intrusted to Mr. W. Cave Thomas. The large lunette (about 25 ft. by 12 ft.) is to be filled with a picture of the angels appearing to the shepherds.

Two pictures, said to be by Murillo, were recently offered to be sold by auction at Paris, but no bidder came forward, although the auctioneer was instructed to knock them down for 1200f. Not many days later they were verified as real originals, the painter's signature having been discovered on them by the restorer employed by the Government, and they are said to be worth 200,000f.

NATIVE REFORMERS IN INDIA.—The *Oude Gazette* publishes a curious report, in Indo-English, of a meeting of the "Anjumun Akbar," a native association of Shahjehanpore to promote the abolition of certain evil social customs among Hindoos and Mohammedans. The Hon. R. A. Drummond, the Judge, presided, and special reports were read on the subject by native gentlemen. Pundit Bany Ram reported that the evil practice of paying large sums to the bridegroom with his bride prevails among the Kanoujeas, or people of Kanouj, who are the most respectable in the district. The community is divided into three classes. A bridegroom of the first class gets 400 rupees with a wife of the same class, 500 rupees with one of the second class, and 1000 rupees with a wife of the lowest class, and so on through all the grades proportionately. Moreover, the husband may marry again—"nay, over and over ten times, notwithstanding his first wife or subsequent wives are alive and exempt from any chronic disease or other legal disabilities, and then leave them to the charge of their parents to provide for them." Some women, in poor and proud families, remain unmarried up to the fiftieth year of their age, and even for their whole life, "and this circumstance is productive of such evil consequences as are not worth mentioning." All this is "repugnant to the dictates of the *Hindoo* Shastras." One Moonshee Shu Shahai reported quaintly that the custom of giving money on the occasion of marriage is also prevalent amongst the Kayuts, and that "through avarice of money no notice is taken of the beauty or deformity of the bride by some." As to the Mohammedans, Moulvee Mahomed Kramutwoollah Moonshiff reported against the ruinous custom of relatives feasting for forty days at the expense of the house in which some one had died, and against the social prohibition of the re-marriage of Mussulman widows in imitation of the Hindoos. Rules were adopted to induce families to oppose these practices. Cazee Surfraz Ally, "than whom a more learned scholar in the Persian, &c., is rare, and who is also a very respectable gentleman in his community," was appointed to compile a "good and easy" Dustoor at Amul for the instruction of the Purdanasheen females.

COTTON IN THE FRENCH COLONIES.—On this subject Captain Poulain, of the French Engineers, who has long resided in Senegal, has published a pamphlet, which, in the present scarcity of cotton, cannot but attract attention. He proposes a plan which, while it requires the co-operation of the State, leaves free scope to private enterprise. According to this plan, all the exiles and fugitives from the Southern States—men who, born in a warm climate, are best able to bear that of Africa, and who, besides, understand the cultivation of cotton—are to be invited to settle in the French possessions in Africa. Land is to be allotted to them in the immediate neighbourhood of the fortified posts, where they may in all security devote themselves to the cultivation of the precious plant, and thus gradually form agricultural centres, which will in time extend their influence further inland. An agricultural office established at the Ministry of the Marine is to direct and second their efforts. In the country itself a small number of agents are to be appointed to visit the farms, direct the public works, and survey the country. This is an outline of the general organisation, after which the author passes under review the various countries which he considers favourable to the growth of cotton. Provence, Corsica, Naples, Greece, Turkey, and Spain, he thinks, can do but little. In Algeria labour is too dear, and consequently offers but little profit; moreover, the sudden changes of temperature so frequent in that climate are unfavourable to the growth of cotton. But in the Soudan, a vast territory of Central Africa inhabited by the negro race, the cotton-tree grows spontaneously; and although the inhabitants are devoid of activity and enterprise, and therefore unlikely to export much cotton, they could send excellent seed. Next comes Senegal, which the author has inhabited for several years. It borders on the Soudan, has the same climate, and is rich in cotton. There labour is cheap; the article can be conveyed on the backs of camels, asses, or horses; and although the construction of roads would be impossible there in many places, owing to the sands, there are the Senegal and Casamance, the Sann and Saloum, which traverse the country, and are protected by numerous fortified posts. Then, on the American continent, the author mentions the three Guianas, one of which is French, is well watered, and has a tropical temperature, with its usual accompaniment, a rich vegetation. Here cotton might be profitably cultivated, as it is already in Dutch Guiana. In the French West India islands the sugar cane is being abandoned, because it cannot bear up against the competition of beetroot sugar; and the author is of opinion that the cultivation of cotton would restore those islands to their former prosperity. Lastly, he mentions Madagascar as a very favourable country for the growth of cotton.—*Galignani*.

WARSAW BY NIGHT.—The only amusement I could devise was to smoke my cigar on the steps of the hotel, which looked out on the great Place de Saxe, where there was not a soul to be seen except the Russian sentries. Every half hour a patrol of soldiers marched by with a dull, heavy tramp, and about as often some belated passenger stole stealthily along, holding up his lantern before his face, and looking around him at every moment. But in half an hour's time the city appeared to have gone to sleep. After ten o'clock no human being is allowed to be about the streets except on public duty, and, as soon as it grows dark, every one is obliged, under heavy penalties, to carry a lantern with him. The effect of this custom is very peculiar and picturesque. The whole street, in the earlier part of the evening, appears to be alive with gigantic fireflies. As the gas burns very dimly at the best, and as everybody is in black, you hardly see the walkers themselves, and the lamps appear to flicker up and down as if they were carried by some monster moth. In fact, at night, the main streets of the city bear something of the look of a Venetian carnival on the stage. Then, and then only, is there anything cheerful in the aspect of Warsaw. The universality of the mourning attire is in itself depressing. Man, woman, and child are dressed in black. Every now and then you see some very poverty-stricken looking peasant in coloured clothes, but even then there is almost always some black ribbon about his dress to mark the mourning. The very women who walk the streets of Warsaw are dressed in black. In fact, I doubt whether anybody, with whom poverty was not an absolute excuse, could walk safely about the town in light colours. If you dine out you have to leave the table at nine, in order to be safely housed before the prohibited hours; and, in fact, as soon as the night comes on a gloom seems to sink over the whole city, the patrols come out in force, and the little lamps are lit, as the passengers hurry homewards. For my own part, I always found it impossible to divest my mind of the idea that, when I carried my lamp about, I looked exactly like a stage conspirator. Moreover, there is an art in using a lantern, as in most things; and I found that my candle had a way of guttering down and going out suddenly, from which lamps in the hands of Poles appeared to be wonderfully free. I avoided my lantern getting blown out suddenly in the centre of a long, dark street, which I was coming down alone. I had no matches, and there was nothing for it but to make for a light which I could see flickering in a distant shop window at the end of the street. Happily, I arrived there before any Russian patrol came up: but, after that, I always took the precaution of carrying matches with me. However, even the novelty of being obliged to carry a lantern palls upon you after a time, and, with this exception, there is no amusement in Warsaw.—*Macmillan's Magazine*.

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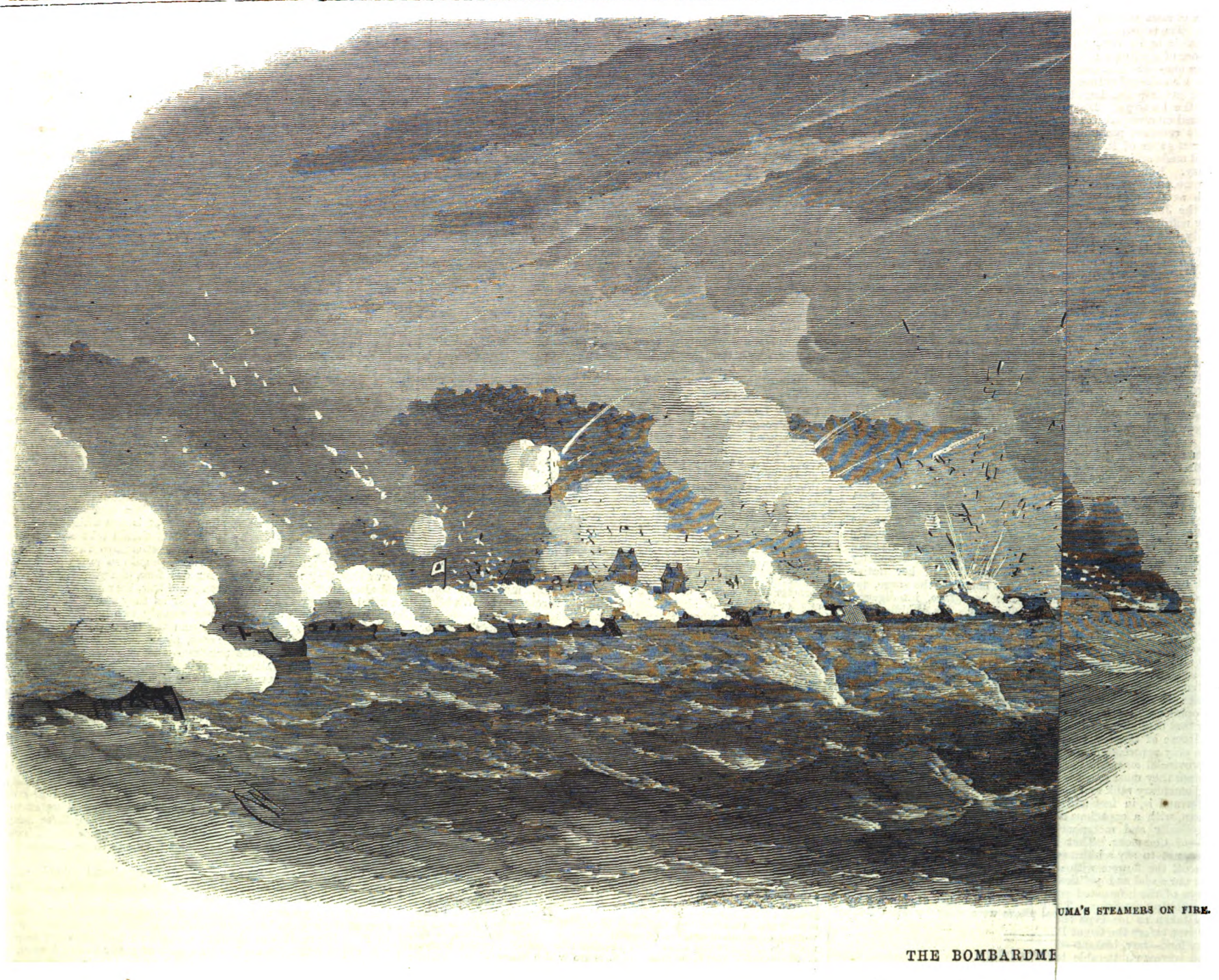

UMA'S STEAMERS ON FIRE.

THE BOMBARDME

SE PAGE 469.

VIEWS IN NEW ZEALAND: THE DEVIL'S NEST, SHOWING THE ROAD THROUGH THE BUSH BETWEEN DRURY AND THE WAIKATO.

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MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE electors of the metropolitan boroughs seem to be confirmed experimentalists. They are so whimsical, not to say grotesque, in their choice of members, that they may be said to exercise a "fancy franchise." The borough of Greenwich has of late years been peculiarly fantastic in its electoral proceedings. At one time it was within an ace of electing a notorious adventurer, whose only capital—a very large one—was brass, who sought to enter Parliament in order to prevent his enforced entrance into another place; and who really would have got into the Legislature if he could have managed to appear on the hustings. Disappointed in that singular freak, the electors seized on a respectable tradesman in the town, whose business required his constant personal supervision, pitchforked him, almost before he was aware of it, into the house, and in one Session he was ruined, and made an ignominious exit—at once from Parliament and the country. Nobody ever exactly knew what its electioneering impulses were, and it was not bad tact in Alderman Salomons to choose Greenwich as the constituency with which to aid in fighting the battle of the Jews for admission to Parliament. The constituency stood very manfully by him, and when the time came they elected him readily and heartily, and thus perhaps took one of the wisest steps they ever did; for it is to be understood that the Alderman is a man of no small administrative ability—managing, for instance, almost single-handed, an immense bank—is just the kind of member to make himself felt in Committees where he has a purpose, and makes little pithy speeches in the house occasionally just at the right time and with the right point in them. He has a capital presence, and an easy, though slightly volatile manner; and, in his personal appearance and the tones of his voice, is singularly like the late William Farren, the actor, when that artist was playing in high comedy as an English gentleman of a certain age, but preserving in a remarkable degree his good looks. When Mr. Salomons meets the Greenwich electors, as he did the other day, there must be an excellent understanding between them. He must feel that they have assisted him to obtain a great political end, of which he is a special representative; and they must be conscious that all their electoral vagaries have past, and that they settled down into the possession of, perhaps, the very best metropolitan representation; for neither Mr. Salomons nor his colleague, Mr. Angerstein, can be put into the odd category within which it is customary to include metropolitan members as a body. When there is a sneer or a joke, as is common, at that oddly-selected band, the present members for Greenwich are specially excepted.

In one of his historical plays, which deals of the Wars of the Roses, Shakspeare causes one of the characters to make a ghastly joke when directing the Duke of York's head to be placed on the gates of York, so that "York might overlook the town of York!" Was it by some such affinity of ideas that Mr. Guildford Onslow came to represent the town of Guildford. In the hurry of a general election—he was first elected in that of 1858—when any claptrap helps to get a candidate along with a constituency, one can just imagine such a device being used in favour of Mr. Onslow as might be caught from his name. However that may be, although, as becomes a newish member, he has been hitherto quiet in the house; though as a steady and consistent Liberal, doing his votes manfully and systematically, he showed in a speech made to his constituents last week that he has stuff in him, and that he can enunciate as well as hold opinions. He is one of those who are content to assist in forming that capital concrete of memberdom on which the strength of the House of Commons is based, and so render silently service which is only appreciated when now and then these men come out before provincial assemblies and suggest how much of patience and forbearance they must exercise in discharging the unheeded duties of the Parliamentary rank and file.

Mr. Ferrand is, in fact and physically, a robust, broad-shouldered gentleman, with a capacious chest and a corresponding voice; but, metaphysically and metaphorically, he is the "skeleton in the house"—of Commons. That is to say, it is his chosen part to give a terrible, not to say a hideous, aspect to the affairs of this country; to strip off the flowers with which optimists are wont just now to decorate our social and political fabric; and to endeavour to present to the eye of the infatuated people of this country its real bareness and its tottering condition. This virtuously indignant member seems to have taken as his type the mad prophet who used to go about London just before the Great Plague, with a pot of coals on his head, and utter loud—nay, blatant—denunciations on the land, and predict woe and sorrow unutterable to its inhabitants. However wild and irrational the source of his vaticinations might have been, they were in the main fulfilled; and therefore we specially desire that the suggestion of the parallel between him and Mr. Ferrand may be taken only to extend to the immediate personal—or, rather, characteristic—resemblance between them which we have imagined. Last Session the House very good-naturedly gave Mr. Ferrand the best part of an evening very nearly literally to himself, in order that he might declare the true state of the country; and he certainly did draw a most awful picture of wrongs done and endured; and hearers whose experience did not go back twenty years really thought that he was describing an existing state of things which, by some curious process of the black art, had been effectually concealed from the general eye. But there were present persons who remembered Mr. Ferrand in the Sessions between 1841 and 1846, and they wondered from another point of view. They could not but think that, with perverted industry, he had taken up "Hansard" for that date, and had carefully got by heart all the speeches he delivered in that period and rolled them into one. Of course, so simple a device was shown up in a moment or two, after a reply to him was commenced; and, on the whole, he remained quiet enough during the remainder of the Session. He has, however, been giving the electors of Devonport a taste of his quality; and he has been essentially true to himself on that occasion. A talent for circumambient criticism of the coarsest kind, that is, an abusing and an accusing of every person and system that can be brought into the compass of a speech intended to be popular is not charming in itself; and it is not so much a faculty in itself that any ordinary person could not with a little practice develop it. This kind of style has been always, and still is, in regular use at the Old Bailey; and it is essential to the conduct of that kind of advocacy which is called upon peremptorily to deal with "no case." It has altogether gone out in the House of Commons. Even the Irish members—Mr. Whiteside himself—have practically abandoned it, and only venture upon it under circumstances of great temptation. To its successful development in the house a crowd and a certain boisterousness of debate is indispensable. Now Mr. Ferrand, being evidently and palpably ten years behind the sensational sympathies of the present Parliament, makes no impression—he does not rouse or stimulate; all he says seems aimless, purposeless abuse, which hits nothing and nobody in existence. He is not comprehended, and, as his voice is harsh and demeanour half savage, he is not pleasant to listen to; and so nobody does listen, and everybody that possibly can goes away. At Devonport, where there is a talk of reform in the dockyards—which, of course, in the minds of the persons employed there, can take but one shape, that of retrenchment—such an orator as Mr. Ferrand may, even in these days, exercise an influence—such as is acquired by stirring up discontent. He may there, and in such circumstances, in some degree carry out his mission, which is, apparently, to persuade people that they are never so happy as when they are utterly miserable; but even then we suspect that the shrewdness of the working classes, of whom he professes to be the special champion and defender, will prevent their being carried away by mere noisy talk, which is next door to raving; for that class, at least in this country, requires to be spoken to in a way that they can comprehend; and it is not by speaking to them in language which they do not understand that an effect is produced on them. As to Mr. Ferrand's career in the house, that, we venture to predict, is settled. He is in, but not of, the present Parliament. When he reappeared in the Legislature some curiosity was excited about him; he had been, in a manner, exhumed; he was a kind of Parliamentary mummy which had been resuscitated, and he drew for a night. But if Cheops had discoursed for three hours on Egyptian politics, he could not have received a more unsympathising hearing.

The Rev. H. Ward Beecher sailed last Saturday from Liverpool for America, in the Cunard steam-ship Asia.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE great and apparently capricious disproportion between the sentences at our criminal courts—more especially at the Middlesex Sessions—has of late attracted a good deal of public attention. As a rule, we hold it to be both perilous and invidious to censure or carpingly criticise the sentences pronounced by the Judges of the criminal tribunals. In nine instances out of ten the functionary on the bench, who has heard the case and seen the prisoner, knows infinitely more about the merits and demerits of both than the outside public, who have only heard the story at secondhand, can ever know. Besides, we have the remedy for a possible maladministration of justice in our own hands. Only codify the law, and then every offence will have its proper quantum of punishment meted out to it, and nobody will have a right to complain. We have certainly heard, on the other hand, that the much-vaunted criminal sections of the Code Napoléon do not give universal satisfaction in the countries where the code is adopted, and that foreign Judges not unfrequently express a wish that a little equitable discretion in punishment were allowed them, in lieu of being bound inflexibly to inflict the penalty provided by article one hundred and one or nine hundred and ninety-nine of the code.

At the same time, it is difficult to deny that, of late, a tendency has been manifested by those whose duty it is to administer the behests of the law to punish crimes against property with exaggerated severity and crimes against the person with excessive leniency. For a fine of a few pounds or a few weeks' imprisonment, you may half-murder a man or woman against whom you have a spite. There is a moderate tariff for biting off noses, and an accommodating scale of charges for breaking heads, with a reduction on breaking a quantity. But woe betide you if you abstract a sixpence from a letter, or obtain a barrel of flour under false pretences! Long-protracted slavery at Portland or Dartmoor will assuredly be your doom.

Nor, again, would it seem that a proper discrimination is exercised in punishing offences against property. Two cases occurred in juxtaposition at the Middlesex Sessions on Tuesday which will illustrate our meaning. A half-crazy impostor, with half a dozen aristocratic aliases, who is a deserter from the Dragoons and has been going about swindling tradesmen, was arraigned for obtaining by false pretences a porte-monnaie, a shirt, and other articles from West-end shopkeepers, fatuous enough to trust him on the mere assumption of a patrician name. There was no doubt about the man being an impudent rascal, to whom a couple of years at the treadmill, with possibly a little flogging, would prove very salutary; but the Assistant Judge sentenced him to be kept in penal servitude for three years on each indictment. There were two; and this miserable Jeremy Diddler will be a convict for the next six years. The next case was that of a woman who had stolen a pewter pot from a public-house in Westminster. "While the landlord's attention was drawn to two men who were creating a disturbance the prisoner took a pot from a shelf and concealed it in the pocket of her apron, but was observed and given into custody. The landlord said he had lost many pots lately." The Assistant Judge sentenced her to be imprisoned for *six months, remarking that stolen pots were made into spurious coin.*

Now, we do not hesitate to express our opinion that the woman pot-stealer was a more dangerous foe to society than the vapouring swindler, and that had he received the six months' sentence and she the six years' one the requirements of justice would have been better met. Although there is something ludicrous in the name, the crime of pot-stealing is one of the most mischievous of the present day. By his apt remark the Assistant Judge plainly showed that he was aware of the fact that purloiners of publicans' pewter are often connected with coiners. The two men who were creating a disturbance were evidently confederates of the female thief, and women are systematically put forward to commit the overt act of robbery because the leniency shown to women by criminal Judges is notorious. It is vain, however, to expect undeviating impartiality in justice until Governor Sancho Panza comes home from Barataria.

A person unskilled in the adjustment of lenses once defined a telescope as "a long brass thing through which you couldn't see anything." By a parity of reasoning the majority of auction-rooms may be described as "places where you can't buy anything." There is a long-established and most atrocious system called "knocking-out," by means of which the public are virtually excluded from the commercial benefits of a sale by auction. The brokers and dealers, who are habitués of the place, form a league among themselves to bid against every outsider. You find it, in the long run, impossible (unless you half ruin yourself) to obtain the article you covet; and, when you have retired in disgust from the auction-mart, the brokers adjourn to a neighbouring tavern and have a "knock-out" sale, when the difference between the aggregate amount of what the article has fetched at the first sale and what it now fetches at the second (be it profit or loss) is apportioned between the "knockers-out." Add to this a great deal of terrorism and a very little honesty, and a slight idea of the "knocking-out" system may be obtained. A searching exposure of the entire practice has just taken place, and it is to be hoped that legislative steps may be adopted to protect the public against a long-existing but intolerable régime of tyranny and imposition. The "knocking-out" gentry would be very very much surprised if they found themselves indicted for conspiracy.

Albert Smith used to tell a story of a Yankee, emulative of the fame of Barnum, who made a bid "right away" for the purchase of the shrine of the Three Kings of Cologne, intending to exhibit it in the States. He was told that the shrine was not for sale, whereupon he consoled himself with the remark that he could get a "bogus," or imitation one, made for half the money, and which would do just as well. There is nothing out of which mankind will not make money. In a morning paper of Wednesday a "Gentleman" advertises, under the head of "Miracle," that, "free from any sectarian prejudices," he is "in possession of the Winking Madonna, with the remarkable phenomena which created such an extraordinary sensation in Italy." The curious are invited to apply, in the first instance, to an address in the N. district. The perusal of this advertisement recalls a well-known passage in Jeremy Taylor's dedication of his greatest work to the Earl of Carbery:—"I have lived, my Lord, to see Religion painted upon Banners, and thrust out of Churches, and the Temple turned into a Tabernacle, and that Tabernacle made ambulatory, and covered with skins of beasts and torn curtains."

Charles Mackay, who for twenty months has been residing in the United States as Special Correspondent of the *Times*, returned by the last Cunard steamer on temporary leave of absence. That the Doctor should have remained so long unmolested and undenounced in the Northern States is rather complimentary to the impartiality and love of fair play of the Federals, whose peculiarities he has painted in vigorous but certainly not in rosy colours. It seems, indeed, to be the opinion of that accomplished Anglo-Italian, Mr. Antonio Gallenga (who has been likewise "specialling" for the *Times* in the West), that the Americans like to be abused. "Lash them daily lash them duly," as Mrs. Trollope did, and they will kiss the rod. Speak civilly of them, as Mr. Anthony Trollope did, and they will turn a cold shoulder to you. We remember a curious instance related to us by an American friend, proving the sensitive appreciation on the part of the American people of Mrs. Trollope's outspoken animadversions. One of the lady's strictures was on the inelegant transatlantic custom of visitors to a theatre lolling back in their seats, with their feet on the ledge of the dress circle. Not more than ten years since our friend was at a first-rate New York theatre, and in the dress circle there was one solitary individual who exhibited the soles of his boots at an angle of forty-five degrees (more or less) to a non-admiring audience. An indignant shout of "Trollope! Trollope!" arose from the pit, and the obnoxious individual, covered by public clamour, had to take his boots down. Mr. Antonio Gallenga, by-the-way, is, or was lately, a member of the Italian Parliament. Rumour has it that he has replaced Dr. Mackay during the absence of the latter in Europe. But how will the Italian Legislature do without the versatile author of "Country Life in Piedmont."

We once heard of a very old gentleman who declared that the pleasantest time he had ever passed in the course of a varied life was in Paris, during the height of the Reign of Terror. All day long he occupied himself with bird-stuffing, and at night he recreated himself by going to the play. The Committee of Public Safety kept eighteen theatres open. But, for the cultivation of comfort and contentment under difficulties, we should decidedly advise a residence at the present moment in Warsaw. If you happen to appear in the streets

THE FARM.

with any other gives a highly interesting account of some stove-pipe hollow-cropping which have been tried on the farm of and flogged with East Craigie. The potatoes sown about the end of whip. If it had manured with 40 tons of farmyard dung and 5 cwt. of to yourself, sat to the Scotch acre, and raised in June. About the one of the wisest the same amount of guano was applied per acre bably be drag turnips. As a proof of how little this practice exhausts marched off to Rintoul took 12 qrs. of barley per Scotch acre from a cell, or left to previous year had been cropped with potatoes and go out at nig off with sheep, and the only extra manuring it You must not op-dressing of 1 cwt. of nitrate per acre when the in an eating-h This year Mr. Rintoul has made further experi- woman is a spe, as a beginning; and, by pursuing the same system, dreadful Cossa of potatoes within the year. The weather was corner, and a six weeks after the second crop was planted, revolver, lurk has been very successful, and produced 25 bolls civil war is the *Banffshire Journal* remarks that the farmers in its remember seei of being anxious to double-crop, hardly know what to announcing the yield. It seems to think that there is no great that, in conse unless a second Joseph arises to buy up their produce Mayor had kin years of scarcity.

nine o'clock an tant controversy has been going on between Mr. illyfour, and the Scottish Central Railway Company. that gentleman to the *North British Agriculturist*, he

O he very great carelessness of this and other railways f cattle from Aberdeen to London, and the delays were subjected on their road to the shows. The com-

Sir Hugh Jos their secretary, attempted to pooh-pooh the statement Parliamentary style. Mr. M'Combie was not, how- rid of in that way. Armed with four letters, two from men and "tyers up," and two from owners who had mself, he returned to the charge. The Smithfield that, so far from the cattle doing the journey in s, they were generally three or four hours, and h as eleven hours, late; and that even when the beasts manifest was sometimes not sent with them, and at the station for several hours extra. Nothing, as points out, can be more irregular than the whole of the n nearly every railway. The trucks are uncovered, and aned out; the beasts don't get a drop of water; the on every pretext, at sidings, while the trains pass or a by-hour or two among other trucks at a station; the carelessly done that cattle lose condition and often , in fact, the whole subject is one which the Society ion of Cruelty to Animals should take up in earnest. in the Austria can be worse than the treatment to which the owners as fourth Baron re exposed. The railways gain so much by the large baronetcy pass take the cattle for one fare, charging full for owner Sir Charles Nu ; and, on the strength of this, they consider themselves ancient Irish nally from the y the cattle back just as they like. Mr. M'Combie Sir Hugh O'R is own were once exactly two nights and a day surname solely urgh and Perth. From the Worcester Royal some of Thomas, Ea were carried home, about two hundred miles, at the tunate Baronet f four miles per hour, and at some shows we have kept waiting from six to ten hours in the station-yard, they were ordered to come, before they could be trucked.

Henry Raike t so long since lost a cow altogether for five days, and in a remote corner of a large yard in her truck till she weak to low any longer. The servants of a company, ince, deliberately tore off the ticket from another k, and charged demurrage in the teeth of it. Many isgusted that they declare they will send to shows no hers declare that their only chance is to direct their e the goods managers, who have the opportunity of e brief authority over the cattle-trains, and do not fail

Some curious instances have reached us as to the f a crown, or even a shilling, in taming these haughty it is high time that their little game should be put a ttle have as much justice done to them, comparatively assengers.

Corporations are raising every absurd objection against s and covered markets, Doncaster, which is the centre agricultural district, has moved well with the times. years ago the farmers' wives sat with their butter and the period of icient butter-cross, which could barely shelter a dozen of that extensive e it was thought quite an act of gallantry to present when he retir ed female" with a wisp of straw to stand upon, while assistance of t isps for themselves and covered their shoulders with a which he subsc ther later date only 50,000 stones of wool were pitched magistrate, bo tone charged for weighing; and within the memory of last-named co ood, who was the chairman at the recent wool-market contested Derb Corporation, the market contained "no sheep, and only the Geographi gged cattle and arch-backed sheep." Now the wives him many in of the dairy farmers are duly glazed over, the cattle treatise on the y hundreds, and the sheep by thousands, and the wool his seat, Llwy ich an average of about £30,000 worth is pitched annu- he season, has now a handsome covered area of its own. out of the rich borough fund, at an expense of £1500, the fee for the weighing is reduced to a halfpenny, the d has increased to 170,000 stone. Now that the agri- est of the neighbourhood has been so well cared for, it is that the pressing question of the enlargement of the (by far the best milch cow that the Corporation possess) due attention. Judging from the crush of two years a guinea for a sight of the races from its roof will soon of pious fraud.

Lieutenant- for the season are all over, with the exception of the Wytham-on-th which Mr. Wetherell has announced for Wednesday being accelera males are good, and, up to the 12th of September last, the 9th ult., had tasted cake or corn. There are three nice tribes tenant-Genera hirty-five—that from Certainty by Sir Walter (2639), Johnson, Rect e Sir Walter and Roseberry cross in them; that from He was born O Robinson's Bull (16,845) from a Walter Buchan (7692) in the glory hat from Eardrop by Emperor (6978), dam by Prince ning of the pre), granddam Foggathorpe by Marlborough (1189). Both roce through t her yearling and calf Eardrop 2nd and Orange Girl are had, in 1814, ote. There are twelve bulls, and Mr. Wilson's system William Johns bring them up on clover and porridge in preference to Deputy Lieute Wilson is an old breeder, and many are still found to say the office of of Brawith, which won seventeen first prizes (including Liberal interes gricultural Challenge Cup in Ireland two years running), 1837 to 1847. best they ever saw. His Brawith Bud, which he sold to Quarter Sessio uff, has been quite a mother in Israel about Aberdeen. 1835, Lucy, eld county of Lin second, and el the estates. William Cu President of St Esq., of Buxt Thomas Cubit squares and st the magnifice J. Denison, E George Cubit William Cubi retired from than himself, many years and contract wealth, and Mr. William on the 24th o named Sher M.P. for And represent till 1851. He un July, 1861. parties in th first time, I cence during for 1861-2. liberality in exhibitors an in 1862. He explosion and bers of the c in that capac Mr. Cubitt tholomew's H gown, he re Elizabeth, sec 1854) he leav and Laura, I were in turn Sir Joseph O Embassy in Mr. William

al correspondence respecting Sir James Hudson's m Turin has been published. It appears that Sir James and re at issue on a matter of fact. Sir James says that when he fered change of position last year he bound himself to resign oon as he was entitled to a pension. Earl Russell, on the other here was any binding in the matter; he offered Sir James the year, which Sir James declined, and there was, to his mind, an end of the matter.

Kirkham, of the barque Edwin and Lizzie, which has d in the Mersey, gives particulars of one of those rascally ng a vessel direct on the stem, and which, in the end, sunk her to founder. The Edwin and Lizzie left Quebec, bound north, cargo of timber, and on the 13th of October, in the Atlantic, , at half-past one in the afternoon, was struck by a heavy twater was carried away, and the main-stem cut in two. n ends. So rapidly did the vessel leak that she had to be ned, and kept going night and day without intermission, were equal to the emergency, and though the water had seven feet of water in her hold, she was brought safely into cked.

of 600 folio pages has been issued among the Par- pers, setting forth the area and population of the several unions d Wales, and of the parishes and townships in each. The largest area included in any union is that of Bingham, in Northumberland, but the largest es, there are Liverpool, with a population of 198,788. Seven London parishes—Shoreditch, Bethnal-green, Lambeth, [illegible] on the in an aggregate population of [illegible] There are sixty parishes in England, not one of which has 40 inhabitants.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

Fobham and Mr. Ten Broeck wound up a Houghton meeting to which fog and lead have lent remarkable interest. Beyond bringing Scottish Chief (a most unlikely-looking Derby horse) again, and hardening the belief in Lord Glasgow's lot, which seems strong in Toxophilites, the meeting was not productive of much Derby speculation. Ely was not fast enough up the Criterion hill, but ran gamely and well, and scored his third victory this season on the Wednesday, after a tremendous finish with Beatrix. Lord Stamford's resignation has not exactly taken any one by surprise, as his Lordship has always been rather too sensitive on the subject of attacks. Leading Turfites, like great statesmen, must expect to have their conduct and their motives criticised (and often misrepresented); and trying to crush comment with a high hand, as his Lordship did last May, was hardly a wise proceeding. We trust that he may not be exposed to the mortification of selling a Derby or St. Leger winner in his lot—a penalty which a sudden determination to sell invariably entails. Surplice, Kingston, Summerside, and Wild Dayrell all turned up trumps the year after they were sold off, and Lord Exeter tried hard to get rid of Stockwell and all his horses in training. His Lordship has had a short though brilliant career; but perhaps the continued retainer to Edwards may be an omen that "the blue and black belt" may not quite fade from sight. It would never do to "leave half told the story of Cambuscan bold." The stud will be sold at Newmarket in the early part of December, and great will be the lamentation among the breeders of blood stock and, in short, every one connected with the turf.

The All-England Eleven played in 26 matches last season, out of which they won 15, lost 4, and drew 7. The United did not maintain the position which they took up by defeating the All England, as, out of 18 matches, they have only won 3 and drawn 6. Owing, however, to the constant engagement of several of their leading players at the Oval, they often played very weak elevens. Jupp, the Surrey colt, is a great accession, as he made 44, "not out," and 60 against the Northumberland Twenty-two—in fact, more than a third of the whole score on his side. The number of undecided matches this year has been very great; and the season, on the whole, owing to the Parr v. Surrey Secretary disruption, and the lack of manly independence shown by some of the leading professionals (who ought to let no man put the screw on them so as to keep them from the Oval), has been a very unsatisfactory one. Mr. E. M. Grace has scored and bowled well; and even the old school only find fault with him for his superabundant activity. Hayward and Carpenter have not batted quite so brilliantly as usual, but Tarrant's batting has progressed amazingly, and his bowling has been wonderfully good. Mortlock has made very great scores, and Tom Hearne has shown that there is much more in him than cricketers supposed. Jackson has come out very marvellously as a batsman, and made for his own county 100 runs, only three less than Kent made in both innings. Among the twelve who have left for Australia E. M. Grace's average is the best—39 per innings in seventy-nine matches, with 163 as his highest score, and 3074 his total. Hayward is next, with 26 5 in fifty-five matches, 112 as his highest score, and 1149 his total; while Carpenter stands at 19 2/9 in fifty-six matches. After these men there is a great gap, and Caffyn is next in merit, with a 14 average for sixty-one matches, and 70 his highest score.

The Scotland-Yet blood began its 1863-4 season gallantly at the Scottish National Club, where Skedaddler by Canaradzo won the Biggar Stakes; and Cheatem and Silver Rays, both by Cardinal York, divided the Caledonian Stakes. The Douglas Cup brought out several of the senior cracks, and little Spider was beaten in her first course by Coodareena of the Beacon-Scotland-Yet litter, who beat her own brother Coorooran in the second ties, and eventually divided the Cup with another own brother, Carabradzo, and Gilderoy. The Effort blood was quite as victorious in the south, and at Ashdown it scored both Derby and Oaks, with Geoffrie Gambado and Fantail. Twenty Efforts and twelve Davids ran in these two stakes. Turn of Luck (brother to Skedaddler) by Canaradzo ran up for the Derby, and Loose Fish by David was drawn lame. Old Belle of the Village went in great style for the Craven Cup, and led the very fast Sutler from the slips in the deciding course. His Lordship had four couple in the slips during the week, but did nothing. The Border Club St. Leger went to Dr. Richardson's Gertrude, another of the Canaradzoes. Bloom from Baffle ran better than any of this blood at Market Weighton, where Rapture, one of the last of the Riots, won a sixteen-dog stake.

The Wiltshire Champion Meeting was remarkable for the success of the David blood. Bindweed was second to Mr. Hornby's Huncamunca for the Great Western Cup, Lord Sefton's Sackbut won the Druid Cup, Libnah ran up to Miss Smith's nomination Snowflake for the Ladies' Plate; Mr. Jefferson's Imperatrice, from old Java, won the Challenge Cup; the brother and sister Leah and Luke, from Cactus, the Beacon Hill and Bulford Stakes; and Shadow the Amesbury Stakes. Lord Lurgan's Lady Java, own sister to Imperatrice, was the winner of the Brownlow Cup, in which Coodareena ran up. At Brougham, Blooming Daisy by Judge won the Sixteen-dog Cup; and it was a little remarkable that in the first ties two Noah's Arks, own brother and sister, and two Seagulls, also brother and sister, should have been drawn against each other. Sweppe, another of the Seagull and Sowrocks litter, won the Eamont Bridge Stakes. The meetings for next week are Coquetdale Club, Tarleton (Southport), Marham, Tadcaster (O), Kilkenny Club, Chirbury, and Amicable Club (Home Park).

Sir A. G. Cumming, of Altyre, killed five deer a few days ago, in the Atholl Forest, at one stalk. He got close to a herd and brought down two right and left, loaded again and brought down two more, and then re-loaded and wound up with "one more." So much for the advantages of breech-loading.

The *Field* opens the annual season with its capital annual list of the packs of staghounds, foxhounds, and harriers in the United Kingdom. Mr. Davis is still fresh and well at the head of her Majesty's pack. There are five other packs of staghounds in England, 108 of foxhounds, and 64 of harriers. In Scotland the same register shows eight packs of foxhounds and two of harriers; and in Ireland one pack of staghounds, 20 of foxhounds, and 19 of harriers. The Badminton, the Burton, and the Hambledon are the only packs which hunt six days a week, and have 90, 85, and 80 couples to do it with. Forty-two packs of staghounds and foxhounds are hunted by their masters. John Treadwell is now with his old master, Mr. Greaves, at the Old Berkshire. Nine first whips of last season have each a horn; Will Smith is with the Brocklesby again, after seven years of a farmer's life; and a goodly number of well-bred "colts," including Will Goodall and Dick Christian with the Milton, Charles Payne with the Pytcheley, Tom Smith with the Brocklesby, Stephen Shephard with the Bedale, Tom Whitemore with the South Berks, and Alfred Summers with the H. H. are put forward. Joe Maiden retires to a farm, though we hope often to hear of him in a judicial character "on the flags." George Turner, Nicholl, and Harris are, we believe, still in want of a place. The wire-fence question becomes more awkward every year. Farmers who do not breed horses or follow hounds very naturally say that they do not care to have their farms ridden over, and that they have a right to put up the cheapest fence, whatever "the sarcists" may think. Sporting landlords, on the other hand, feel that the very existence of a great sport is imperilled, in crack counties (where farmers, as a body, have drawn thousands annually for many a year past by the sale of horses and corn to hunting men), and that they will have to take action in the matter. It will most likely come to this, that clauses will be inserted in leases binding the farmer to do away with his wire fences altogether, or only use them during certain seasons of the year, and that the landlords, on the other hand, will make such concessions as will prevent any ill-will on the subject, more especially as rents are in many places too high already, and superabundant game a very rankling sore.

The following communication has been transmited to Earl Russell, by her Majesty's agent and Consul-General in Tunis, respecting the appearance of a small Island on the Cherki Rocks, supposed to have been raised by the Vice-Consul at Goletta:—"Goletta, Oct. 6. Mr. Consul-General,—Captain Mohammed Aonn, of the brig Wansour, of Tunis, arrived at Leghorn, having announced to me that he has discovered a new island from the mast-head, some 120 metres in length, situated in long. 8 deg. 30 min. E., and lat. 37 deg. 50 min. N., exactly on the Cherki Reefs, I fulfil the duty of making known to you this discovery.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

POPE JOAN—PICQUET.

Among other games which were once very popular with our great grandfathers and grandmothers, and which are still kept up in old-fashioned country-houses, may be mentioned pope joan and picquet. With respect to the former game, it has been fabulously asserted that in the ninth century a female, named Joan, conceived a violent passion for a young monk, named Felda, and, in order to be admitted to his monastery, assumed the male habit. At the death of her lover she entered on the duties of professor, and, being very learned, was elected Pope on the demise of Leo IV., who died in 855. This tale, absurd as it is, was not only repeated without offence, but believed until the period of the Reformation. We find the following announcement in an old catalogue:—"A dialogue between a Protestant and a Papist manifestly proving that a woman called Joan was Pope of Rome; against the surmises and objections made to the contrary by Robert Bellarmine and Cæsar Baronius, Cardinals; Florimondos Raemondus, M.D., and other Popish writers, impudently denying the same, by Alexander Cooke, London. Printed by John Haviland for William Garratt; and are to be sold at his shop in St. Paul's-churchyard, at the sign of the Bull's Head, 1625. Quarto. Containing one hundred and forty pages." Another allusion is made to the subject in Boccaccio's work, "De la Ruine des Nobles Hommes et Femmes," published in France, and which is to be found in the Bibliothèque Royale de Paris. There may be seen an illumination representing a religious procession, in which La Papesse Joan appears in her pontifical attire, accompanied by two Cardinals, a Bishop, and an Almoner, preceded by a Monk, chanting the service of the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope wears her treble crown, the Cardinals their peculiar hats, the Bishop his mitre, and the monks and priests are distinguished by their "shaven and shorn heads;" and here it is worthy of remark to the antiquarian that the cross-bearer of *her* Holiness carries only a single cross fleury (as the heralds have it), instead of the double or treble cross or crucifix of more modern times. The artist represents the dénouement of the event, which has created so much satirical criticisms from lighter authors, and such severe diatribes from polemical writers, in a most scandalous manner.

Picquet was the first known game upon the cards, and is generally supposed to have been invented by Jaquemin, for the amusement of Charles VI. of France. Unfortunately, like many other games, it has been perverted from its original purpose—that of innocent recreation—to serve the object of the gamester, and thousands of pounds have changed hands at a party of picquet. Sad is the reflection that numerous families have been beggared by play, that properties have been sold, estates mortgaged, to meet what have been termed debts of honour; despite, too, of all that has been written descriptive of the gambler's fate. Baxter, as reported in the "Harleian Miscellany," thus sensibly remarks:—

"I know not one person of an hundred, or of many hundreds, that needeth any game at all; there are such variety of better exercises at hand to recreate them. And it is a sin to idle away any time which we can better improve. I confess my own nature was as much addicted to playfulness as most, and my judgment alloweth so much recreation as is needful to my health and labour, and no more: but, for all that, I find no need of any game to recreate me. When my mind wants recreation, I have variety of recreating books, and friends, and business to do; that when my body needeth not it, the hardest labour that I can bear is my best recreation; walking is, instead of games and sports, as profitable to my body, and more to my mind. If I am alone, I may improve that time in meditation; if with others, I may improve it in profitable cheerful conference. I condemn not all sports and games in others, but I find none of them all to be best for myself. . . . And I see, but distaste it in ministers (even shooting, bowling, and such more healthful games, to say nothing of these and such others as fit not the end of recreation), therefore there is somewhat in it that nature itself hath some suspicion of. That student that needeth chess or cards to please his mind, I doubt hath a carnal, empty mind; if religion, books, and friends cannot suffice for this, there is some disease in it that should rather be cured than pleased. And for the body, it is another kind of exercise that profits it."

In an old work entitled "The Nicker Nicked; or, the Cheats of Gaming Discovered" (printed 1669), play is thus described:—"Gaming is an inchanting witchery begot betwixt idleness and avarice, which has this ill property, above all other vices—that it renders a man incapable of prosecuting any serious action, and makes him unsatisfied with his own condition; for he is either lifted up to the top of mad joy with success or plunged to the bottom of despair by misfortune; always in extremes—always in a storm."

Hannibal said of Marcellus, that "Nec bonam, nec malam, ferre potest"—i.e., "He could be quiet, neither conqueror nor conquered." Thus (such is the itch of play) gamesters, neither winning nor losing, can rest satisfied: if they win, they think to win more; if they lose, they hope to recover.

One propounded this question—whether men in ships at sea were to be accounted amongst the living or the dead, because there were but few inches betwixt them and drowning? The same may be said of great gamesters, though their estates be never so considerable, whether they are to be esteemed poor or rich, since there are but a few casts at dice betwixt a person of fortune (in that circumstance) and a beggar.

Most gamesters begin at small game; and by degrees, if their money or estates hold out, they rise to great sums; some have "played—first, all their money; then their rings, coach and horses, even their wearing-cloaths and perukes, and then such a farm; and, at last, perhaps, a lordship. You may read in our histories (Stow's 'Survey') how Sir Miles Partridge plaid at dice with King Henry VIII. for Jesus-bells (so called), which were the greatest in England, and hung in a tower of St. Paul's Church, and won them, whereby he brought them to ring in his pocket; but the ropes afterwards catched about his neck, for, in Edward VI.'s days, he was hanged for some criminal offences."

Consider how many persons have been ruined by play. It is not denied but most gamesters have, at one time or other, a considerable run of winning; but (such is the infatuation of play) I could never hear of a man that gave over a winner (I mean to give over so as never to play again); I am sure it is a *rara avis*. For, if you once break bulk, as they phrase it, you are in again for all. Sir Humphrey Foster had lost the greater part of his estate, and then, playing, as it is said, for a dead horse, did, by happy fortune, recover it again, then gave over, and wisely too.

If a man has a competent estate of his own, and plays whether himself or another man shall have it, it is extreme folly: if his estate be small, then to hazard the loss even of that and reduce himself to absolute beggary, is direct madness. Besides, it has been generally observed that the loss of one hundred pounds shall do you more prejudice in disquieting your mind than the gain of two hundred pounds shall do you good, were you sure to keep it.

Consider also your loss of time, which is invaluable, and remember what Seneca says:—

> Mella maior est iactura quam temporis amissio.
> The greatest loss is the loss of time.

Evelyn too, no mean authority, thus censures gaming. We quote from his "Diary:"—"Leghorn, 1644.—Before the sea is an ample piazza for the market. Here, especially, is such a concourse of slaves, Turks, Moors, and other nations, that the number and confusion is prodigious; some buying, others selling, others drinking, others playing; some working; others sleeping, fighting, singing, weeping; all nearly naked and miserably chained. Here was a tent where any idle fellow might stake his liberty against a few crowns at dice, or other hazard; and, if he lost, he was immediately chained and led away to the galleys, where he was to serve a term of years, but from whence they seldom returned. Many sottish persons in a drunken bravado would try their fortune in this way."

In describing the Carnival, he thus proceeds:—"Venice, 1645.—They also have a barbarous custom of hunting bulls about the streets and piazzas, which is very dangerous, the passages being generally narrow. The great banks are set up for those who will play at bassett."

Again we find:—"January 6th, 1661.—This evening, according to custom, his Majesty opened the revels of that night by throwing the dice himself in the privy chamber, where was a table set on purpose, and lost his £100. (The year before he won £1500.) The ladies also played very deep. I came away when the Duke of Ormond had won about £1000, and left them still at passage, cards, &c. At other tables, both there and at the groom-porter's, observing the wicked folly and monstrous excess of passion amongst some losers: sorry am I that such a wretched custom as play to that excess should be countenanced in a Court, which ought to be an example to the rest of the kingdom."

"1667, 8th January.—I saw deep and prodigious gaming at the groom-porter's, vast heaps of gold squandered away in a vain and profuse manner. This I looked on as a horrid vice, and unsuitable in a Christian Court."

FRIENDLY SOCIETIES IN ENGLAND.

Mr. Tidd Pratt, Registrar of Friendly Societies, has just issued his report for the past year, pursuant to the provisions of the 23 and 24 Vict., c. 58, sec. 1 and 2. During the year 1862 the Registrar examined and certified the rules of 1277 friendly societies, and also the alterations of the rules of 1277 societies; making a total of 2554 certificates. Nineteen societies deposited their rules with the Registrar, under the 18 and 19 Vict. c. 63, sec. 44. Notices of dissolution were received from 137 friendly societies during the year ending Dec. 31, 1861, of which number 67 were advertised in the *London Gazette*, pursuant to 23 and 24 Vict., c. 58, sec. 3. During the year 1861 the sum of £1614 3s. 7d. in the Bank of England and in savings banks was transferred by the Registrar into the names of trustees appointed by friendly societies, in the places of others removed, absent, &c., pursuant to 18 and 19 Vict., c. 63, sec. 35. Since the last report, no Act of Parliament has passed relating to friendly societies. Not more than one or two of the societies dissolved during the past year had tables prepared by an actuary, but adopted a uniform monthly payment for all members entitled to be admitted, in addition to which, in most of them, after a certain age the members were entitled to a pension, or, in other words, an annuity, to secure which their contributions were inadequate. Most of them were held at public-houses, and a monthly contribution was required to be spent in beer. Numerous complaints have been made to the Registrar of the extravagant charges of the management of friendly societies, particularly of those who have extensive agencies over the kingdom, and he has also received a considerable number of letters, addressed to him in his official capacity, with reference to the misapplication of funds. A great number of these letters are quoted in the report, the major portion of the writers protesting against charges for drink, as a consequence of most of their meetings being held at public-houses. Some, however, are of a special character, and question the legal right of funds being spent in celebrating the marriage of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales.

The number of accounts in savings banks, including the friendly societies investing direct with the commissioners, in the United Kingdom, was, on Nov. 20, 1862, 1,558,136, and the amount of investments £12,592,494.

The operations of the Post Office savings banks commenced in September, 1861, and the progress of the banks from that time, and especially during the past year, has been highly satisfactory, about 180,000 depositors having opened accounts in them during the year 1862. In that year 255 additional Post Office savings banks were opened in England and Wales, 300 in Ireland, and 299 in Scotland, including, as in the case of money-order offices, the neighbouring islands. The whole number of Post Office saving banks at the end of 1862 was, therefore, 2532—viz., 1933 in England and Wales, 300 in Ireland, and 299 in Scotland. Many of these banks have attracted a large number of depositors, and 76 only of the whole number opened have failed to obtain depositors; so that the advantages which they offer appear to be understood and appreciated throughout the whole kingdom. Since the beginning of the present year 312 additional banks have been opened, making 2864 banks in all, and the gross amount of deposits, including interest up to Jan. 1, has increased from £2,136,680 to £2,952,296.

Much use has been made of savings banks by friendly, provident, and charitable societies, and by the managers of penny banks, as shown by the subjoined number of accounts opened with these bodies:—Friendly societies, 1010; provident and charitable societies, 642; penny banks, 82. One important advantage of Post Office savings banks is, that they give any person the power of making a deposit or taking out money in any part of the country in which he may happen at the time to be, without reference to the place where his account was originally opened. This power is largely used. Last year there were not fewer than 20,872 such deposits and 15,842 withdrawals.

According to official returns, the quantity of cotton grown in Italy this year amounts to 73,000 bales of 100 kilos. each. The greater part was produced in Sicily and the Neapolitan provinces of Lecca and Salerno.

Mdlle. de Montalembert, daughter of the Count, took the veil on Tuesday week, in the Chapel of the Dames du Sacré Cœur at Conflans. The Bishop of Orleans officiated.

Lord Leitrim has written an angry letter to the *Observer*, in which he declares that, although "the myrmidons of disloyal power" have done all they can to injure and degrade him, "the end is not yet come," and "it will be for his mortal and causeless foe" to meet him in the House of Lords, where "right and not might must prevail, though all the blood of all the Howards essayed to beat it down."

THE HALL OF LIBERATION, KELHEIM, BAVARIA.

On Sunday, the 18th of October, the fiftieth anniversary of the battle of Leipsic, the Hall of Liberation, at Kelheim, one of the grandest and noblest monuments erected by that great lover and patron of art, King Louis I. of Bavaria, was solemnly inaugurated by his Majesty, surrounded by some of the veteran Generals of that memorable period. No worthier monument of a war which, at Leipsic, ended in freeing the great German nation from a foreign yoke, has ever been conceived or carried out. Situated on the summit of Michael's Mount, 374 ft. high, one of the rocks which pass in the waters of the Danube at the end of that celebrated pass of Weltenburg, excelling in grandeur and picturesque beauty even the romantic Lurley of the Rhine, the Temple of Liberation rises in majestic proportions above the surface of the rock.

The temple is a colossal rotunda, in the Greco-Roman style. Its substructure is 236 ft. in diameter: its height, 204 ft. Ascending a flight of steps, 36 ft. broad, we come to the principal terrace, 27 ft. broad, surrounding the base of the temple, and forming a polygon of eighteen angles. At the external angles of the terrace are placed eighteen candelabra, each 22 ft. high; and at the internal angles round the exterior eighteen buttresses, surmounted by colossal Victories, 20 ft. high, and holding tablets with the names of the different German races who fought and conquered at Leipsic—namely, the Austrians, Bavarians, Tyrolese, Bohemians, Franconians, Suabians, Rhenans, Thuringians, Hessians, Westphalians, Mecklenburgers, Pomeranians, Brandenburgers, Silesians, Saxons, Moravians, Hanoverians, and Prussians. Above these colossal Victories a Tuscan gallery, 450 ft. in circumference, and adorned with fifty-four columns, 16 ft. high and all monolithes, leads round the temple. Over this is the upper ballustrade, from which a magnificent view of the surrounding country, the valleys of the Danube and the Altmuehl, and in clear weather even the Bavarian Forest and Alps, may be obtained. Above this the temple rises still, and another circle of smaller stays or buttresses at the angles, surmounted by military trophies, as Acroteria, conclude the whole. The roof is of iron, and the lantern at the summit of iron and glass.

On the terrace, at the head of the steps, is the entrance, over which are the following words in bronzed zinc: "Den Teutschen Befreiungskaempfern. Ludwig I., Koenig von Bayern. MDCCCLXIII." (To the German warriors of the War of Liberation, Louis I., King of Bavaria, 1863). By the doors of massive oak, incased in bronze and weighing five tons, we enter into the hall, 100 ft. in diameter, and are immediately struck by the beautiful tesselated pavement, magically lighted up from the lantern above. It consists of many coloured marble slabs, and in the centre is inlaid, in large Roman letters, the following sentence:—"Moechten die Teutschen nie vergessen was den Befreiungskampf nothwendig machte und wodurch sie gesiegt" ("May the Germans never forget what made the War of Liberation necessary, and how they conquered in it"). Eighteen semicircular niches, painted red and separated by pillars of granite 16 ft. high, run round the interior. Before these niches stand, on a common plinth 5 ft. high, thirty-four colossal Victories, of white Carrara marble, winged, and crowned with oak-wreaths, 11 ft. 7 in. high. They represent the thirty-four German States. Their hands are interjoined, and they hold between them seventeen gilt-bronze shields, on which the names of the battles which occurred during the war are embossed. Above these niches, along the wall, covered with Sienna marble, are placed eighteen tablets of Carrara marble, on which are inscribed, in letters of gilt marble, the names of eighteen of the most celebrated German commanders of the period—namely, Prince Schwartzenberg, Field Marshal, Austria; Prince Blucher, Prussia; Prince Wrede, Bavaria; Count Radetzky, Austria; Von Scharnhorst, Prussia; Count Gneisenau, Prussia; William, Crown Prince of Wirtemberg (the present King); William, Duke of Brunswick; Frederic, Hereditary Prince of Hessia-Homburg, Austria; Count York, Prussia; Count Klenau, Austria; Count Bulow, Prussia; Count Gyulai, Austria; Count Kleist, Prussia

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ABBOTTABAD, ONE OF OUR SANITARIUMS IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Count Colloredo, Austria; Count Von Wittenberg, Prussia; Von Ziethen, Prussia; Count Buhna, Austria. Above these, at the corners of the angles, are consoles or supporters, adorned with lions' heads and open capitals, almost imperceptibly intermediating the change from the polygon into the perfect circle..

The second division now begins with the balustrade of the columned gallery, consisting of four layers of white Carrara marble, with ornamented cornices. Above this balustrade is an open Doric gallery, 12 ft. wide, composed of seventy-two monoliths of granite, 21 ft. high. The inner wall is cased with marble from Fichtelberg. Above this gallery (385 ft. in circumference) is the principal cornice, with the architrave. On the latter, which is of white marble, are inscribed in letters of gilt-marble, the names of eighteen of the principal fortresses taken by the Germans during the war. Above the cornice are the attica, made of stucco-marble, with gilt mouldings.

The ingeniously-constructed cupola, 101 ft. in diameter, and divided into 252 compartments adorned with different martial emblems, such as wreaths of oak, trophies of victory, thunderbolts, &c., crowns the whole. A richly-gilt wreath of oak-leaves forms the finishing-point of the cupola, and, being of openwork, admits the light from the lantern above, which is 28 ft. in diameter. The height from the pavement to the top of the lantern is 184 ft. Over the entrance-door is the following inscription, in letters of white marble:—"The architect of this building was Leo Von Klenze."

The foundations of this gigantic building are a masterpiece of durability and beauty. In many parts, owing to the nature of the chalk formation on which the temple stands, they extend to a depth of from 60 ft. to 80 ft. The first stone was laid on the 19th of October, 1842, by King Louis, the day after his Majesty had inaugurated the Walhalla at Donaustauf, near Ratisbon. Twenty-one years later his Majesty invited the few remaining general officers who had shared in the dangers and glories of the War of Liberation to meet him on the 18th of October to inaugurate the temple at Kelheim. Of the eighteen Generals, whose names are inscribed within the temple, but one is still living—the veteran King of Wirtemberg.

King Louis arrived at Kelheim on Saturday, the 17th ult., and closely inspected the building in every part. In the evening there were fireworks and an illumination on the Mount, the temple being lighted up with blue and red fire. On Sunday, at one p.m., the invited Generals—his Royal Highness Prince Charles of Bavaria, Field Marshals Hess and Wrangel, General Prince Thurn and Taxis, the Wirtemberg Minister of War, General Miller, and the Hanoverian Minister of War, Von Brandes, Captain-General Von Hohenhausen, General Flotow, Major-General Kratzeisen, and Lieutenant-Generals Roppel, Schleitheim, Bosch, and Magerl assembled on the terrace with their aides-de-camp, and were thus addressed by the King:—"Welcome! ye valiant warriors of the War of Liberation; welcome, all of you. It was Germany's most glorious period. Let us think well on it. All I can say is what I have here had inscribed in the Hall of Liberation, 'May the Germans never forget what rendered the War of Liberation necessary, and how they conquered in it.'" After this address the gigantic portals were thrown open, and the King introduced the Generals into the interior, explaining the whole to them. General Wrangel then said a few words, ending with "Long live the builder of this temple," which was most cordially responded to by all present. The whole of the Royal party then inscribed their names in the strangers' book, left the temple, and returned to Kelheim, where a banquet. with patriotic toasts, among others one in which Field Marshal Hess, in the name of the Emperor of Austria, proposed the health and drank to the long life of the noble King Louis the Bavarian, terminated the proceedings. This splendid building was erected entirely at the expense of King Louis.

ABBOTTABAD.

In a small flat valley in the Himalayas, three thousand feet above the level of the sea, to the north of Murree, engraved in our last Number, is situated Abbottabad. Two regiments of the Punjaub Irregular Force are usually quartered there, besides a mountain train battery. Abbottabad is remarkably healthy for Europeans; but, owing to the want of an hotel or other accommodation, is not much resorted to by invalids. The summer is much warmer than that of Murree, but the winter is equal in severity to an English one.

The View of Abbottabad, with that of Murree, which appeared in our last Number, and the Branch Lawrence Asylum in the preceding one, were taken, by permission, from a series of photographic views in India, in course of publication by Messrs. M'Lean and Co., of the Haymarket, for Robert T. Hickey, Esq., Captain 101st Foot.

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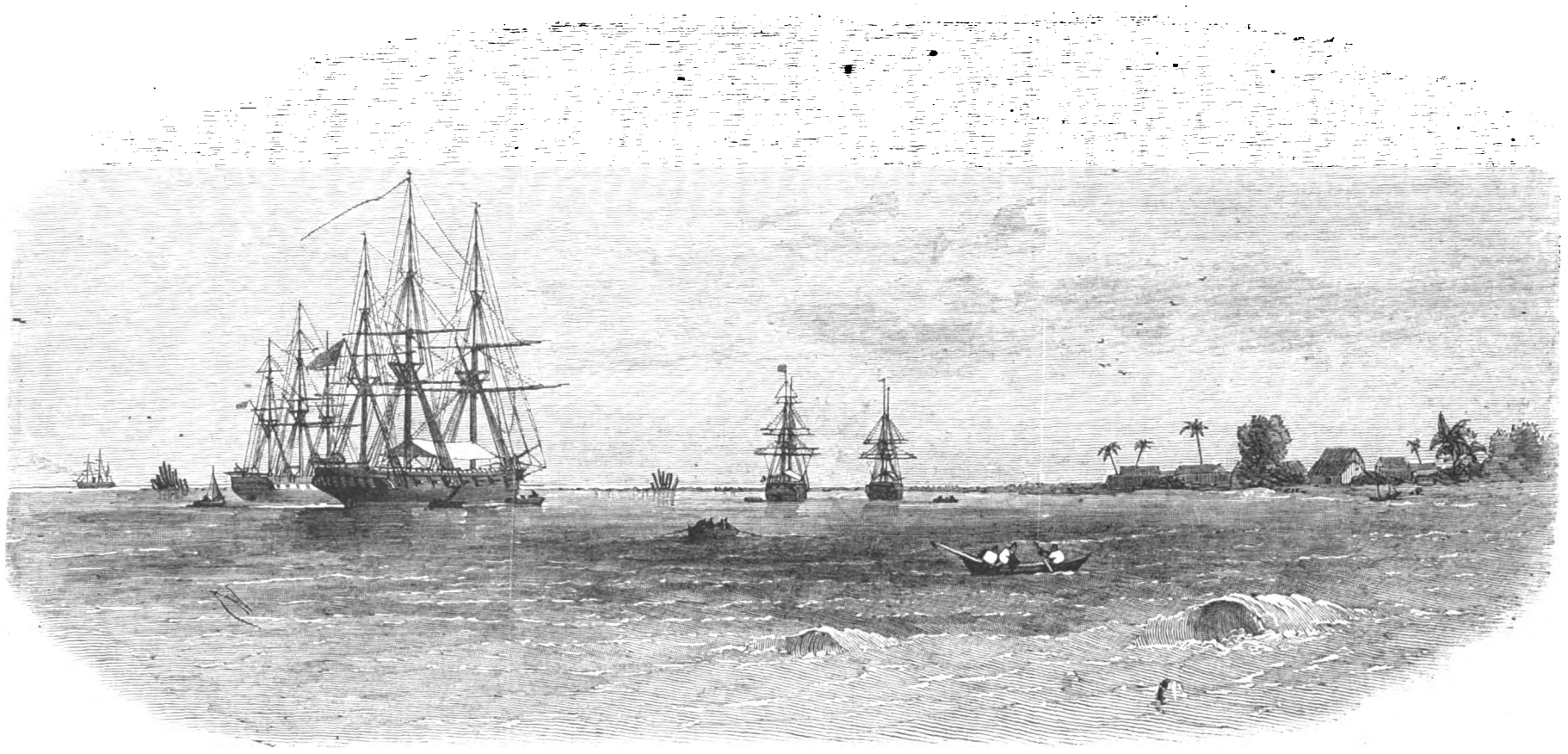
SKETCHES FROM MADAGASCAR.



TOWN AND HARBOUR OF TAMATAVE, ON THE EAST COAST.

TAMATAVE, on the east coast of Madagascar, derives its importance from its being the nearest seaport to Antananarivo, as well as the most easy of access from it, and is the point of disembarkation for foreigners approaching that capital.

Although Madagascar possesses some of the finest harbours in the world—amongst which may be enumerated those of Boyanna and Bembatooka on the west coast, and British Sound on the north-east—it still labours under the disadvantage of offering but few sheltered anchorages in proportion to its very extensive seaboard. This defect is particularly marked on the east coast, on which Tamatave presents the only considerable harbour for some hundreds of miles of coast. It is formed, like many harbours in the Indian seas, by coral reefs, which inclose the bay between the mainland and the northern part of a sandy tongue, on which the town of Tamatave is situated. The latter is a long, straggling place, the straight and narrow main street—if such it can be called—of which is of sand, into which you sink above the ankles: it is flanked on both sides by tall palings, some little distance at the back of which lie the dignified huts of the principal merchants, creoles of Mauritius and Bourbon. The native's huts are scattered about elsewhere, with but little regard to streets, every three or four inclosed by a palisading 6 ft. or 8 ft. high. The fort, from which the British and French were repulsed in 1846, lies on the land side of the town, entirely surrounded by palisading, but destitute of ditch, with a command of about 18 ft. to 20 ft. over the country.

A dense jungle conceals it from the harbour, from which it is distant from 150 to 200 yards. The Governor and principal hovas reside in the fort, which within the last few years has been thrown open to the inspection of foreigners, who, to gain access, are marched along a narrow lane, closed at intervals by wickets, at each of which stand two stalwart Malagaseys, armed with muskets with bayonets crossed, to forbid your entrance until satisfied of its legality by the native officer. The market partakes much of the character of an Indian bazaar. Amongst the articles exposed for sale are lambas (native mantles), rude iron implements of native workmanship, coarse pottery, and locusts.

But the great trade of Tamatave lies in cattle, which are driven daily in great numbers from the higher pastures inland into the town, to supply the "bullockers" of Bourbon and Mauritius. It is a pretty sight to see a drove swimming the rivers on the track, the native herdsmen goading on the laggards with hard knocks, and yelling most vociferously, amid the beautiful repose of the tropics. These rivers are mostly to be found within a short distance of Tamatave. That shown in the Engraving falls into the sea some eight or nine miles from it—entrance at the mouth, as in all the principal streams of Madagascar, being impracticable.

THE ATTACK ON KAGOSIMA.

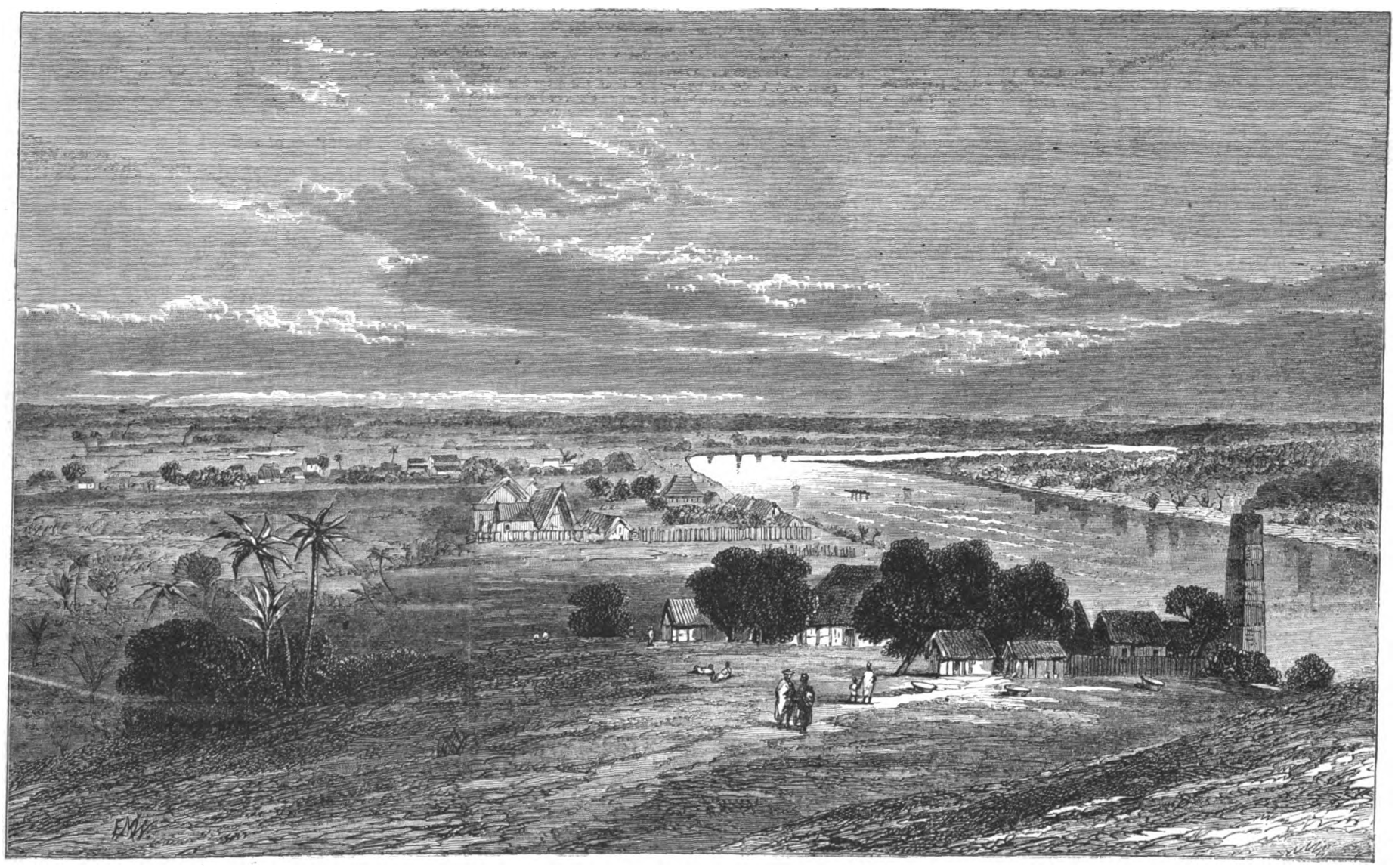
THIRTEEN pages of last Friday's *Gazette* were filled with correspondence relating to our difficulty with Japan. The first despatch from Earl Russell, dated December, 1862, instructs Colonel Neale, the English Chargé d'Affaires in Japan, to demand reparation for the murder of Mr. Richardson. Colonel Neale's despatches contain an account of his interviews with the Japanese authorities. The results not being satisfactory, Admiral Kuper received instruction to commence the bombardment of Kagosima. The remainder of these despatches refer to this attack, which terminated in laying the capital of Prince Satsuma in ashes.

The fleet, consisting of the Euryalus (35), Admiral Kuper's flagship; Pearl (21), Argus (6), Perseus (17), Coquette (4), Racehorse (4), Havoc (2), which left Yokohama on the 6th, entered Kagosima Bay on the afternoon of Tuesday, the 11th of August. The bay is described as forming a very splendid harbour, and as being surrounded by lofty, picturesque scenery. The fleet was anchored some distance from Kagosima, a city of vast extent, said to contain 180,000 inhabitants, and having factories and warehouses on a most extensive scale. On the 12th the fleet moved up and anchored opposite the town, in twenty fathoms water, about 1200 yards from the batteries, which extend along the whole of the town front—say about two miles, from the extreme south to the extreme north. The action was a very gallant one, being fought in the midst of a typhoon; and both Colonel Neale and Admiral Kuper express their opinion that the squadron did not withdraw until they had accomplished every purpose of retribution which so small a force would venture to exact.

Our Special Artist and Correspondent in Japan has forwarded to us sketches of the Attack on Kagosima and of the Harbour, both of which are engraved in this week's Impression. He has also forwarded to us the accompanying description of the fight:—

"YOKOHAMA, Aug. 28.

"The fleet, consisting of seven vessels, anchored in Kagosima Bay on the 11th of August. On the following day a Japanese officer, with forty retainers, came off to the Euryalus with a long letter; but before it was delivered a boat, bearing a large white flag, was



VIEW ON THE RIVER WUNDOROO, NEAR TAMATAVE.

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observed coming off at great speed, and the officer having charge of the white flag objected to the perusal of the letter, stating that it required alteration. The next day another and longer letter was delivered; and it touched upon the murder of Richardson, and went on to say that it was no doubt very wrong to murder men, and murderers ought to be brought to justice; that they had heard we had a treaty with the Tycoon, and the blame was due to him for not informing us that the Japanese law allowed no one to cross the path of a daimio during a procession without being cut down, and here to the same effect. They were silent about the indemnity, and consequently Admiral Kuper informed them that he would seize and keep Satzuma's three steamers until he paid the money. The vessels were seized accordingly. Now, the three steamers cost the Prince more than treble the indemnity money.

"On the 15th of August, at twelve o'clock, the Japanese forts opened fire on our squadron. The Perseus, Captain Kingston, was nearly three hours engaged with Fort No. 8, and for a considerable time alone, before the rest of the squadron came up. The Japanese kept up a heavy fire with mortars, ten-inch shells, and guns, making very good practice. The Euryalus suffered very much. Captain Josling and Commander Wilmot were killed at the same moment by a round shot, and a shell burst in the fore part of the ship, killing seven men and wounding more than double that number at their guns. A brisk action continued for thirty-five minutes: most of the enemy's guns were dismounted, and the town was fired, half of it being burnt on this day. As soon as the action commenced the Prince's steamers were set fire to and destroyed; five Loo-Choo junks, and all the native craft in the harbour also were burnt. During all this time a typhoon was blowing and the rain falling in torrents. The enemy's shot rained over head an iron shower; the shells burst, and the flames, fanned by the wind, leaped from street to street, leaving behind them ashes and desolation. At night the fleet anchored, the batteries ceased firing, and the Perseus sent in a rocket now and then to keep up the fire.

"The next day the fighting was continued; the batteries were silenced, with the exception of a few guns; the remainder of the town was burnt, and Satzuma's castle battered with shot and shell. The fleet then steamed out, and left what was Kagosima a mass of ruins and flames. Satzuma's ships—steamers and junks—all destroyed, his factories and foundries burnt, his castle riddled, his magazines blown up, and his guns dismounted.

"Our fleet was pretty well knocked about, the rigging cut up, and most of our small boats smashed. The Euryalus suffered most. The little gun-boat Havoc, which behaved splendidly, was not the least hurt: like a water-rat she dodged about, defying the enemy to touch her. Our loss is about sixty killed and wounded. None of the officers of the Legation were hurt. All returned safely to Yokohama, and the fleet is now repairing damages."

OFFICIAL DESPATCH FROM ADMIRAL KUPER.

A despatch, of which the following is a copy, has been received at the Admiralty from Vice-Admiral Kuper, C.B., the Commander-in-Chief of her Majesty's ships and vessels on the East India and China station, giving full details of the expedition to Kagosima:—

"Euryalus, Gulf of Jeddo, Aug. 22.

"Sir,—I request you will acquaint the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that, having embarked Lieutenant-Colonel Neale, her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, and such of the members of the Legation as he wished to accompany him, I sailed from Yokohama on the 6th inst., with the Euryalus, Pearl, Coquette, Argus, Perseus, Racehorse, and Havoc, for Kagosima, the capital of the Damio Prince of Satzuma. As it was desirable to economise coals as much as possible, the greater part of the passage was made under sail, and the squadron did not, in consequence, arrive off Cape Chichakoff until the afternoon of the 11th inst.

"2. Having been unable to obtain any correct information respecting the Gulf or Bay of Kagosima, and having only secured as a pilot a Japanese boatman who had been once at that place in the steamer Fiery Cross, it was necessary to approach with great caution. As we advanced up the gulf, however, it was found that our greatest difficulty was the extreme depth of the water, and, as night overtook us when within six or seven miles of the town, we had to feel our way for nearly two hours, seeking for an anchorage; this was at last found on the western shore, near what are called the Seven Islands, but which proved to be nothing more than seven insignificant rocks close to the beach.

"3. I weighed again at seven o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst., sending the Coquette, Racehorse, and Havoc ahead to sound, and by nine a.m. the squadron was anchored in line, opposite to the town of *Kagosima*, in 20 fathoms water, and within about 1200 yards of the batteries, which, at intervals, line the whole of the harbour front. The masters of the ships were directed to obtain as many soundings as possible, and succeeded in gaining considerable information.

"4. Several Japanese officials having come on board to inquire into the object of our visit, Lieutenant-Colonel Neale delivered to them a despatch addressed to the Prince of Satzuma, embodying the demands made upon him by her Majesty's Government (this despatch being identical with that of which a copy was forwarded for their Lordships information in my letter of the 14th of April last, No. 115). Twenty-four hours were allowed for a reply, and the intervening time was made use of by us in obtaining as much local information as circumstances rendered possible; and towards the evening Captains Borlase and Josling, Commander Wilmot, and Captain Brine, Royal Engineers, went up the gulf in boats, and discovered three steamers of the Prince of Satzuma anchored close to the shore, in a bay about seven or eight miles from our anchorage, but quite out of sight.

"5. During the 13th the Japanese officials came on board several times with various excuses for delay in sending a reply to the demands, as well as to endeavour to induce Colonel Neale and myself to go on shore to hold a conference, which, however, knowing the treacherous nature of these people, we, from prudential motives, thought fit to decline; offering, nevertheless, to hold the conference on board my flag-ship, or to move the Havoc close in shore for the purpose, which they declined. It was also observed that preparations were being made for hostilities. They had commenced at daylight to assemble large bodies of men in the batteries, and to point the whole of the guns (numbering from seventy to eighty) upon the squadron; and five large junks belonging to the Prince, and employed in the trade with the Loo-Choo Islands, were warped out of the inner harbour and anchored out of the line of fire between the batteries and the squadron. In consequence of these manifestations, so undoubtedly hostile in character, I considered it expedient to be on my guard against any act of treachery; and—as it had been decided by Lieutenant-Colonel Neale and myself that hostilities should not be commenced by us unless we were obliged to take the initiative, and as, from the depth of water and the direction of the wind and tide, it would have been difficult, if not impossible, to keep the ship's broadside on to the batteries—I directed steam to be got up and the squadron to be ready to weigh at a moment's notice.

"6. At about three p.m. we observed a number of boats coming out of the inner harbour, and, on approaching the squadron, they were found each to contain a few water-melons and eggs, and two or three fowls, intended, probably, to represent the supplies with which they had promised to furnish us. One of these boats pulled off to each ship of the squadron, but, instead of going alongside to sell the few supplies they contained, they merely pulled round the ships and returned to the shore; it being evident, from the presence in each boat of a large number of yaconins, or soldiers, that their object was simply to obtain, by closer observation, a knowledge of the strength of the various ships, and of their state of preparation for hostilities. This rendered it still more necessary to be on our guard.

"7. Shortly following this occurrence an official, said to be of high rank, and who stipulated for the admission to the ship of a guard of forty men, came on board. I offered no objection to the guard accompanying the official, but had a guard of marines to face them on the opposite side of the quarter-deck. This officer, who was the bearer of the reply to Lieutenant-Colonel Neale's despatch, appeared to be in a state of great nervous anxiety, and no sooner had he taken his seat in the cabin than another boat was observed pulling hastily off from the shore, and waving flags as signals to the preceding one. On coming alongside it was ascertained (as stated by the Japanese) that as there was some mistake in the despatch it was to be taken on shore again for alteration; and the official accordingly left the ship without delivering it. Feeling perfectly convinced that this was a mere ruse to detain the ships in their present position, which would enable the batteries, during slack water, to fire upon us with comparative impunity, I directed the squadron to weigh, and to be prepared to return the fire of the batteries. But finding they did not open fire upon us, which was probably owing to the change in our position having completely thrown them out in the direction and elevation of their guns, I endeavoured to find an anchorage above the town, in the channel between the Island of Sakura and the main; but the water proved to be so deep (from 50 to 80 fathoms close to the shore), that, after a careful examination of the whole channel, I was obliged to return opposite to the town, and anchored in 21 fathoms about 1000 yards nearer to the Sakura side. After much trouble, an anchorage was found for the small vessels in a bay on the island, but very close to the shore. The letter from the authorities at Kagosima was brought on board in the evening by the same officer as before, who attempted to explain his strange conduct in the afternoon by saying that it was a misunderstanding, and that the letter he then delivered to Colonel Neale was the same he had previously brought on board.

"8. In the forenoon of the 14th I proceeded in the Havoc, partly for the purpose of satisfying myself as to the position of the three steamers mentioned above, and also to examine the large bay or lake at the head of the gulf above Sakura Sima; it proved to be everywhere as deep as any part we had yet sounded, there being generally 50 fathoms within 100 yards of the shore. A strong breeze from the eastward had already sprung up, and the rapid falling of the barometer indicating the probable approach of a typhoon or heavy gale, the topgallantmasts were sent on deck.

"9. I have now to report to their Lordships the further progress of the events following the receipt, on the evening of this day (14th inst.), of a despatch from her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires, and its inclosures, in which I was requested to enter upon such measures of coercion as I might deem expedient and best calculated to awaken the Prince of Satzuma to a sense of the serious nature of the determinations which had brought her Majesty's squadron to the Bay of Kagosima.

"10. The Pearl, Coquette, Argus, Racehorse, and Havoc were sent at daylight on the 15th, under the orders of Captain Borlase, to seize the three steamers already referred to, and which may be briefly described as follows:—England, screw, 1150 tons, purchased for 125,000 dols.; Sir George Grey, screw, 492 tons, purchased for 85,000 dols.; Contest, screw, 350 tons, purchased for 95,000 dols. Captain Borlase was further directed to avoid, as much as possible, all unnecessary bloodshed or active hostility. The steamers were accordingly taken possession of without opposition, and brought down to our anchorage during the forenoon of the 15th, lashed alongside the Coquette, Argus, and Racehorse, which vessels anchored in the same bay as before; the object I had in view being the detention of these steamers as reprisals, until the Prince of Zatzuma should either comply with the demands, or make overtures to her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires which might lead to their settlement.

"11. The weather still looked threatening.

"12. At noon, during a squall accompanied by much rain, the whole of the batteries on the Kagosima side suddenly opened fire upon the Euryalus, the only ship within range, but, although many shot and shell passed over and close around her, no damage was done beyond cutting away a few ropes. Finding that the springs on the cable would not keep the ship's broadside on, and as it was impossible with the comparatively small force at my command to engage the batteries under weigh and at the same time to retain possession of the steamers, I signalled to the Coquette, Argus, and Racehorse to burn their prizes, and then to the whole squadron to weigh and form the line of battle according to seniority, the Havoc being directed to secure the destruction of the three steamers.

"13. Previous to this the Perseus, having slipped her cable, was directed to fire on the north battery until the signal was made to form line of battle, which service was executed by Commander A. J. Kingston with great promptness.

"14. Although the weather was now very dirty, with every indication of a typhoon, I considered it advisable not to postpone, until another day, the return of the fire of the Japanese, to punish the Prince of Satzuma for the outrage, and to vindicate the honour of the flag; and, everything being now ready, I proceeded towards the batteries, opening fire upon the northernmost one with considerable effect, and passed, at slow speed, along the whole line, within point-blank range. Owing probably to the unfavourable state of the weather, the ships astern did not maintain their positions in as close order as I could have wished, and the Euryalus was consequently exposed to a very heavy and well-directed fire from several of the batteries at the same time, and suffered somewhat severely. About this time also, and whilst in the thickest of the action, I deeply regret to state that I was deprived, at the same moment, of the assistance of Captain Josling and Commander Wilmot, both of whom were killed by the same shot whilst standing by me on the bridge of the Euryalus, directing the fire of the quarters, and setting an example of coolness and gallantry which was emulated throughout the entire ship.

"15. In consequence of the dense smoke, and occasional heavy showers, it was difficult to ascertain the extent of the damage done to the earthwork batteries, but by the time the Euryalus got abreast of the last or southernmost battery I could observe the town to be on fire in several places; and, the weather having now assumed a most threatening appearance, I considered it advisable to discontinue the engagement and to seek a secure anchorage for her Majesty's ships. The Racehorse, owing to a momentary stoppage of her engines, unfortunately took the ground opposite the northern battery, but by the prompt energy of the commanders of the Coquette, Argus, and Havoc, which vessels were dispatched to her assistance, she was got off without damage, the steady fire kept up by Commander Charles R. F. Boxer prevented the Racehorse receiving any serious injury from the battery, which had already been much disabled by the fire of the other ships. The Havoc was then ordered to set fire to five large junks belonging to Prince Satzuma, which Lieutenant George Poole accomplished in a most satisfactory manner; and these, as well as a very extensive arsenal and foundry for the manufacture of guns, shot, and shell, together with large storehouses adjoining, were also completely destroyed.

"16. During the whole of the succeeding night it blew almost a hurricane, but all the vessels of the squadron rode it out without accident, with the exception of the Perseus, which vessel dragged her anchors off the bank into sixty fathoms water, and was compelled to slip her cable during the following forenoon, when the gale had somewhat moderated. The gale subsided gradually during the 16th, and as I had observed the Japanese at work, apparently erecting batteries on the hill above the anchorage, enveloped in trees and bushes, and which might have inflicted much damage upon the small vessels lying within pistol-shot of the shore, I became anxious for their safety, and determined to move the squadron out to the anchorage we had occupied on the night of our arrival in the Gulf, for the purpose of repairing damages, fishing spars and refitting, previous to proceeding to sea.

"17. The squadron accordingly weighed at 3 p.m. of the 16th, and, passing in line between the batteries of Kagosima and Sakura Sima, steamed through the channel and anchored to the southward of the island, taking advantage of the occasion to shell the batteries on the Sakura side, which had not been previously engaged, and also the palace of the Prince in Kagosima. A feeble fire only was returned from the batteries which had not been closely engaged in the first attack, and this, happily, without effect upon her Majesty's ships.

"18. The injury inflicted upon the possessions and property of the Prince of Satzuma during the operations above described may be briefly summed up as follows, viz.:—The disabling of many guns, explosion of magazines, and other serious damage to the principal batteries, the destruction by fire of the three steamers and five large junks before mentioned, the whole of the town of Kagosima and palace of the Prince, together with the large arsenal and gun factory and adjacent storehouses; added to which may be noticed the injury to many of the junks lying in the inner harbour, caused by explosion of shells which may have passed over the batteries. The conflagration thus created continued with unabated ardour up to the time of the departure of the squadron, forty-eight hours subsequently to the first attack.

"19. I have already reported to their Lordships, in a separate despatch, the severe loss the profession has sustained in the melancholy death of Captain John J. S. Josling and Commander Edward Wilmot, both of this ship, who fell whilst gallantly doing their duty in the face of a heavy and destructive fire. With much regret I have to add that the returns received from the various ships present a list of casualties unusually great, being no less than thirteen killed and fifty wounded, the half of which occurred in my flag-ship alone. The particulars of these casualties will be found in an inclosure in this despatch.

"20. Having thus accomplished every act of retribution and punishment within the scope of the operations of a small naval force, and having received from her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires the expression of his satisfaction with the extent and complete result of those operations, and of which I trust her Majesty's Government may also be pleased to approve, I left the Gulf of Kagosima, in company with the squadron, on the afternoon of the 17th inst., on my return to Yokohama.

"21. It now becomes my duty to point out to their Lordships the zealous and efficient assistance I received during the above operations, carried out in a totally unknown port and under circumstances of considerable difficulty, from stress of weather, &c., from the various officers present at Kagosima. I deemed it proper to convey to the squadron generally (as will be seen by the annexed copy of a memorandum issued on the 16th inst.) the sense I entertained of the gallantry and zeal displayed by all classes; and, although the melancholy termination of the gallant career of Captain Josling and Commander Wilmot has enabled me to reward with immediate promotion a few of the officers engaged, I should be wanting in appreciation of the same high qualities displayed by others were I not to bring their names prominently to the notice of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty for their favourable consideration.

"22. The services of Captain John Borlase, C.B., of the Pearl, have been so frequently brought before their Lordships by my predecessor in this command that I feel it will be unnecessary for me to do more than to add my testimony to the valuable assistance I have invariably received from that officer, and particularly during the operations I have here had the honour of describing. Commander John H. I. Alexander, of the Coquette (since promoted); Commander L. J. Moore, of the Argus; Commander A. J. Kingston, of the Perseus; and C. R. F. Boxer, of the Racehorse, were severally and collectively most active and energetic in their co-operation, and in their efforts to carry out my wishes in every respect. Lieutenant George Poole, commanding the gun-boat Havoc, an officer of long standing and high character, rendered most useful and efficient assistance in zealously performing the various duties with which he was intrusted, and merited my warmest acknowledgments.

"23. The services of other officers under my command I would also desire to commend to their Lordships' favourable notice; but those which have been brought more prominently to my knowledge are those of Mr. W. H. Parker, master of my flag-ship, who, with the assistance of the master of the ships present, succeeded in making a rough survey of the bay of Kagosima, without which the squadron would have been unable to take up the eligible position it subsequently occupied whilst attacking the batteries. The steady and continued manner in which Mr. Parker steered the Euryalus within point-blank range deserved my highest commendations.

"24. I have also to thank Captain Frederick Brine, Royal Engineers, whose services were placed at my disposal by the Major-General commanding in China, for much useful information as to the strength and position of the batteries, &c.

"AUGUSTUS L. KUPER,
"Vice-Admiral and Commander-in-Chief.

"To the Secretary of the Admiralty, London."

A list of casualties accompanies Admiral Kuper's despatch, of which the following is an abstract:—Euryalus—killed, 10; wounded, 21: total, 31. Pearl—wounded, 7. Coquette—killed, 2; wounded, 4: total 6. Argus—wounded, 6. Perseus—killed, 1; wounded 9: total, 10. Racehorse—wounded, 3. Grand total: Killed, 13; wounded, 50: total, 63.

The following is a statement of the British naval forces in commission at Japan, under the command of Rear-Admiral August Leopold Kuper, C.B. (with temporary rank as Vice-Admiral):—

Ships.	Guns.	Men.	Horse-power.	Tons.	Commander.
Argus	6	175	300	981	L. J. Moore.
Barossa	21	275	400	1700	W. M. Dowell.
Bouncer	1	40	60	270	W. L. Holder.
Centaur	6	165	540	1270	J. Z. Cressy.
Coquette	4	90	200	677	J. H. J. Alexander.
Encounter	14	180	360	953	R. Daw, C.B.
Euryalus	35	540	400	2371	Admiral's flag ship.
Havoc	2	37	60	270	G. Poole.
Hesper	4	54	150	808	A. F. Boxer.
Kestrel	1	40	40	233	H. Dunlop.
Leopard	18	310	560	1406	C. T. Leckie.
Pearl	21	260	400	1469	J. Borlase, C.B.
Perseus	17	175	200	955	A. J. Kingston.
Racehorse	4	90	200	695	C. R. F. Boxer.
Rattler	17	175	200	950	E. H. Howard.
Ringdove	4	90	200	674	R. A. O. Brown.
Swallow	9	65	60	486	E. Wilds.
Vulcan	6	168	400	1764	A, C. Strode.
Total	190	2959	4730	17,933	

The Prince of Satzuma is one of the most powerful of the great half-independent Princes of Japan. His name is Matsdaira Satsuma no Kami; he is Lord over the province of Satzuma and Fonigo, in which he possesses the fortresses or strongholds of Kagosima and Sadowara. He possesses also the Loochoo Islands. The Prince's revenue is given in the Japanese Red-book at 2,450,000 dols. per annum. He has always been a bitter enemy of the foreigners, of whom his retainers have assassinated several. Nor is he a very quiet subject of the Tycoon. Sir R. Alcock saw a Japanese of "considerable official rank" who was remarkable as the only one of seven envoys or official spies, sent successively from Jeddo into the Prince of Satzuma's territories who came out alive. There is a story told of him which shows curiously the absolute power he wields in his dominions. According to Japanese etiquette, if the subject or vassal of one Prince insults one of another, the latter is held to be dishonoured if he does not avenge it. The present Prince of Satzuma, finding himself inconvenienced by the quarrels of his followers with those of the neighbouring nobles, made a rule that if one of his people was insulted by the subject of another damio he might avenge himself by taking the life of his adversary, but on the condition that he performed hara-kiru, or ripped open his own bowels, immediately afterwards. At the same time, he gave instructions that if any of his people were insulted and failed to retaliate he should be taken on board one of the ships of the Prince, have his head struck off without trial, and head and body thrown into the sea.—*New York Evening Post.*

AN ELYSIUM ON EARTH.—We all love to read of such places, and here is the traveller's description of Batavia, in the island of Java—"Batavia is a brilliant specimen of Oriental splendour. The houses—which are as white as snow—are placed 100 feet back from the street, the intervening space being filled with trees, literally alive with birds, and every variety of plants and flowers. Every house has a piazza in front, and is decorated with beautiful pictures, elegant lamps, cages, &c., while rocking-chairs, sofas, and ottomans of the nicest descriptions furnish luxurious accommodation for the family, who sit here mornings and evenings. At night the city is one blaze of light from the lamps. The hotels have grounds of eight or ten acres in extent around them, covered with fine shady trees, with fountains, flowers, gardens, &c. Indeed, so numerous are the trees that the city almost resembles a forest. The rooms are very high and spacious, without carpets, and but few curtains. Meals are served up about the same as at first-class hotels in the United States, although the habits of living are quite different. At daylight coffee and tea are taken to the guests' rooms, and then again at eight o'clock light refreshments. At twelve breakfast is served, and at seven dinner. Coffee and tea are always ready, day and night. No business is done in the city in the middle of the day on account of the heat. The nights and mornings are cool and delightful; birds are singing all night. The thermometer ranges about eighty-two degrees throughout the year. The island of Java contains a population of 10,000. The island abounds with tigers, leopards, and other and poisonous insects of all kinds. The finest fruits in the world are produced in great profusion."

The Nynee Tal correspondent of the *Calcutta Englishman* draws a pleasing picture of life at that quiet sanitarium where the Lieutenant-Governor of the north-west generally spends the hot season. The chief feature is the lake, a mile long, 6500 ft. above the level of the sea, well stocked with fish not easily caught by unskilled artists, and skirted on each side by ranges of well-wooded hills, dotted here and there with cottages from whose summit. The average annual fall of rain is about 100 inches. No musquitos disturb one's rest. In September the rains taper off into fine weather, with a considerable lowering of temperature. October is delightfully cold and bracing. Gradually autumn glides on into winter with its concomitants of snow and ice, when the place is almost deserted.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

One hundred and three years since (on Saturday last) was laid the foundation-stone of Blackfriars Bridge, a structure of much handsomer design than either of the two bridges by which the Thames was then spanned. Yet a new bridge, in place of that of Blackfriars, is now in course of construction. Little more than a century is but a brief existence for so costly a stone fabric, especially when we remember that "London Bridge," built early in the thirteenth century, lasted to our time. The bridge at Blackfriars has a troublous history. There was a long squabble among the competing architects; the inscription on the foundation-stone was written in "bad Latin;" its first name of "Pitt Bridge" fell with the fame of the Minister; its tollhouses were burnt in the Riots of 1780; its architect was harshly treated for his columns of different heights and diameters; and his elegant balustrade has been swept away by the engineers in repairs which cost some £74,000, though a loss to the contractors, about twenty years since; and now, with a slight alteration of an old ditty, "Blackfriars Bridge is broken down." The new bridge promises to be something more than a mere engineering work, and, let us hope, will enjoy a longer existence than its showy predecessor.

The respecters of our old institutions will be gratified to hear that, although the Whetstone trust ceased on the 31st ult., and it commences at Highgate, its destruction will not affect the old custom of levying a heavy tax on goods going into or passing out of Highgate town, under the title of "the Bishop of London's toll." The City authorities abolished their tolls years ago, but just outside the metropolis the toll is continued to be levied at the Gate-house at Highgate; and it is stated that the collector holds a lease of the toll from the Bishop of London. The original gate was erected some four hundred years ago, to receive tolls for the see of London, upon an old road, from Gray's-Inn-lane to Barnet, being turned through the Bishop's Park; and the hamlet of Highgate has its name from the *high* situation of this *gate*, on the top of the hill. On its site was once a hermitage; and the ancient road or causeway between Islington and Highgate was made by one of the hermits, who excavated the gravel for that purpose from the top of the hill, thenceforth a pond; "a two-handed charity," says Fuller, "providing water on the hill, where it was wanting, and cleanness in the valley, which before, especially in winter, was passed with difficulty." The Gate-house was taken down in 1769. The name then passed to the adjoining tavern, which was well known some years ago for another kind of levy on travellers, who were made to swear "on the horns" on entering the road to London. It is curious to find that, although adjoining the Gate-house, the old chapel was taken down in 1833, and Sir Roger Cholmeley's schoolhouse has since been rebuilt, the toll custom has outlived these changes. There is a wonderful vitality in such money-matters!

That "there is nothing new" receives confirmation strong almost day by day. It has been said with truth and humour that at the present day Aristotle is to be consulted for new discoveries; and many of our engineering novelties may be found in old authorities, though of later date than the writings of the Stagyrite. The other day the chief engineer of her Majesty's dockyard at Portsmouth constructed a steam-launch, in order to test the applicability of the system of twin or double-screw propellers driven by independent engines for our men-of-war. This had already been accomplished in 1851 by Mr. George Rennie, with Carpenter's double screws; but a correspondent of the *Times* thus traces the invention a century earlier:—

So long ago as 1752 D. Bernouilli proposed to use screw-propellers at the bows, sides, and stern of a ship, and to drive them by a steam-engine. A sketch of this early suggestion is given in the *Annales des Arts et Manufactures*, tome 20, p. 329. In 1775 Kraft noticed this invention in a memoir at St. Petersburg, and two years afterwards we find it mentioned in the *Monthly Review*, vol. 56, p. 525. As usual, the idea was frequently reproduced or copied by other inventors; but even a century ago it included provisions for raising the screws out of water when out of use.

So much has been written of late upon the history of the screw-propeller that we are surprised to find it in dispute. Mr. Macgregor's valuable paper, with its woodcut diagrams, and Mr. Pettit Smith's testimonial will be remembered in 1858; since which the Patent Museum at South Kensington and Mr. Benet Woodcroft's valuable "Abridgments" have been added.

In the column adjoining the above communication appears an interesting account, by Mr. William Pole, of some military antiquities, thus introduced:—

In 1427, when the English in Normandy made their last assault on the Mont St. Michel, they brought to their aid "plusieurs machines espouvantables et divers engines de guerre," with which, to continue the words of the old chronicler, "ils dressèrent une batterie si furieuse contre les murailles qu'ils y firent brèche." Among these formidable weapons were two enormous wrought-iron guns, which, on the repulse of the besiegers, they were compelled to leave behind them, and which have remained on the rock to the present time.

The guns are of the kind termed "bombardes," and are of different sizes. The larger one is 19 in. calibre, 30½ in. greatest external diameter, and 12 ft. total length, of which about 8 ft. 8 in. belongs to the barrel, or "chase," and 3 ft. 4 in. to the smaller powder chamber in the rear. The smaller gun is 15 in. calibre and 11 ft. 9 in. long.

They are true "built-up" guns, being formed of longitudinal wrought-iron bars, about 3 in. wide, arranged like the staves of a cask, and bound round closely with hoops of the same material. The analogy of this ancient construction with that of the modern wrought-iron guns is very curious.

I found a projectile in each gun and several others lying about. They are granite balls, roughly spherical, and a little smaller than the bore. Those for the larger gun will probably weigh about 300 lb. each; but if the size of the gun be denoted according to the calibre, on the same principle as modern guns for round shot, it must be called a 920-pounder. The breech-chamber would hold about 40 lb. of powder. I estimate the weight of the large gun to be about 5½ tons, and of the small one about 3½ tons.

These "Michelettes" are constructed on the same principle as the "Dulle Griete" of Ghent and the "Mons Meg" of Edinburgh. In this age of "monster guns" the above facts are significant.

We owe Horace Walpole's delightful letters, in the main, to his correspondence with Sir Horace Mann, to whom, writing Aug. 25, 1784, he says:—"I have been counting how many letters I have written to you since I landed in England, in 1741; they amount—astonishing!—to above eight hundred; and we have not met in three and forty years! A correspondence of near half a century is, I suppose, not to be paralleled in the annals of the post-office." Talking of letters, in 1786—a period when robberies in capitals appear to have been a sort of fashion—on Jan. 7, half an hour after eight, *the mail from France was robbed in Pall-mall*—yes, in the great thoroughfare of London, and within call of the guard at the palace. The chaise had stopped, the harness was cut, and the portmanteau was taken out of the chaise itself. What think you of banditti in the heart of such a capital? Yet at Dublin the outrages were ten times more enormous. About Strawberry-hill highway robberies were very frequent; the parson and his wife and servant were stopped by footpads, just by Walpole's gate, and were not so fortunate as the lady, who, in going to a party at a neighbour's, was robbed of her purse—of *bad money*, which she always carried in anticipation of being plundered; Walpole, her companion in the chaise, lost his purse of nine guineas.

Curiously enough, one of Walpole's letters of this period pleasantly gossips of Shorthand, about which we have heard much of late, in contrast with Longhand. Here we see that some eighty years since, letter-writers applied the Imperial maxim—that "Art is long, and life but short," to the saving of time in epistles of fashion and chronicles of scandal and small beer. Walpole thus anecdotically illustrates these curtailments, having already spoken of the grievance of a letter in an envelope being charged double:—"Now it is the fashion to curtail the direction as much as possible; formerly, a direction was an academy of compliments—'To the most noble and my singularly-respected friend, &c.,' and then 'Haste, haste! for your life, haste!' Now, we have banished even the monosyllable *To!* Henry Conway, Lord Hertford's son, who is very indolent, and has much humour, introduced that abridgment. Writing to a Mr. Tighe, at the Temple, he directed his letter only thus, 'T. Ti., Temple,' and it was delivered. Dr. Bentley was mightily flattered on receiving a letter superscribed, 'To Dr. Bentley, in England.' Times are altered; postmen are now satisfied with a hint. One modern retrenchment is a blessing—one is not obliged to study for an ingenious conclusion, as if writing an epigram. Oh, no! nor to send compliments that never were delivered. I had a relation who always finished his letters with 'his love to all that was near and dear to us,' though he did not care a straw for me or any of his family. It is said of old Sarah, Duchess of Marlborough, that she never put dots over her *i*'s, to save ink: how she would have enjoyed modern economy in that article!"

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WEE PAWN, BUBACH, and Others.—The solution of Enigma 1350, which appears to have given some trouble, begins—1. B to K 3rd (ch). If Black take the K Pawn White plays 2. B to K B 4th (dis. ch), and mates next move. If Black, instead of taking the K Pawn play K to K 4th, then follow, 2. B to K B 4th (ch), and mate in two moves.

ŒDIPUS.—The key moves to Enigma 1350 are, 1. B to K B 5th (ch) and—when Black takes the Pawn—2. B takes Q B Pawn.

THE SPHYNX, Alexandria, Egypt.—1. Yes: see our Number for Oct. 10. 2. We should find it very difficult to say.

SOCIETE LITTERAIRE, GAND, R. S., of Malines, A BATH ARCHER, PRIMOGENITUS, T. ADDISON, and others, are all mistaken: Mr. Kling's Problem, No. 1026, *cannot* be solved in four moves.

TYRO.—You must look again at Problem No. 1025.

W. COATES.—It shall have all due attention.

JOHNSTON MILLS.—You should devote yourself for at least two years to the study of the best problem masters before sending a composition for insertion in a public paper.

G. I. W., Maynooth.—We have not space to answer so many questions. You should practise with some friend until you are sufficiently advanced to study from the books.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1026, by Derevon, E. H. V., W. K., Sigma, Larry, Tyro, Peon, H. S., F. N., Œdipus, Wee Pawn, Lorimer, D. C. L., Magnus, T. W. P., Iota, Argus, L. S. D., Gamma, F. R. S., T. P. C., F. W. P., Box and Cox, Trinculo, Arbaces, Quidnunc, H. W. Medicus, A. Wallah, Morgana, Clericus, I. T. S., Pip, The Ghost, M. P., Peregrino, 1851, Manfred, Lionel, S. V. K., Bridget, Boston Stump, H. B. M. Omicron, Felix, O. P. Q., Henry, C. M., Old Sa't, Cora, Uncle Tom, T. C. S., D. D., Peterkin, S. M. D., Johan, Query, Q. E. D., A Templar; G., Athenæum Club; W. S. Pavitt are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1027.

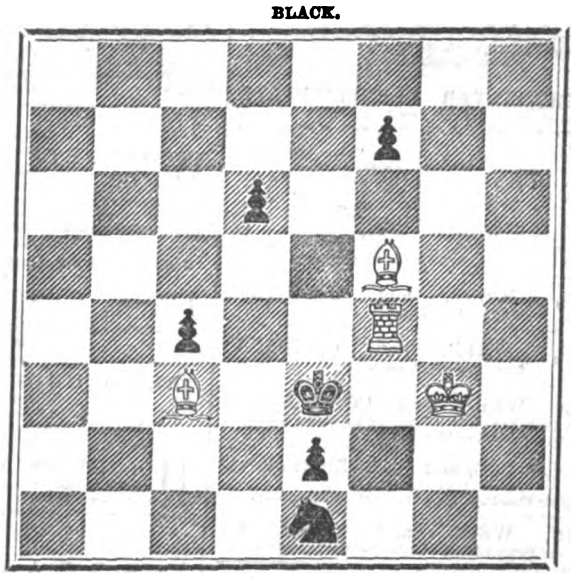
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to K B 7th	R to K 4th or (*a*)	2. Q to K B 4th (ch)	K takes Kt (best)
(If King takes Kt, then follow 2. Kt to Q 6th (ch) &c.)		3. Q to Q B 4th (ch)	K takes Q
		4. Kt mates	

(*a*) 1.	B to K B 3rd	3. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	K moves.
2. Q takes R (ch)	B to K 4th	4. Mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 1028.

By J. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN PARIS.

MR. PETROFF, THE FAMOUS RUSSIAN PLAYER.

One of the oldest and most accomplished chess masters, Mr. Petroff, has lately enlivened the chess circles of Paris by his presence. His stay, for the moment, was a brief one; but he intends, it is said, to return to the French capital in a few weeks and make it his home for the winter. Should he do so, expectations are entertained that Mr. Morphy, who is still resident in Paris, will be tempted to break a lance with the Nestor of Russian chess. In that case we may anticipate the pleasure of recording some of the finest games which have been played since the great combats of twenty or five and twenty years ago. During his recent sojourn in Paris, Mr. Petroff was a frequent visitor to the Café de la Régence, and among other games he took part in the following, for the preservation of which the public is indebted to the indefatigable diligence of Mr. Journoud:—

Game between Mr. PETROFF and Mr. JOURNOUD.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd

(We prefer this line of defence to the older and more popular one based on P to K R 4th; but the latter, it is fair to say, has many advocates, whose opinions are entitled to respect.)

6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K B 4th

(This move is an all-important element in the present mode of defending the Allgaier Gambit.)

9. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	

(Mr. Jaenisch recommends the opening player to move his King to K B second square; but, in reply to that step, Black, it has been shown, may preserve his advantage by playing—9. P to K B 4th.)

9.	K to B sq

(So strong are Black's advanced Pawns, that he may almost afford, in our opinion, to play 9. P to Q B 3rd, and sacrifice his Q Rook for the adverse Bishop at this juncture.)

10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 6th
11. B takes K B P	Kt takes K R
12. Q to Q 2nd	Q tks K R P (ch)
13. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes Kt P
14. Q to K B 2nd	Kt to K B 4th

(This is better play than checking with the Queen at K R 8th, as the student will soon discover on examining the situation.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)
15. Q takes Q	Kt takes Q
16. B to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq

(If he had played the King to K 2nd, White, it is clear, would have won the Kt by checking at K Kt 5th.)

17. Kt to K 4th	B to K 2nd

(His only safe move. If he had played 17. B takes Kt, M. Journoud suggests the following as a probable continuation:—

17.	B takes Kt
18. P takes B	P to K B 4th
19. B to K 8th	P takes Kt
20. P to K 6th	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
21. K to K 2nd	Kt to K 4th
22. B to K Kt sq	B takes P
23. P takes B, and wins.)	

18. B to K 8th	Kt to K B 6th (ch)
19. K to B 2nd	Kt takes Kt
20. P takes Kt	B to K B 4th
21. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	B takes Kt
22. P takes B	Kt to Q 2nd
23. B takes Kt	B takes B
24. R to K sq	R to K sq
25. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
26. K to Kt 3rd	B to Q 2nd
27. P to Q B 4th	P to Q R 4th
28. P to Q R 3rd	P to Q R 5th
29. P to Q B 5th	B to Q B sq
30. P to Q 6th	P takes P
31. P takes P	B to Q 2nd
32. K to B 4th	B to K 3rd
33. K to Kt 3rd, and the Game was given up as drawn.	

CHESS IN HOLLAND.

An interesting Game, played by Messrs. DUPRE and DUFRESNE, consulting together against Mr. DUBOIS.—(*Q Kt's Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (The Allies).
1 P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd
3. P to K B 4th	P to Q 4th
4. P takes K P	Kt takes K P
5. P to Q 3rd	

(This move, which permits Black to give check with their Queen, imparts an unexpected degree of animation to the opening, and leads to many instructive positions.)

5.	Q to K R 5th (ch)
6. P to K Kt 3rd	Kt takes K Kt P
7. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th
8. Kt takes Q P	B to K Kt 5th
9. Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt
10. Kt takes Q	B takes Q
11. P takes Kt	B to K B 6th

(The play on both sides is very lively and ingenious.)

12. R to K R 2nd	Kt to Q B 3rd
13. B to K B 4th	Castles
14. P to Q B 3rd	P to K R 3rd
15. P to Q 4th	P to K Kt 4th
16. B to K 3rd	B to K 2nd
17. B to Q B 4th	B takes Kt
18. R takes B	P to K B 4th
19. B to K 6th (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
20. B takes K B P	Q R to K B sq
21. P to K Kt 4th	B to Q sq

(Black's position is much inferior to their adversary's, owing to the confinement of their pieces; but they make a gallant struggle to remedy the inequality, and succeed much better than could have been expected.)

22. K to K 2nd	Kt to K 2nd

WHITE (Mr. D.)	BLACK (The Allies).
23. B to K 4th	R to K sq

(The object of this move will be evident presently.)

24. Q R to K R sq	Kt to K Kt sq
25. B takes K Kt P	B takes B
26. R takes B	Kt to K B 3rd

(A capital stroke of play, for which the allies had prepared by moving their Rook to K sq.)

27. P takes Kt	P takes R
28. B takes R	R takes R
29. P to K B 7th	K to Q B sq
30. K to K 3rd	P to Q B 3rd
31. B to K Kt 6th	

(We believe M. Dubois might have won the game at this point by playing his Bishop to K R 7th. For example:—

31. B to K R 7th	K to Q 2nd
32. K to K 4th	K to K 2nd
33. B to K Kt 8th	R to K R 7th
34. K to B 5th,	

and Black cannot save the K Kt Pawn, on which their game depends.)

31.	K to Q 2nd
32. K to K 4th	K to K 3rd
33. P to Q B 4th	K to K B 3rd
34. B to K R 5th	R to Q sq
35. P to Q 5th	P takes P (ch)
36. P takes P	R to K B sq
37. K to Q 4th	R to Q B sq
38. P to Q R 4th	P to Q R 4th
39. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q Kt 3rd
40. K to K 4th	R to Q sq

And the game was abandoned as a drawn battle.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

PHOTOGRAPHIC IMAGES OF THE MOON, about 30 in. in diameter, have been taken by M. Warren de la Rue, who has recently himself laid two specimens before the Academy of Sciences at Paris. One of these had been retouched to remedy the defects inherent to the collodion and to the size of the picture. The other remains in its integrity. The difference between the two is said to be nearly imperceptible, and testifies to the success of the truly gigantic and onerous operations carried on under the direction of M. de la Rue for three long months. He also exhibited to the meeting the small negative, rather more than half an inch in diameter, from which, by magnifying it 36½ times, he has obtained the above-mentioned great portraits of our satellite in her third quarter. It is said that these portraits have been limited to twelve in number, and that they are destined for distribution among the chief scientific bodies and governmental establishments.

VELOCITY OF SOUND.—Professor Tyndall has inserted in the *Philosophical Magazine* a note on "La Place's Correction of the Calculation of the Theoretic Velocity of Sound," made by Newton, who found it differed from the observed velocity by about one sixth. Professor Tyndall admits that La Place's result is verified by Joule's experiments on the amount of heat consumed in external work, when the air is allowed to expand, or under constant pressure. La Place supposed that the heat and cold produced their full effect in changing their elasticity of the air; and that there was no loss of heat either by radiation or conduction. Professor Tyndall's object is to direct the attention of philosophers to the application of our present knowledge of the different radiating process of gases to this subject; and especially to the fact that the elementary gases have no sensible radiative power, while the compound gases are endowed with this power in very different degrees. He thinks that, possibly, the correctness of La Place's result may depend upon a peculiarity of air, unproved in his day, but which distinguishes it from most other elastic fluids.

"THE MASS OF THE EARTH," says Archdeacon Pratt, in the *Philosophical Magazine*, "is arranged in nearly spherical strata around its centre." He then proceeds to show by calculation (for which we must refer our mathematical readers to his paper) that, if the outer surface be a spheroid of equilibrium, then all the strata are so also, however they acquired that form. He concludes by saying, in respect to his calculations, that "no more convincing argument, short of an absolute knowledge of the fact, can be produced to show that the earth's mass has derived its arrangement and form from having been in a fluid condition, especially as no other conceivable cause than rotation, acting on a fluid mass, could have made the interior of the mass of every stratum bulge out towards the equator, and in every part by the precise quantity required by the fluid theory."

PROLONGED VEGETATION.—The Comte Marschall, of Vienna, states that the Baron de Tinto recently cut down in his park at Schallaburg, Austria, a tree (Paulownia imperialis) which was attacked with decay in the lower part of the trunk, while the top was in full flower. During several weeks after its separation the upper part, which had been placed in a well-lit and ventilated barn, continued to cover itself with flowers as abundant and as fresh as if it still formed part of the trunk from which it had been detached.

JACOBINI'S NEW ELECTRIC PILE has been employed by the Father Secchi for three months. He states that it is as efficient as when first constructed. It is composed of a glass vase, two metals, pulverised sulphate of copper, sand, and common water. The two metals are copper and zinc, the last in the same form as in Daniell's battery; the copper is in the cylindrical form, resembling a small porous vase, but open at the bottom. The lower part of the copper is pierced with holes to the height of five centimetres, and its lower edge is cut like a saw. The total height of the cylinder is thirteen centimetres, and the diameter four centimetres. The copper wire which forms the electrode is soldered to the upper part of the cylinder. To form the pile, a layer of sand a centimetre and a half in thickness is laid on the bottom of the vase; on this is put a disc of blotting-paper, with a hole in the centre of the size of the copper cylinder; the cylinder of copper is placed on the sand, and the cylinder of zinc on the blotting-paper. The sand is so placed that it shall touch the zinc cylinder within and without. The cylinder of copper is then filled with the powdered sulphate, pressing it down from time to time while pouring it in. This done, equal parts of water are poured into the sand and sulphate, in order that they may be equally penetrated. Several hours elapse before the pile becomes fully active. Its intensity goes on increasing till it attains its maximum on the fifth or sixth day, when it slowly descends till it reaches its constant power.

COMPOUND EYES OF INSECTS.—When we closely examine an insect (for example, a fly) we perceive at each side of the head a small spherical projection, easily distinguishable by its colour. These are the two lateral rounded projections which constitute the eyes. The following is the cause why they are termed compounds. When seen through a good lens, or by means of a microscope magnifying about fifty times, each of these eyes is found to be formed of a multitude of facets, all which possess the property of a single eye, that of giving an image of objects; the being, in fact, a system of plano-convex lenses on which light falls. In "Poggendorff's Annalen," M. Grilel, of Berlin, has shown that in the eye of the Æschna grandis (dragon-fly) the hand and the movements of the fingers are reflected as many times as there are facets, when due precautions are taken to obtain distinct images of the objects. It is stated in "Cosmos" that Leuwenhoeck was aware of the compound character of the eyes of insects; and extracts are given from Puget, who states that after having tried the effect of the reflection of light on the eyes of insects, he determined on making an experiment with regard to refraction. For this purpose he separated the cornea from the head of a fly, cleaning out the concavity with a fine painting brush, so that it should be free from blood and other substances adhering to the multo-facettes of the cornea. Thus prepared, he placed it opposite the light, examined it with his microscope, and perceived that the concave interior, enchased between two glasses, resembled a piece of glass composed of circles, squares, and often of hexagons similar to the figure of bees' cells. He compares each of these figures to a lens, so that, looking at a burning candle, he saw the flame multiplied into as many little flames as there were facets. The neighbouring houses and the passengers in the street were multiplied in a similar manner. Puget's work ("Observations sur la Structure des Yeux des Insectes") was published anonymously in 1706, and is stated to be very rare.

THE DESTRUCTIVE ENERGY IN STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS, in regard to its numerical expression and its comparison with that of gunpowder, is the subject of the leading paper, by Mr. G. B. Airy, the Astronomer Royal, in the *Philosophical Magazine* for November. He premises that very little of the destructive effect of an explosion is due to the steam contained in the steam-chamber at the moment of explosion. The rupture of the boiler is effected by the expansive power common to the steam and the water, both at a temperature higher than the boiling point. "As soon as steam escapes, diminishing the compressive force upon the water, a new issue of steam takes place from the water, reducing its temperature; when this escapes and further diminishes the compressive force, another issue of steam of lower elastic force from the water takes place, again reducing its temperature, and so on, till at length the temperature of the water is reduced to the atmospheric boiling-point; and the pressure of the steam (or rather the excess of steam pressure over atmospheric pressure) is reduced to 0. It is the enormous quantity of steam, of gradually diminishing power, which Mr. Airy believes causes the disastrous effects of the explosion, the smaller volume of gas in the steam-chamber in ordinary boilers being wholly insignificant. In order to compare this energy with that of gunpowder, Mr. Airy obtained from Mr. G. A. Biddell, of the firm of Messrs. Ransomes and Sims, of Ipswich, as an experimental result on the quantity of water issuing from a high-pressure boiler in the form of steam when the valve is gradually opened, the sum of 2⅝ cubic feet, or one eighth of the whole. We cannot, of course, give the calculations on this point which were made for Mr. Airy by Professor W. H. Miller, of Cambridge, but subjoin the very interesting results. The destructive energy of one cubic foot of water at the temperature which produces the pressure of 60 lb. to the square inch, surrounded by hot iron, is precisely equal to that of two pounds of gunpowder as fired in a cannon. Mr. Airy, however, considers that the energy of the hot water when the effect of the hot iron is abstracted is considerably less than the number used in this comparison, and would, therefore, state that the destructive energy of the water is equal to that of *one* pound of gunpowder.

PAINTINGS ON GLASS.—M. Chevreul has laid before the Paris Academy of Sciences a memoir on the ecclesiastical painting on glass, considered in four categories:—1. The different kinds of glass employed; 2, the nature of the solid layer which the atmosphere deposits on their external surface; the means of removing this layer without causing injury; and, 4, the causes of the fine effects of the ancient paintings on glass. M. Chevreul gave a viva voce analysis of this paper. He began by stating that, twenty years ago, a very honourable person, charged with the restoration of the painted glass of some of the ancient cathedrals, consulted him on the means of restoring transparency to glass which had become absolutely opaque through long exposure to the atmosphere. He was successful; but did not publish the process, because an archæological committee, to which specimens of the restored glass were shown, rather hastily concluded that it might lead to fraudulent imitations. Eventually, however, the process was communicated to M. Prosper Lafaye, who at once put it in practice on the glass of St. Gervais. The glasses used by the ancients were of three kinds—1, Glass coloured by extension on the exterior or interior surface by a thin layer of a coloured glass; 2, glasses coloured purple, green, &c., in their mass, in the act of fabrication; and 3, glasses simply painted on their surface with vitrifiable colours. The layer on the glass which renders it opaque contains sulphate of lime in large quantities, some sub-carbonate of lead, various calcareous salts, chloride of sodium crystallised in three forms; divers organic matters to which no name can be given; a nitro-sulphuret, and a fatty substance insoluble in alcohol; an inflammable carbonaceous matter resembling lampblack, containing hydrogen; ferruginous and siliceous matters, &c. M. Chevreul's process consists in—1, washing the glass in plenty of water; 2, plunging it for ten or twelve days in a bath of sub-carbonate of soda; 3, well washing it again in water; 4, plunging it into a solution of hydrochloric acid, to dissolve the carbonate of lime; and, 5, leaving it for some time in plenty of water. M. Chevreul attributes the superiority of the coloured glass of the ancients to the extreme care taken to attain as distinct vision as possible by various methods; and the modern cases of failure to neglecting the means of attaining this object. Further details will be found in the *Comptes Rendus*, vol. 51, No. 17.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1231.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

RECONSTRUCTION OF EUROPE.

THE expectation of all Europe, which hung upon the speech which the Emperor of the French was to deliver to his Chambers this year, has not been disappointed. Something unusual was calculated upon; and, while it was on all hands admitted that no less an issue than that of peace or war was involved in the almost oracular deliverance of the practical dictator of the high policy of the old world, no one ventured on a special guess as to what was forthcoming. It was known that the speech of the Emperor was this time, more than ever, his own composition—a clothing in his own words of his own ideas; and, within twenty-four hours of its utterance, his Ministers were equally ignorant with outer mankind of its nature and contents. Whatever it is, it is original, and born of Louis Napoleon's own conceptions, and is the result of his own consideration of the political situation of the time. In the preparation of his annual speeches the Emperor is rivalled by no Sovereign, the custom of whose realms requires the delivery of these great State papers; and it may well be said, as it is universally said, that he never before produced a speech which can be compared with this. With a frankness of tone which equals, if it does not exceed, that which is supposed to characterise the Royal document which the Ministers of our constitutional country theoretically and practically put into the hands of the Monarch on the opening of Parliament, it is full of the plainest and most colloquial references to the circumstances of the moment, and especially dwells on the internal affairs of France from a point of view which, if slightly argumentative, is in the main consistent with facts. After a semi-satirical allusion to the infusion of the Opposition element into the Chambers, a brief but pregnant sketch is given of the results of his system of government during the past year in the progress of national improvement. Notable in the highest degree is the skill with which the vexed question—vexed even in France—of the Mexican war is touched upon. Its policy is vindicated upon principles which no Frenchman can well gainsay; and the ticklish point of finance in connection with this subject is, to use a legal phrase, at once confessed and avoided. It will, no doubt, sound agreeably to French ears that the influence of France has been largely extended on the American and Asiatic continents, and that there is nothing particular to pay in hard cash for the possession of such advantages. In effect, also, the speech contains items of proposed administrative reform in France, which are founded on principles which, in England, are recognised as inalienably associated with Constitutional Government, while the reference to new regulations relating to baking establishments and theatres inevitably suggests a politic ministering to certain tendencies of the French people akin to those of the ancient race, whose most hearty cry to their Emperors was "Panem et circenses!" All this clever manipulation of home affairs the nations may admire and pass by, in order to come to that which to them is the staple of the speech, and for which they have been anxiously waiting. In the midst of the complexity of the affairs of the present time the Emperor comes forward with a plan. He proposes to reconstruct Europe. This idea is eminently Napoleonic. It must be remembered that in this proposition is implied a dealing with, in the sense of abrogating, the Treaty of Vienna. The occasion of that treaty was the resettlement of Europe after the fall of the first Napoleon. At that time what in common parlance is called the Continent was practically under the dominion of the French Empire. That

INUNDATION OF THE NILE: REMAINS OF A VILLAGE NEAR TAUTAH, DESTROYED BY THE OVERFLOW.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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system having crumbled, or rather having been battered, down, and the monarchy of the Bourbons restored, it was thought by the allied conquerors that a mere return to the *status quo* was not an adequate compensation for the sufferings and the efforts of the nations which had combined against the great military arbiter of crowns and dynasties, and the representatives of the chief militant powers set about to share the spoil of the vanquished, in a territorial sense. Bearing in mind the exact spirit and the nature of the proceedings of that congress, it is not difficult to understand the feeling by which the Napoleon of to-day is actuated when he demands rather than proposes another Congress, the object of which is, so to speak, to stamp out the Treaty of Vienna.

But whatever latent motive may lurk at the bottom of this proposition of the Emperor, those to whom it is addressed are bound to judge of it by the doctrines and principles which it discloses. Those doctrines and principles might have been enunciated by Mr. Bright or by Mr. Cobden, if they had been taken into the Imperial councils, and been permitted to prepare this notable speech. There can be no question that such a manifesto marks a new epoch in the history of the attempts at the pacification of the world. It must be remembered that its author, who professes, and with some reason, to speak on behalf of France, is the leader of the most warlike nation in Europe—a nation which is ambitious mainly, if not altogether, of military glory. It is strange—but, as we think, agreeably strange—that from Paris should come sentiments, which, if they mean anything, mean the inauguration of an era of peace and goodwill amongst the nations. It is from that oracular quarter that we hear that Europe is everywhere disturbed by the elements of dissolution; that it is the jealousies of the great Powers which hinder the march of civilisation; that the moment has arrived when efforts should be made to reconstruct on a new basis the edifice ruined by time and destroyed, piece by piece, by revolutions; and, above all—mark the significance and the importance of the phrase—it is asked whether the nations of Europe are eternally to maintain a state of things which is neither peace with its security nor war with its happy chances? In this last demand the whole question of European polity is involved. In effect, the proposal is to submit to a grand arbitration all matters in difference, with the object of obtaining a great peaceable rearrangement of European affairs, founded on the wishes of the peoples, and followed by a general disarmament. The alternative is put with equal clearness and perspicuity; for it is declared that at this juncture, and in the present constitution of the minds of Princes and peoples, there are but two paths open—the one which conducts to progress by civilisation and peace; the other which, sooner or later, leads fatally to war by the obstinate maintenance of a past which is crumbling away. Plainly, says the dictator of an almost irresistible military country—shall it be peace, which I desire, or war, beginning soon and ending no one knows when?

There is something so striking and so unlike what might have been expected in such a proposal, coming from such a source, that it is painful to have to come to the conclusion that it is but a grand vision. Of the impracticability of such a scheme, alas! there can be little doubt. It is vain to argue that the facts of the times are in favour of the plan. No one can deny that there are questions now agitating Europe that demand immediate solution. There is no doubt that the arrangement of 1815 has become practically a nullity. A new fundamental pact has become a necessity. Such a rearrangement must come at the conclusion of a European war of exhaustion: and it is a fine idea to suggest its being accomplished without an intervening sacrifice of blood and treasure. The questions which may be called, in dispute, are numerous. There are the matters of Schleswig, Rome, Venetia, Poland, the Rhine, and European Turkey. By what we deem a stretch of imagination, let it be conceived that the Congress is in Session, with whom will the race of disinterestedness begin? Will France evacuate Rome without compensation on the Rhine? What is to be given to Austria for ceding Venice? Is the Turkish empire to be dismembered to repay Russia for yielding her Polish provinces? Will the Germanic Confederation give up its pretensions on Schleswig to Denmark? What is to induce Prussia to retire from the possession of her slice of Poland? And, lastly, will England surrender her impregnable Gibraltar? All these mutations, and all this devotion of cherished objects to an idea of universal peace and concord, are indispensable. Some of them, such as the Schleswig question, might really be settled by a Congress; but, unless the representatives of all the Powers enter on consultation with a predetermination not to insist on the principle of compensation, of give and take, as a preliminary to discussion, the whole business would end in a melancholy futility. But the real question is, will such a Congress ever take place? Will the Powers whom the Emperor has bidden to a meeting—in a letter even more characteristic, if that were possible, than his speech to his Chambers—accept the invitation? That remains to be seen. No less than fifteen Sovereigns have been addressed on this subject, and, unless they all accept, the plan fails *in limine*. England, as we believe, very naturally demands to know distinctly, before her assent is given, what is to be the subject matter of consideration in the Congress, and on what principles its deliberations are to be based. It is, as far as we can see, inconsistent with the Emperor's idea that any nation should come to the Congress with conditions or qualifications. He requires a *tabula rasa*. Such a piece of furniture—and a curious piece of mosaic it would be—cannot be obtained. We believe that there will be no Congress.

The other alternative indicated by the Ruler of France remains. He can realise the prophecy he has uttered. The consideration of his proposal may, and probably will, take time. Absolute decision may be postponed until such a season of the year as is fitted for military movements; and it is now clear that if the era of universal peace is not proclaimed before the spring, war will rage in Europe, and that under circumstances and with combinations that have not been as yet dreamed of. Two points seem to be dwelt on decisively in the Emperor's speech—one is the ultimate re-establishment of Poland, and the other a desire to retain the alliance of Russia. What if the principle of compensation should be agreed to by Russia, might not the scheme of Nicholas be realised, and Turkey in Europe be offered by France in exchange for Poland? The war then would be waged by France and Russia as allies, and against whom? Of course against those nations whose policy it is to uphold the integrity of the Turkish empire, and who are pledged to uphold it. It is to this point that England has to look; and it is to be hoped that she will look to it.

But, whatever may betide, whatever may be the result of the extraordinary manifesto which has surprised and agitated Europe, one thing is certain, and that is that the Emperor of the French stands pledged to the great principles of peace. He will have a right to say, if war is once more to desolate the fair face of Europe, he is not responsible for it; and we repeat that which we have already said, that it is an epoch in the international history of the world when, from the midst of the French people and from the head of the French army, there comes a declaration that war is an evil to be avoided, and that all the results which are presumed to follow from war can be better and more satisfactorily obtained by peaceful conference amongst the representatives of nations.

THE INUNDATION OF THE NILE.

By the latest accounts from Egypt we learn that the Nile—the overflow of which, as recorded in this Journal, has done considerable damage—goes down very slowly indeed. A telegram from Alexandria, however, informs us that the railway communication with Cairo is restored. The Alexandria correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 20th ult., states that he had just returned from a trip on the Nile, and thus describes the scene:—

It is a sight never to be forgotten, and which probably will not recur. For some distance this side of the river, at Kafr Leis, the fields are flooded, especially on the northern side of the railway, where the waters stretch in a wide sheet over both the western and eastern banks. Large boats are to be seen transporting produce from village to village, steering their way among date palms and sycamores, their keels gliding over submerged cotton and Indian corn. The iron bridge looks like a low wall floating on the surface of the water, with just space beneath it for the stream to escape; beyond, on the other bank, at Kafr Fayat, the waters reach as far as the eye can see. Ascending the river by steamer, large trees are to be seen standing out of the water miles away from land, and the villages are dotted about like islands. Some are high enough to permit free circulation, but others have only a few yards of dry ground, where the people huddle together. On both sides of the Nile the dykes appear like black lines, and, where not broken through, serve to connect neighbouring villages together, but frequent breaks occur. In many places encampments of villagers and Bedouins are to be seen on narrow sandy slips or fragments of dykes, where they have sought refuge with their cattle, which browse on the scanty, hard tufts of Khulfah grass. In some places the cotton-plants are not entirely covered; but their upper leaves are yellow and sickly, the lower ones black and rotten. If the water were to drain off quickly, some of these fields may recover; but, necessarily, their yield will be small. The great overflow is on the western bank, owing to the rupture of the dyke of Nadir. I found steamers, lighters, and two regiments of soldiers hard at work trying to close the breach with stones, of which prodigious quantities, brought by boat from Cairo, have already been thrown in, but much more will be required. The Viceroy, to encourage the men in their arduous task, gives them meat rations every day, instead of three times a week, as is customary in the army. At the Barage the sides of the locks are just above water; a few days ago they were entirely covered. Thence to Cairo, and also at different points below the Barage, the river extends to the foot of the Libyan hills, and boats form their only mode of communication between the villages. The spread of water, miles in breadth, is a grand and beautiful sight, rushing down with a current of six or seven miles an hour; but the damage done is considerable. The lowest estimate is 20,000 bales of cotton, besides the Indian corn; and the danger is not yet over, as the waters are still so high that fresh dykes might go at any moment. The utmost vigilance is exercised by watchers day and night along both banks; at night fires are lighted and guns fired from time to time.

The same gentleman, writing on the 27th ult., states that they "have not yet succeeded in stopping the gap of the dyke at Nadir, which is the one which overwhelmed the railway. The tops of the cotton-plants, which just show above water, are like bare sticks, without leaves or bark, so that the roots must be completely rotten; the Indian corn and sesame plants have also perished. Numbers of men are busily employed at both ends of the railway in damming off the water and renewing the embankment and relaying the rails, but the main gaps cannot be closed until the water has been shut off at Nadir, whence it flows in a strong stream, over a space of about thirty miles long by fifteen wide, on the southern side of the railway, and then pours through the gaps it has formed in a torrent which submerges another large tract of land to the north."

We have received from Mr. Frederick George, of Cairo, three sketches of the inundation, one of which, showing the remains of a large village—now a deserted island—near Tantah, is engraved in the present Number: the two others will appear next week. Our Illustration (on the preceding page) will serve to give some notion of the utter desolation that reigns on all sides. The sun has just set in all its splendour, tinging with its expiring rays the surrounding objects; and the spectacle, writes Mr. George, would be enchantment itself, were it not for the too palpable evidence lying around of ruined habitations, and here and there a dead body twisting and turning in the eddies and fast disappearing in the gloom of night which is creeping over the scene.

Her Majesty the Queen received on Monday morning an autograph letter from the Emperor of the French, in which his Imperial Majesty requested the Queen to send representatives to a congress of the chief European States, whose duty it shall be to take note of and recognise the points in which the Treaty of Vienna had been infringed, and to adopt such measures with respect to present complications as may best secure the general peace. Cabinet Councils were held on Tuesday and Wednesday. It is supposed that both meetings were devoted to a consideration of the Emperor's proposal.

The Dutch have sent twelve vessels, with 223 guns, as a reinforcement to Japan, and a further addition is expected.

At Cologne, a young lady of good family was sentenced, the other day, to a month's imprisonment for robbing a live ostrich, an inmate of the Zoological Gardens there, of some of his finest plumes.

The King of Denmark has recently ordered the vigorous prosecution of researches in the Nydamm Morass, in Sundewitt. Objects of antiquity of various kinds have lately been found there. They are stated to belong mostly to the second and third centuries. On the 27th ult., in the course of a six hours' search, besides a large Gothic vessel of war, a boat of nearly thirty feet in length was brought to light. Various weapons were found at the same time, some of them lying in the boat, others around it, among which were an iron arrow-head and three swords, with rare bronze ornaments on the sheaths. The excavations are going on with success.

The French Ironclads.—A letter from Funchal, in the Island of Madeira, of the 2nd inst., gives some details of the French iron-cased squadron which had just arrived there. The squadron sailed from Brest on the 27th of October, with fine weather, which continued during the voyage. The ships made various trials of their speed on different tacks during four days. They first sailed in line, each ship having on the first day two of her boilers heated, four on the second day, six on the third, and eight on the fourth. The ship of the line Solferino always kept the lead, performing fourteen knots an hour on an average. The ship of the line Magenta and the frigate Couronne came next, making thirteen knots. The Napoleon, one of the best ships of the old steam navy, followed the Couronne. The iron-cased frigates Invincible and Normandie followed close after the Napoleon. The five iron-cased ships all behaved well, as none of them steamed less than twelve knots an hour. During the trial they made with sails only the Solferino, although her masts are very low, accomplished six knots, taking the lead of all the others. After the sailing qualities of the ships were ascertained, an experiment was made to ascertain the consumption of coal. It appeared that each iron-cased ship can carry sufficient coal to perform 1400 nautical leagues. Vice-Admiral Penaud hoisted his flag on board the Solferino.——The squadron has left Funchal for the Canary Islands, to continue their comparative trials. On the morning of their departure, the Talisman, steam-corvette, arrived from Cadiz with despatches for Vice-Admiral Penaud, who presides over the commission appointed to watch the proceedings of the vessels.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress, with the Prince Imperial and the usual retinue of the Court, left Paris on Sunday afternoon for Compiègne, where receptions will take place, with hunting-parties on a great scale, until the return to the Tuileries for the winter season.

On Sunday morning the recently-nominated Bishops of Cahors, Perigueux, and Puy took the oaths of fidelity and allegiance to the Emperor in the chapel of St. Cloud, in the presence of the Bishop of Arras, chaplain of his Majesty, and the Ministers of State, Justice, and Public Worship.

The Corps Législatif commenced its sittings yesterday week with a highly conciliatory address from its President, M. de Morny. He commented on the Emperor's speech, and in doing so made some very handsome allusions to England. Nobody, he said, appreciated this admirable and liberal speech more than himself, because he had been brought up to admire English society, where individual and absolute liberty inspire the people with a feeling of dignity and independence, where liberty of association develops personal initiative, where the most extended political liberty is moderated by religious respect for the law and by public sound judgment. England, however, had taken years to realise these benefits. Revolutions in France had never been turned to the advantage of durable liberty. Freedom could only be established peacefully by a good understanding between a liberal Sovereign and an Assembly of moderate views. He would endeavour to maintain this good understanding. M. de Morny, in conclusion, said, that he had seen with satisfaction that popular suffrages had elected former Parliamentary celebrities. Their adhesion was a homage rendered to the present form of government. He esteemed them too much to doubt the loyalty of their intentions.

At the sitting of the Legislative Body on Friday M. Thiers took his seat on the extreme left and M. Berryer on the right centre. The other members of the Opposition seated themselves around the place which M. Thiers has made the centre of the new constitutional opposition.

The number of electoral protests amounts to 172. It is believed that at least seven or eight elections will be annulled.

The Government have distributed among the Senators and Deputies an account of the situation of the empire. This document is chiefly interesting to Europe now because of its résumé of the Polish question and of some reflections on that subject which appear to denote none but pacific intentions; at least, which appear to decline any responsibility on the part of France to go to war alone.

Captain Aubaret, of the French navy, has been appointed Consul and Chargé d'Affaires for France at Siam, in place of M. Zanole, who has been called to fill another post.

THE EMPEROR'S LETTER TO THE SOVEREIGNS OF EUROPE.

Wednesday's *Moniteur* publishes the letter of the Emperor of the French to the Sovereigns of Europe proposing a congress, of which we subjoin a translation. The *Moniteur* prefaces the document with the remark that the French Government had not intended such an early publication in that journal, but, as the copy addressed to the German Confederation had appeared in a Frankfort journal, the motive for any further postponement of it no longer existed:—

Most high and very illustrious Princes, Sovereigns, and Free Cities composing the Most Serence Confederation of Germany,—

In presence of the events which arise and press each day, I deem it indispensable to make known my whole mind to the Sovereigns to whom is confided the destiny of peoples.

Whenever profound shocks have unsettled the bases and displaced the boundaries of States, solemn transactions have taken place in order to co-ordinate the new elements, and to consecrate, by revising them, the transformations effected. Such has been the object of the Treaty of Westphalia in the seventeenth century, and of the negotiations of Vienna in 1815. It is on this latter basis that the political edifice of Europe now rests; and yet—you are not unaware of it—it is crumbling on all sides.

If we consider attentively the situation of different countries, it is impossible not to recognise that on almost all points the Treaties of Vienna are destroyed, modified, disowned, or menaced. Hence duties without regulation, rights without title, and pretensions without restraint—danger the more to be dreaded, inasmuch as the improvements produced by civilisation, which has united peoples one with another by the reciprocity of material interests, would make war still more destructive.

Here is matter for serious meditation. Let us not wait in order to come to a resolution till sudden and irresistible events disturb our judgment and draw us, in spite of ourselves, into opposite directions.

I come, therefore, to propose to you to regulate the present and secure the future in a congress.

Called to the throne by Providence and the will of the French people, but trained in the school of adversity, it is perhaps less allowable for me than another to ignore the rights of Sovereigns and the legitimate aspirations of peoples. Thus I am ready, without a preconceived system, to carry into an international congress the spirit of moderation and justice, ordinarily the portion of those who have endured so many various trials.

If I take the initiative in this overture, I do not yield to an impulse of vanity; but as I am a Sovereign to whom the most ambitious projects are attributed, I have it at heart to prove by this frank and loyal step that my sole object is to arrive, without a shock, at the pacification of Europe.

In case the Princes, allies, and friends of France should deem it suitable to enhance by their presence the authority of the deliberations, I should be proud to offer them my cordial hospitality.

Europe would perhaps see some advantage in the capital whence the signal for subversions has so many times issued becoming the seat of conferences destined to lay the bases of a general pacification.

I take this occasion to renew to you the assurances of the sincere attachment and lively interest which I take in the prosperity of the States of the Confederation.

Wherefore, most high and very illustrious Princes, Sovereigns, and free cities composing the most serene Confederation of Germany, I pray God to have you in his holy and worthy protection.

Written at Paris, Nov. 4, in the year of grace, 1863. NAPOLEON.
(Countersigned) DROUYN DE LHUYS.

Napoleon's invitation to a European Congress has been addressed to fifteen Sovereigns. It was rumoured that Prussia has expressed her adhesion, and that Austria is favourable to the Congress. At the same time a Vienna telegram states that Prince Metternich has been authorised to declare to the French Cabinet that Austria is ready to co-operate in a congress, upon a basis yet to be determined, for the strengthening of public European right, with special regard to accomplished facts. *La France* avers that all the information received tends to prove that the Powers are becoming more and more favourably disposed to the idea, and that it is probable the greater number of them will be represented at the congress. Most of the Paris papers praise the "lofty ideas" and "generous aspirations" expressed in the Imperial letter. The general impression produced by the proposal is favourable. Most of the French papers accept it as a pledge of peace. The Liberal press of Italy likewise applauds the speech and approves of the proposal. In particular the Italian papers are delighted with the passages in the Imperial address which proclaim the nullification of the Treaties of Vienna. In Austria, however, the impression appears to be by no means so favourable. So much of Austria's present political construction depends upon the treaties of 1815 that a proclamation against them is accepted as a menace to her.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Official despatches received in Paris on Wednesday from Mexico announce that General Bazaine was preparing, with a column of the expeditionary force, to march on the 20th of October to attack Juarez's army, which was concentrated between Queretaro and the San Juan River.

Advices from the city of Mexico received at New York by way of San Francisco, and, consequently, not deserving of much confidence, report that the French authorities had discovered a conspiracy against them, had imprisoned a number of persons supposed to be implicated in it, and had ordered others to be transported to Martinique.

France has notified to the Federal American Government that an effective blockade is established at all ports along the Mexican coast not occupied by the French, and which still acknowledge the authority of Juarez.

ITALY.

The journey of King Victor Emmanuel into his southern provinces is marked by the most enthusiastic demonstrations of welcome. On Tuesday the King held a review of the garrison and 8000 of the National Guard of the province at Foggia. Great enthusiasm was manifested by the inhabitants. His Majesty reached Avellino in the evening, and met with a magnificent reception. The King arrived at Naples at midday on Wednesday, and was received by the Royal Princes, the Syndic, and the other authorities. He drove through the principal streets, which were densely crowded.

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and was enthusiastically cheered by the people. The working-men's societies followed the cortége. The streets were decorated with flags, and lined by the National Guard of the whole provinces of Naples and Caserta. The garrison were under arms. His Majesty reached the palace amid loud shouts of "Long live the King of Italy!"

The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne has presented his letters of recall to the Pope, and was to leave Rome on Saturday.

PORTUGAL.

The Queen has frequently appeared in public since her confinement. Princess Clotilde has sent numerous valuable presents to her godson, the infant Prince of Portugal.

It is stated that the differences between Mr. Lindsay, M.P., and the Union Mercantile Company are about being amicably arranged.

The Austrian Prince Colloredo is travelling, under the title of Count Mansfield, in Lisbon.

The orange-trees have been considerably affected by disease.

BELGIUM.

The Chambers were opened on Tuesday by the King in person. The Duke and Duchess of Brabant and the Count of Flanders were also present. His Majesty, after acknowledging the marks of sympathy and confidence he had received from foreign Governments, dwelt on the internal affairs of Belgium, and described the state of the country as flourishing and prosperous. Amongst other subjects he dwelt upon the success of the Belgian school at the London International Exhibition, the progress of the fine arts, of public education, and popular instruction.

AUSTRIA.

The invitation to the proposed European Congress had arrived in Vienna. Prince Metternich has been authorised to declare to the Emperor Napoleon that Austria is ready to co-operate in a congress, upon a basis yet to be determined, for the strengthening of public European right, with special regard to accomplished facts. The Vienna journals advocate a close alliance with England and Prussia.

At the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath on Saturday, a credit of 69,000,000 florins was unanimously granted by the House without debate. The Vienna press considers this to be a demonstration against the French Emperor's speech.

The vote of 20,000,000 florins, for relieving distress in Hungary, proposed by the Finance Committee, has been agreed to by the Lower House.

GERMANY.

At an extraordinary sitting of the Federal Diet, held on Monday, a letter from the Emperor of the French was presented inviting the German Confederation to send a representative to a congress at Paris; and a committee of seven members, composed of the representatives of Austria, Prussia, the four German kingdoms, and the Grand Duchy of Baden, was charged to draw up a report on the communication.

SAXONY.

The Diet was opened on Monday by the King. The Royal speech announced an augmentation in the rate of payment of public functionaries and a reduction of certain taxes. The King expects that the approaching conference at Berlin will result in a universal understanding of the German Sovereigns upon the commercial treaty with France and the maintenance of the Zollverein. In conclusion, the speech expresses a hope that the aims of the German Reform Act will be attained through negotiations on the basis already gained. The King further promises that federal execution in Holstein shall be carried out.

PRUSSIA.

On Monday the Chambers were opened by the King in person. The Crown Prince was also present. His Majesty expressed his earnest desire for a settlement of the difficulties between himself and the Chamber, but at the same time announced that he would consent to no Budget which did not admit that reorganisation of the army upon which he has set his mind. The King announced several projects of laws, and stated that the revenue was in a satisfactory condition. So long as that is the case, and no extraordinary necessity requires fresh taxation, his Majesty will rule without a legal Budget. The King announces that the bill relating to the military service would be modified.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Upper House the address to the King was agreed to by a small majority. The Minister of the Interior communicated to the house the Royal ordinance on the press of the 1st of July last, and a bill making some modifications of the same. The Ministers said that this ordinance was issued by the King because there was at that time an immediate want of a press law; but the ordinance was only applicable to a temporary state of things, and was not suited to remain as a permanent law. "The intention of the Government was to allow it to remain in force until there should be permanent legislation on the press."

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Letters from Warsaw assert that, by orders of General Berg, all the women and girls imprisoned in the citadel have been transported, without trial or formal sentence, to some unknown destination. Sixty of the chief male inhabitants of Warsaw are described as having shared the same fate.

General Lewchine's orders about female costume at Warsaw read like a page out of the *Journal des Modes*. Here is a specimen:—"The bonnet must be worn of mixed colours, or, if black, must be set off with flowers and ribbons, but not white ribbons. White or black feathers in black hats are forbidden. Black cloaks may be worn if lined with any colour but black or white. Black gloves, veils black or black and white, umbrellas, shawls, handkerchiefs, or bournous, are strictly prohibited.—By order,—LEWCHINE."

The National Government has published a proclamation encouraging the Poles to perseverance and confirming the order for ladies to discontinue wearing mourning.

A sanguinary engagement has taken place at Czchanow. The insurgents were commanded by Baron Petz. Night separated the combatants.

A telegram received from the Russian Consulate-General in London states that the insurgent chief Czachowski's band was completely destroyed on the 6th inst. in the government of Radom; and that Czachowski was captured, and has since died of his wounds at Radom.

The importation of furs, shoes, boots, and leather straps into Poland has been prohibited.

The ex-Dictator of Poland, Langiewicz, has addressed an appeal to the Austrian Government, in which, after urgently renewing his request to be allowed to remove to Switzerland, he concludes by emphatically beseeching that, if this be not done, he may be handed over to the Russian authorities.

Earl Russell's final despatch to St. Petersburg on the Polish question has been published. It is very brief, and nothing could be more cold and formal. It acknowledges the receipt of Prince Gortschakoff's last despatch and the Emperor of Russia's assurances of his benevolent intentions towards Poland, but drily adds that the Emperor has peculiar duties imposed on him in regard to that kingdom, and that the same document which secures to him the title of King of Poland makes him responsible likewise for the discharge of the duties.

GREECE.

King George immediately on arriving in his new capital issued a proclamation, which is both modest and sensible. He declares that he brings no special ability and no trained intelligence to the task of governing the country, but that he has a sincere love for the people, that he will surround himself with the best advisers entirely irrespective of parties, and that he will strictly observe the Constitution. Thus actuated, and thus acting, he hopes to make Greece the model State of the East.

AMERICA.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

The interest of the war is divided between the doings in Tennessee and Virginia, and at Charleston; but centres chiefly, perhaps, in the movements in Tennessee, by which Federals and Confederates are respectively endeavouring, the former to relieve Thomas's army, and the latter to destroy or force it to a disastrous retreat. General Thomas reports that General Hooker was attacked at midnight upon the 29th ult. Severe fighting ensued, lasting two hours, with less vehemence until four o'clock. At seven o'clock General Hooker reported that the troops repulsed the enemy's attack and drove the enemy from every position they assumed. The Confederates abandoned Lookout Mountain without resistance, and the Federals occupy the south bank of the river from Bridgeport to Chattanooga. The river and railroad communications are unobstructed, facilitating supplies reaching Thomas. General Lee is said to have sent large reinforcements to co-operate with General Bragg in isolating Burnside and driving him out of East Tennessee. Despatches of a very satisfactory character are stated to have reached Washington from General Burnside.

There have been no great operations in Virginia. The bulk of Lee's force is said to be on the south side of the Rappahannock, but he has strong pickets on the north side, with which he harasses Meade's force, and watches all its movements. There had been several skirmishes between his advance and the Federals. Meade had moved his head-quarters from Warrington.

General Gilmore's batteries had reopened fire on Forts Sumter, Moultrie, and Johnson, and have even thrown a few shells charged with "Greek fire" into the city of Charleston. The Confederates were undaunted, and were briskly replying to the Federal fire.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Federal debt on the 1st of September was estimated at 1,228,000,000 dols.

The Mexican Ambassador from Juarez had been received by President Lincoln.

A "final grand rally" of the Republicans had taken place at New York in view of the election of State officers, which was to come off on the 3rd inst.

The quota for New York State under the last call for troops, in addition to the deficiency under the former call, is reported to be 108,000, which total must be forthcoming, or the draught takes place on the 5th of January. The New York supervisors are appropriating two million dollars for volunteers.

There are reported to be 11,000 Federal prisoners in Richmond.

The Legislature of Virginia assembled on the 7th ult. Governor Letcher has sent to that body a message full of firmness and faith.

The officers of the Russian fleet have returned from a public excursion to Niagara. Great popular demonstrations of welcome were exhibited along their route.

General Rosecranz has been enthusiastically received at Cincinnati, to which city he went on giving up command. He said he had received a letter from the President, approving his conduct at the battle of Chicamauga.

The *New York Times* quotes from the Richmond papers, to show the alarming condition of the Southern currency, that the Confederate finances are in a state of collapse, and that a forced loan is the only alternative.

The Richmond papers are very angry with the English Government for detaining the steam-rams in the Mersey. They even profess to regard the act as one of direct hostility.

The Confederate blockade-runner Venus, one of the fastest of the entire fleet, was recently run ashore off New Inlet, North Carolina, while attempting to run out of Wilmington, by the U. S. steamer Nansemond, and totally destroyed. Her cargo consisted of tar and turpentine.

INDIA.

We learn, by telegraph from Suez, that there has been a great storm on the western coast of India and in the Bay of Bengal.

On the Upper Indus guerrilla warfare was proving rather troublesome, but the English force there was being increased.

From Afghanistan we learn that affairs wear a more peaceable aspect, a reconciliation having been effected between the Ameer and Azim Khan.

Lord Elgin had started on a tour through the north-west provinces.

Reinforcements were to be forwarded to New Zealand.

Accounts from all parts of the peninsula as to the cotton crop are very encouraging.

JAPAN.

A telegram, anticipating the advices brought by the China mail, states that nothing important had occurred in Japan since the bombardment of Kogosima, and that all was quiet.

The Dutch Governor of Java has ordered four war-steamers, carrying 52 guns, to the Japanese waters. Two more are to leave Surinam, while six others are being armed in the Dutch arsenals for the same destination. The strength of the entire armament will amount to 223 guns.

Advices have been received from the Swiss Embassy at Yokohama announcing that the Ambassadors have received a first official visit from one of the chief officers of the Tycoon. The Ambassadors believe that America and Russia are pursuing an ambiguous policy, and exciting the Japanese to resist the other Powers.

NEW ZEALAND.

A Melbourne despatch, dated the 25th of September, states that, according to the accounts from New Zealand, "the position of the Maoris was less favourable."

NEW MAYORS.

The following is a list of the Mayors for the ensuing year, as far as the elections were known to us at the time of our going to press:—

Ashton-under-Lyne, Mr. Galt.
Banbury, Mr. Edmunds.
Barnstaple, Mr. T. W. Guppy.
Bath, Mr. J. Murch.
Bedford, Mr. J. Howard.
Beverley, Mr. T. Cussons.
Berwick-on-Tweed, Mr. Thompson.
Bideford, Mr. W. Wickham.
Birmingham, Mr. Holliday.
Blackburn, Mr. T. Lund.
Bolton, Mr. R. Harwood.
Bodmin, Mr. J. Oke.
Bradford, Mr. Farrar.
Bridgnorth, Captain J. H. Law.
Bristol, Mr. T. P. Jose.
Burnley, Mr. J. Barnes.
Bury St. Edmunds, Mr. Le Grice.
Cambridge, Mr. Harris.
Canterbury, Mr. P. Marten.
Cardiff, Mr. J. Bird (re-elected).
Carnarvon, Mr. Turner (fifth time).
Chester, Mr. R. Frost.
Colchester, Mr. J. F. Bishop.
Congleton, Mr. Washington.
Coventry, Mr. R. H. Minster.
Dartmouth, Sir H. P. Seale.
Derby, Mr. T. Roe, sen.
Devonport, Mr. E. Rowe.
Dewsbury, Dr. Fearnley.
Doncaster, Mr. H. Moore.
Durham, Mr. Robson.
Exeter, Mr. T. M. Snow.
Eye, Mr. W. W. Miller.
Falmouth, Mr. W. Carne.
Faversham (re-elec.), Mr. F. W. Month.
Gateshead, Mr. Crawshay.
Gloucester, Mr. Heane.
Guildford, Mr. Jacobs.
Halifax, Mr. W. I. Holdsworth.
Hanley, Mr. Serjeant.
Hartlepool, Mr. O. Trechman.
Hereford, Captain Pateshall.
Hull, Mr. J. Lumsden.
Ipswich, Mr. Boden.
Kidderminster, Dr. Roden.
Leeds, Mr. O. Nussey.
Leicester, Mr. G. Baines.
Leominster, Mr. T. C. Yeld.
Lichfield, Mr. H. Hall.
Liskeard, Mr. H. Cannter.
Liverpool, Mr. Mozley.
London, Mr. Lawrence (Lord Mayor).
Macclesfield, Mr. J. Jackson.
Maldon, Mr. R. Smith.
Manchester, Mr. Bennett.
Middlesbro', Mr. E. Gilkes.
Morpeth, Dr. O'Connor (2nd time).
Newcastle-under-Lyme, Mr. C. Massey.
Newcastle-on-Tyne, Mr. Hedley.
Newport, Mr. S. Morgan.
Northampton, Mr. Dorman.
Norwich, Mr. O. Springfield.
Nottingham, Mr. W. Parsons.
Oldham, Mr. Radcliffe.
Oswestry, Mr. T. Savin.
Oxford, Mr. J. R. Carr.
Penrhyn, Mr. S. Stephens.
Penzance, Mr. Davies.
Plymouth, Mr. E. Norrington.
Pontefract, Mr. J. Moxom.
Portsmouth (re-elect.), Mr. Chambers.
Preston, Mr. A. S. Smith.
Reading, Mr. L. Cooper.
Richmond, Mr. A. Young.
Ripon, Mr. Horn (refused to stand).
Rochdale, Mr. S. Stott.
Rochester, Mr. J. G. Naylor.
Saffron Walden, Mr. B. T. Thurgood.
St. Ives, Mr. Banfield.
Salford, Mr. Pearson (re-elected).
Scarborough, Mr. J. Haigh.
South Shields, Mr. Ridley.
Southampton, Mr. G. Brinton.
South Molton, Mr. R. Riccard.
Stafford, Mr. J. Polling.
Stalybridge, Mr. Hopwood (3rd time).
Stockport, Mr. Eskrigge.
Stockton-on-Tees, Mr. Romyn.
Sudbury, Mr. Grover.
Sunderland, Mr. Allison.
Tamworth, Mr. R. Robinson.
Tenby, Mr. G. White.
Torrington, Mr. R. Tapley.
Totnes, Mr. J. F. P. Phillips.
Truro, Mr. T. Truran.
Tynemouth, Mr. J. Spence.
Wakefield, Dr. Holdsworth.
Walsall, Mr. S. Cox.
Warrington, Mr. Holmes.
Warwick, Mr. T. B. Dale.
Weymouth, Mr. H. Devenish.
Wrexham, Mr. John Lewis.
Yarmouth, Mr. R. Steward.
Yeovil, Mr. E. Whitby.
York, Mr. Hollon (Lord Mayor).

In consequence of some recent disturbances at Guildford, and their anticipated renewal, the town was occupied on Guy Fawkes Day by the military and police. Bonfires were forcibly suppressed, and the streets cleared by a charge of special constables. These measures met, however, with such resistance that the Mayor had to read the Riot Act, and military pickets were on duty all night in the streets.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegram has been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

PRUSSIA.—Berlin, Nov. 12.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day, 268 members being present, Herr von Grabow was elected President by 224 votes, against 37 votes for Herr von der Herdt. Herren Unruh and Bock-um-Dolffs were chosen Vice-Presidents. Herr Grabow characterised his post as a difficult one in the gloomy situation of the country. The strong desire expressed by the Royal house for a solution of pending differences would be fulfilled if the sworn Constitution of the country were constantly interpreted and acted upon only in its obvious spirit. Faith towards the rights of the Crown would not then be distinguishable from fidelity to the rights of the people, external dangers would be conquered in defiance of death, and Prussia's mission in the German Fatherland would be assured.

GREECE.—FORMATION OF A NEW MINISTRY.—Intelligence received from Athens to the 6th inst. announces that, at the request of the King, M. Bulgaris had formed a new Cabinet, composed as follows:—Minister of the Interior and President of the Council, M. Bulgaris; Finance, Drosos; Justice, Diamantopoulo; Foreign Affairs, Belyami; Public Worship, Petzalis.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. C. Neate, a Liberal, was on Saturday last elected for Oxford without opposition, in the room of the late Mr. Langston.

Property of the value of £1000 was destroyed by fire on Wellington-quay, Dublin, last Saturday morning.

Dr. Westall, of Croydon, has presented to that town a drinking-fountain, which is placed in front of the Public Hall.

A new line of railway has been surveyed by Mr. Page, designed to connect Whitby and Scarborough with the northern ports.

The Peel Park at Bradford, a memorial to the late Sir R. Peel, was formally handed over to the local authorities on Saturday last. The total cost of the site and planting is £18,000.

Mr. J. M. Jennings, of Great Driffield, has been elected successor to the late Captain Edward Dade Conyers, as Coroner for the East Riding of Yorkshire.

The Mersey Docks and Harbour Board has decided to apply to Parliament for power to borrow £875,000 for the extension of dock works on the Liverpool side of the river.

In a collection for the Wesleyan Missionary Society at Liverpool, on Tuesday, more than £7000 was collected in a congregation of about 150 persons.

The Philosophical Institution at Edinburgh was opened yesterday week for the winter course of lectures by an address from Lord Houghton (Monckton Milnes). Lord Brougham is president of this institution, having succeeded Lord Macaulay in that post of honour.

The Rev. R. Brindley, who is about leaving Bath for Chelsea, has been presented with a library clock and silver tea and coffee services, by his congregation, in commemoration of his faithful services during his ten years' pastorate at Percy Chapel, Bath.

An attempted outbreak by the convicts at Dartmoor Prison was made on Saturday, and was repeated on Sunday; but prompt measures were resorted to by the governor, who collected all the warders together, and these, with the aid of a detachment of the civil guard, quelled the disturbance, and removed nine of the ringleaders to the refractory ward.

The committee of the Herefordshire memorial to the late Sir G. C. Lewis has decided that it shall assume the form of a statue in bronze of the right hon. gentleman, to be placed within the railing in front of the Shirehall, Hereford. The work is to be intrusted to Baron Marochetti, who has undertaken its execution for the sum of £1000.

The coast districts of North Lancashire have suffered greatly during the past week from floods. Large tracts of land have been completely submerged, and the farmers have sustained very serious losses. At Garstang, Catterall, and other places, much damage was done by the furious gales of last week.

A large number of gentlemen connected with Huntingdon-shire met at dinner in the Corn Exchange at Huntingdon, on Wednesday week, for the purpose of presenting the Earl of Sandwich, the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Huntingdon, with a testimonial portrait. The picture (a full-size portrait of the Earl) was painted by Mr. John Lucas, at a cost of 200 guineas. It is to be fixed in the Corn Exchange.

A meeting of the Liverpool Central Relief Society (an amal-gamation of the three societies which formerly existed) was held on Thursday week to make arrangements for relieving the prospective distress of the winter. It was decided, in addition to the ordinary means of relief in provisions, &c., to make grants of clothing and money in cases where they were urgently needed. Since June last the society has relieved 4312 persons, and has a balance in hand of nearly £500.

An influential meeting was held last Saturday at the Town-hall, Halifax (the Mayor, Mr. J. Crossley, in the chair), to consider a projected scheme for a railway to run from Huddersfield, through Halifax, Ovenden to Bingley, and to join the Midland Railway at Keighley. The scheme met with cordial approval, and a numerous committee was appointed to consider the merits of the scheme and to authorise preliminary measures for an application to Parliament.

The concluding meeting of the general local committee of the British Association was held at Newcastle-on-Tyne last Saturday, the Mayor, Mr. Bell, in the chair. The receipts of the executive committee, from subscriptions, exhibitions, &c., had been £4170, which, after defraying all liabilities, left a balance of £395. The general committee determined that £200 should be presented to the Natural History Society, and the balance divided between the Fine Art Society and the Mechanics' Institute. The meeting concluded with a hearty vote of thanks to the Mayor (the chairman) and the executive committee.

The colliers' strike in the North was reported to have been settled by a slight concession to the demands of the men. The *Newcastle Chronicle*, however, states:—"On a certain scale, the test which had been mutually agreed on between Mr. Love and his workmen—that of having six tubs weighed at each colliery—has been practically applied; but at Sunnybrow and Oakenshaw, at least, the inference is that the standard proposed by Mr. Love is higher than that produced by unrocked tubs; and as to this oppressive system the miners stoutly refuse to submit, the strike continues as strongly as ever. There was a large and enthusiastic meeting at Bishop Auckland, in advancement of the objects of the union, on Saturday."

Mr. W. Morrison, M.P., addressed his constituents at Plymouth on Tuesday evening. After congratulating his coadjutor, Mr. Collier, on his recent elevation, he spoke upon the Lancashire distress, the Sunday-closing of Public-houses Bill, Church Rates, the state of Prussia, the Polish question, the European Congress proposed by the Emperor, the War in America, the weakness of our colonial possessions, and the duty of Canada to lend a more efficient assistance in its own protection. The late bombardment of the forts of Kagosima, in Japan, was justified by Mr. Morrison, and the burning of the town ascribed to an inevitable accident. The hon. gentleman received from those present a renewed vote of confidence at the close of the meeting.

Mr. Maclure's monthly statement, which was read at the meeting of the Central Relief Committee on Monday, showed a further improvement in the condition of the cotton manufacturing districts. In the last week of September there were 160,835 operatives out of work; in the last week of October the number had fallen to 154,219. At the commencement of the present year, 457,000 persons were dependent on the poor rates or public charity; last month the number was 168,000. It appears, from a statement made by Mr. Rawlinson, that that gentleman and his assistant have already reported upon public works contemplated in some forty-two towns and districts in the county. Applications are still being sent in, and Mr. Rawlinson believes that "the whole of the distressed towns will be improved under the powers of the Act of 1863." The sum of £668 18s. 1d. had been received during the past week, and the balance in the bank was £260,875. Four packages of clothing had been received; and one crate of hats, one bag of sugar, and six barrels of flour had been sent off. A cheque from the Lambeth relief committee for £145 5s. 8½d., the balance of their fund, has been received.

Mr. James Laing, shipbuilder, of Sunderland, and his wife have had a narrow escape with their lives. They were proceeding, on Tuesday evening, in a close carriage, to dine at Pallion Hall, the residence of Mr. Christopher Webster. To reach Pallion Hall from Sunderland the carriage had to cross the North-Eastern Railway at the Pallion station on a level. In passing through the first gate the wheel of the carriage caught a post, and it swerved to one side on to the railway. While endeavours were being made to extricate it Mr. Laing fancied he saw a light approaching on the line of rails from Sunderland. He immediately opened the carriage door, got out, and pulled Mrs. Laing after him. In a moment afterwards an engine and tender, without anything attached, running from the South Dock, came up with great velocity, and struck the horses and carriage. The horses were killed, and the carriage was smashed to atoms. The escape of Mr. and Mrs. Laing and their servants was most extraordinary. The two former were close to the outside of the up-line of rails. The coachman and butler, who were sitting on the box, were thrown on the platform of the up side. They were much shaken, but their bruises were not serious.

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PRINCE DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE,

THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

By a decree signed by the Emperor Napoleon, at the Tuileries, on the 13th of October, M. le Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne was appointed Ambassador to England, in the place of his Excellency Baron Gros, who for some time was desirous of resigning the position he has occupied with so much satisfaction to the English and French Governments. In publishing the Portrait of the newly-appointed Envoy of France to this country, we are glad to be able to give the following original biographical notice of the diplomatist who will shortly be amongst us.

The new French Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, the Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne, although still in the prime of life, has already passed through a long diplomatic career. Having entered upon the political arena at a very early age, under the Ministry of M. Guizot, he became secretary to the Embassy attached to the mission of General Oudinot, and in that capacity furnished evidence of his aptness for political affairs by his coolness, his penetration, and the soundness of his judgment. The Prince at once attracted the attention of the French Government, and was successively appointed Minister at Florence and at Turin, which latter post he occupied when the war in Italy broke out. From the Court of Turin he passed to that of Berlin, where his great qualities obtained for him much esteem and consideration; and latterly the confidence of the Emperor called him to the difficult post of Ambassador of France to Rome, in which exalted position the Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne, carrying out the ideas of his Imperial master, constantly offered his advice, couched in those courteous terms, characteristic of the true gentleman, which give additional authority to expression. With such honourable antecedents, we may regard the advent of this distinguished interpreter of his Sovereign's wishes with confidence, feeling assured that he will continue to maintain those peaceful and amicable relations so happily existing between the two greatest nations of the earth.

By birth, the Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne belongs to one of the most illustrious families of France. According to the opinion of the best authors, the house of the Tour d'Auvergne descends from the ancient Dukes of Aquitaine, Counts of Auvergne. In the course of ages it became divided into several branches, one of which, that of the Counts of Auvergne and Lauragnais, finished with two daughters. The first, Madeleine de La Tour, married, in 1518, Laurent de Medicis, Duc d'Urbin, father of the famous Catherine de Medicis; the second, Anne de La Tour, married Jean Stuart, Duc d'Albanie, Prince Royal of Scotland, and died, without issue, in 1524. Amongst the other branches may be mentioned that of the Dukes of Bouillon, Princes de Sédan, who had the glory of giving to France Turenne, the rival and sometimes the superior of the great Condé.

The Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne belongs to the Lauragnais branch, which inscribes on its blazon the arms of Auvergne, La Tour, and Toulouse. It was to this branch that, in 1816, Louis XVIII. confided the keeping of the heart of Turenne and of that of the "first grenadier of France."

The new Ambassador, who is the head of his family, has but one son; he lost his wife whilst he was Minister in Tuscany. He has two brothers, one of whom is Archbishop of Bourges; the other, after having served for some years in the Imperial military household, won the epaulets of Chef de Bataillon at Solferino, and now commands a battalion of Chasseurs à Pied.

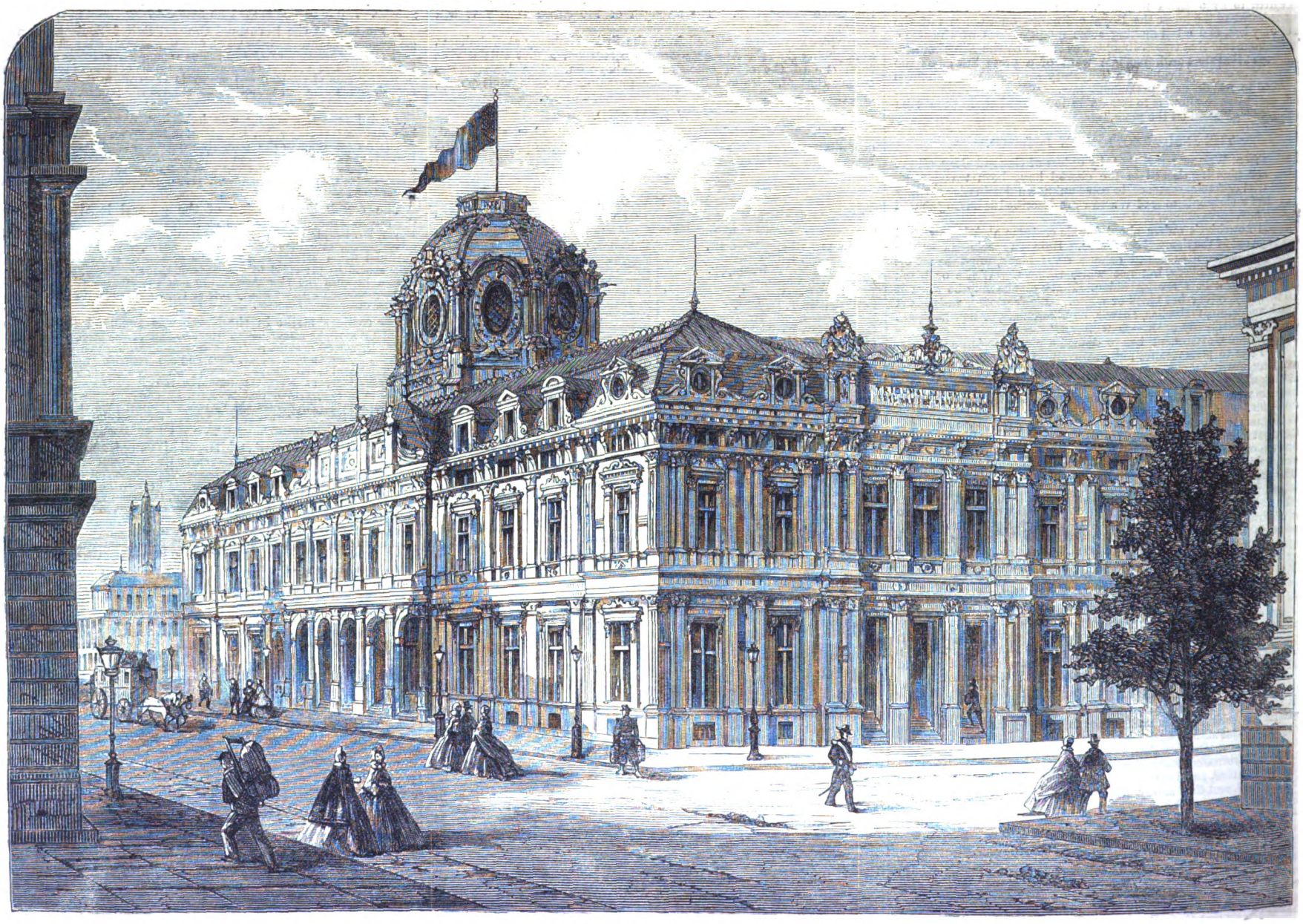
Thus the Prince de La Tour d'Auvergne will come to our shores with all the prestige of birth, talent, and distinction.

The accompanying Portrait of his Excellency is from a photograph by L. Guyot and Cy., Rue Montmartre, Paris.

PRINCE DE LA TOUR D'AUVERGNE, THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ENGLAND.

THE NEW TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE AT PARIS.

Since the year 1826 the Paris Tribunal of Commerce occupied a large portion of the first floor of the Bourse, which, through the gradual increase of business, had for some time past become quite insufficient for the wants of the public service. The city authorities therefore decided upon the construction of a separate building for the commercial tribunal, and the municipality has succeeded at the same time in carrying out a plan that will result in the economy of much time and trouble both to lawyers and their clients. With the exception of the *mairie* in each of the twenty arrondissements, where the *juge de paix* decides the petty causes rarely requiring the subse-



THE NEW TRIBUNAL OF COMMERCE AT PARIS.

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"PUSS IN BOOTS—BEHIND THE SCENES," BY S. J. POTT, FROM FLATOU'S COLLECTION.

quent interference of a higher Court, all the tribunals of the capital—bankruptcy and equity courts, courts of assize and magistrates' courts (*police correctionnelle*)—are now assembled on the same site, and are held in two buildings worthy of the importance of the matters to be transacted within their walls. The two buildings in question are the Palais de Justice and the new Tribunal de Commerce (the subject of our Engraving on the preceding page), the latter just terminated, and occupying the corner of the Boulevard of Sebastopol, immediately opposite the Palace of Justice.

The Judges of the Tribunal of Commerce are selected from the principal members of the commercial community, and are elected by that body. The jurisdiction of the tribunal extends to all matters relating to bankruptcy and to disputes arising out of commercial transactions, and its judgments in actions wherein the sum in litigation is less than £60 is without appeal; when exceeding that amount the affair may be ultimately submitted to an Imperial Court. The number of causes brought before the tribunal is about 60,000 annually, of which one half go by default.

In addition to the Bankruptcy Courts and to the Conseils des Prud'hommes (corresponding to our Sheriffs' Courts), who hitherto held their sittings in a remote and inconvenient part of Paris, are also to be installed in the new building, which has been constructed from the designs of M. Bailly, architect of the city of Paris. It consists of three stories and a dome. The basement will be occupied as shops, and the remainder of the edifice comprises the Salle des Pas Perdus (or grand hall), the chambers for deliberation and consultation, and the audience-chambers. Some dissatisfaction has been expressed with regard to the situation of the dome, which has been displaced from its proper architectural position in order that it might be directly opposite the centre of the façade of the Strasbourg Railway station, at the eastern extremity of the Boulevard. The entrance reserved for the Bankruptcy Courts is on the quay side, and that for the Conseils des Prud'hommes on the Boulevard of Sebastopol.

Our Illustration of this most recent ornament of the Parisian metropolis is from a drawing made by M. Felix Thorigny.

"PUSS IN BOOTS—BEHIND THE SCENES."

"BEHIND the scenes" is a phrase suggestive of much that is squalid, pitiful, repulsive, disillusionary. The penetralia of a theatre—from which the phrase, of course, originated—afford one of the most advantageous positions possible for philosopher, moralist, satirist, or cynic. There, for instance, we may often find the strutting hero of the play some poor wretch who has been sorely defeated on the stage of real life; the heroine, a still more piteous object, a broken-hearted, friendless woman; the tinselled monarch, an unemployed mechanic

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the gay, sylphlike danseuse, a homeless, starving orphan. But that there, too, we may find the truehearted, the beautiful, and good passing unscathed through their fiery trials; and that there, also, we may gather materials for the noblest pathos, we have been shown by a Thackeray, a Charles Dickens, and other artists in words. Some of our painters likewise have enlisted our sympathies for this wide but neglected field for humane interest. Of this the picture by Mr. Pott (engraved on the preceding page) is an example. In it we have a pretty and apparently trifling incident, with, however, to our mind, a touching story implied. A poor young couple have been induced—certainly from no hope of large gain, but who knows by what pressure of distress?—to let their little one crawl about the stage, cased in mask and boots, in the part of "Puss in Boots" in some Christmas piece founded on the well-known nursery-rhyme. It is, perhaps, their first and only child, and this was, we may suppose, "his first appearance," as the play-bills have it. His performance has given infinite delight to the holiday-folk and their little ones in pit and gallery and the delicately-nurtured children of rich and luxurious in box and stall. But has any one, of all that great throng, save his parents, thought of the pain and discomfort, and the still greater terror the tender infant—for he is scarcely more—may have suffered? The little fellow thought only to please "father" and "mother;" and, judging by their expression, he has played his part well: yet the additions (to the times of rehearsal) of the glare of the house and the noisy applause, seen and heard through the suffocating mask, might well scare one so young—as, indeed, we see it has. Of the suspense and anxiety of the parents during the performance we may guess by their present joy and pride, and the hasty removal of the mask for the gratified and reassuring kiss. What a pity the audience cannot see this final scene of pussy's triumph!

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 21.

SUNDAY, Nov. 15.—Twenty-fourth Sunday after Trinity. St. Machutus o Malo. Minorca taken by General Stuart, 1798. Final Closing of the International Exhibition, 1862.

MONDAY, 16.—Great Victory of the Swiss over the Austrians at Morgarten, 1315. Establishment of the National Volunteer Association for promoting the practice of Rifle-shooting, 1859.

TUESDAY, 17.—Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln, died about 1200. Death of the great Latin poet, Horace, B.C. 8. The French under Davoust defeated by the Russians under Kutusoff at Krasnoi, 1812.

WEDNESDAY, 18.—Brazil created an Empire under Pedro I., 1825. Establishment of the "Credit Mobilier" by MM. Pereire, 1852. Moon's First Quarter, 3 h. 5 m. a.m.

THURSDAY, 19.—King Charles I. of England born at Dunfermline, 1600. Completion of the Canal joining the Thames and the Severn, 1789.

FRIDAY, 20.—St. Edmund, the King of the East Angles, martyred by the Danes, 870. Vasco de Gama doubles the Cape of Good Hope, 1497. Lambert, a schoolmaster, burnt for heresy, after a disputation with King Henry VIII., 1538.

SATURDAY, 21.—Death of Sir Thomas Gresham, "the patriarch of commerce," founder of the Royal Exchange, 1579. Victoria, Princess Royal of England, and of Prussia, born 1840. The French Plebiscite: nearly eight million votes recorded for the re-establishment of the Empire, 1852.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 21.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
M h m 4 14	A h m 4 41	M h m 5 4	A h m 5 29	M h m 5 56	A h m 6 25	M h m 6 55	A h m 7 27	M h m 8 2	A h m 8 40	M h m 9 17	A h m 9 55	M h m 10 31	A h m 11 7

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 34 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer corrected	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10 A.M.
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
Nov. 4	30·002	56·0	50·4	·83	10	42·8	59·5	WSW. SSW.	538	·161
5	30·161	54·9	49·5	·83	10	52·8	57·6	WSW. SW.	383	·121
6	30·481	41·9	36·1	·82	5	37·3	45·1	ENE. ESE.	104	·044
7	30·155	48·6	48·3	·98	10	34·7	53·5	S. WSW. W.	144	·000
8	..	..	..	..	..	45·4	52·1	..	370	·127
9	30·228	43·5	31·9	·66	5	41·2	47·7	NE. ENE.	346	·161
10	29·758	41·0	37·3	·88	7	24·4	45·7	SW. W.	..	·030

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·940	30·181	30·493	30·231	29·780	30·195	29·914
Temperature of Air	57·3°	55·5°	41·0°	46·2°	50·2°	44·8°	38·0°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	54·3°	53·5°	38·9°	45·5°	49·8°	42·2°	35·7°
Direction of Wind	WSW.	WSW.	ENE.	S.	SSW.	NE.	SW.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY NOV. 16, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, the last representations of Wallace's Popular Opera, THE DESERT FLOWER. To conclude with THE MARRIAGE OF GEORGETTE. On Saturday, Nov. 21, will be produced a new Opera, by M. W. Balfe, entitled BLANCHE DE NEVERS. New Scenery, Costumes, and Decorations. The Performances will commence each Evening at Seven, doors opening at Half-past Six.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. Great and continued success of the production of Lord Byron's MANFRED, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most complete and legitimate triumphs of a combination of artistic capabilities achieved on the stage for many years.

On MONDAY, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform the new and original farce by W. Brough and A. Halliday, Esqrs, entitled MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Principal characters by Messrs. Belmore, G. Weston, J. Neville, Wards; Miss Hardcastle, and Mrs. Neville. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about Ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED. Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Bedford, Weaver Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Mnemma (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagerson; Nubos (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Eyde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Eburne; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Hardcastle, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Staubach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the shocted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Interior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Flashing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. [Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Programme of the Songs and Choruses:—Act I.—Scene 1. Mystical Responses of Viewless Spirits to the Magian's Invocation. First solo, "Mortal to thy bidding bow'd," Miss Emma Heywood. Second solo, "In the blue depth of the waters," Miss Poole. Third solo, "I am the rider of the wind," Mr. Swift. Septet, Misses Poole, Heywood, Cicely Nott; and Mr. Swift and chorus. The Incantation solo, "When the moon is on the wave," Miss Cicely Nott. Solo, "Though thy abiding may be deep," Miss Poole. Chorus by the whole choir. Act II.—Scene 3. Soft and chorus, "The Captive Usurper," Miss Cicely Nott and chorus. Song, "The ship sailed on, the ship sailed fast," Miss Emma Heywood. Scene 4. Grand Choral Hymn of the Evil Agencies, "Hail to our master, Prince of Earth and Air!" solo verses by Mr. Swift. Chorus by full choir. Jubilant chorus and accompanying Dance, by full choir and the ballet. Act III.—Last Scene. Grand dual chorus of Good and Evil Spirits by the principal singers and full choir. The general action of the tragedy arranged by Mr. Phelps. The incidental dances designed and directed by Mr. Cormack. Costumes from designs by R. W. Keene, Esq., and from Flaxman's Illustrations of Classical and Mythological Conceptions. Machinery by Mr. J. Tucker and assistants. Gas Illuminations by Mr. J. Hinchley. Spectral Illusions by Mr. Cox; and also Professor Pepper's adaptation of Dirck's Invention, under the special superintendence of Professor Pepper. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Barnard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Eagle. To conclude with a New and Original Farce, by John Oxenford, Esq., entitled BEAUTY OR THE BEAST; principal characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Neville, Barnett, Spencer, and G. Weston; and Mrs. Edmund Falconer and Miss R. Leclercq. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.

Private boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances commence at Seven o'clock, and terminate every evening at a Quarter-past Eleven.

COLONEL DU HAMEL'S MECHANICAL HORSE, to be seen Daily, at Mr. Mason's Commission Stables, 199, Piccadilly. Admission, One Shilling, from Ten a.m. to Four p.m.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—On MONDAY, Tuesday, and Wednesday, Nov. 16, 17, and 18, to commence at Seven, with T. J. Williams's petite Drama, called LITTLE DAISY; to be followed by Leicester Buckingham's new Comedy, in Three Acts, entitled SILKEN FETTERS—Messrs. Charles Mathews, Chippendale, Howe, and W. Farren, Mrs. C. Mathews, and Miss M. Harris; after which, COOL AS A CUCUMBER; to conclude with the Spectral Illusion of MY HUSBAND'S GHOST. Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, LITTLE DAISY, SILKEN FETTERS, GOLDEN FLEECE, and OUR MARY ANNE.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—In consequence of the triumphant success of Miss Bateman in the character of Leah, EVERY EVENING, until further notice, at Eight, the Seventh Week of the New Drama of LEAH—Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs. Arthur Stirling, R. Phillips, Billington, Stuart, A. Wood, Eburne; Miss H. Simms and Mrs. Billington. Performance to Commence at Seven with THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; and to conclude with CATCHING AN HEIRESS—Mrs. A. Mellon (Miss Woolgar) and Mr. A. Wood.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER.—THIS EVENING, MONDAY, and during the Week, a Comedietta by W. Gilbert, entitled UNCLE BABY—Messrs. Widdicombe, Shore, Charles, Miss P. Leclercq, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq. After which, at Eight o'Clock, BEL DEMONIO, a Love Story, in Twelve Tableaux. Principal character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Broughan, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Kate Terry, Lavenue, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Ellsworthy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HERRMANN.—GREAT SUCCESS.—Performances EVERY EVENING at Seven, with a Comedietta, entitled THE MISTRESS OF THE MILL. Miss Collinson, Mr. John Chester, &c. The whole of Herrmann's performances at Eight, including his celebrated Hat, Card, Ring, Fish, and Money Tricks. Stalls, 6s.; Dress Circle, 5s.; Upper Boxes, 4s.; Pit, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Half-price at Eight to all parts of the house. N.B. Morning Performance every SATURDAY at Two. Half-price at Three. Evening performance as usual.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Vocalists, Mdlle. Volpini, Cornet, M. Legendre. Selection from Gounod's "Faust." The "British Army Quadrille," performed by the grand Orchestra, three Military Bands, and full Chorus. Conductor, M. Jullien. Commence at Eight every Evening. Promenade and Gallery, 1s.; Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., £1 1s., and £1 11s. 6d. Places may be secured at the Box Office of the Theatre. Signor Sivori will appear on Monday, the 16th inst.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. Third appearance of M. LOTTO, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 16 Pianoforte, Mr. Chas. Hallé; Violin, M. Lotto; Violoncello, M. Paque. Vocalists, Mdlle. Parepa and Mr. Wilbye Cooper. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. To commence at Eight o'Clock precisely. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

LOTTO.—BACH'S CHACONNE at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL.—Owing to the extraordinary sensation created by M. Lotto in Bach's Chaconne at the first Concert of the season, he will, by general desire REPEAT IT ON MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 16. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s. Admission, 1s. Programmes and Tickets at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

MR. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT and "Opera di Camera," entitled EASY LEA (written by John Oxenford, Esq., and composed by G. A. Macfarren, Esq.). Vocalists: Miss Wynne, Mr. Whiffin, Mr. Williamson (their first appearance), and Miss Poole. Scenery by Mr. John O'Connor, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Saturday Mornings at 3.

MDME. TUSSAUD'S HISTORICAL GALLERY.—Established 34 years, at the BAZAAR, BAKER-STREET.—New Addition—EDWARD IV., represented wearing the magnificent Crown and Coronation Robes as worn at the period (1483); also HENRY V., in the singularly-quaint costume of the time.—Admittance, One Shilling; Extra Rooms, Sixpence. Open from Eleven till Dusk, and from Seven till Ten.

WINTER EXHIBITION, 120, PALL-MALL.—The ELEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION of CABINET PICTURES by LIVING BRITISH ARTISTS is NOW OPEN, from 9.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Admission, One Shilling Catalogues, Sixpence.

THE INTELLECT AND VALOUR OF BRITAIN.—This Great PICTURE of the most illustrious men of the present era, painted from life, is now ON VIEW at Messrs. HAYWARD and LEGGATT'S, 79, Cornhill. Admission, Ten to Five, on presentation of private address card.—N.B. The Picture is illuminated by the patent Sunlight Burner.

THE REGENT, New Music Hall, Regent-street, Vincent-square, Westminster, the largest, handsomest, and best ventilated in the metropolis, WILL OPEN on the 30th of NOVEMBER NEXT, with the most celebrated Foreign and English Artists, whose names be duly announced.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW, at the AGRICULTURAL HALL.—PRIVATE VIEW, MONDAY, DEC. 7, after 2 p.m.

MR. SYDNEY SMITH begs to inform his Pupils that he has RETURNED TO TOWN.—12, Bryanston-street, Portman-square.

GERMAN.—A German Gentleman gives PRIVATE LESSONS in his own language at his own or his Pupils' residence.—H. W., 47, South Molton-street, Oxford-street, W.

MAGNIFICENT CLOCKS, VASES, &c.—A Splendid Collection of the above, by one of the best makers of the day, TO BE SOLD at a third of the real cost. Movements first-rate. Apply to A. SEDLEY and CO., 210, Regent-street, W. The whole must be cleared by SATURDAY, NOV. 21.

LADIES WANTING good COUNTRY SERVANTS may be suited by applying to Mrs. SPRATLEY, Registry Office, Dorking, Surrey. Fee, 1s. 6d.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY (Limited)—Offices, 25, Pall-mall, London.—Subscriptions from 10s. 6d. to £5 5s. per annum. Lists and all particulars (free) upon application to HENRY FOWLER, Sec. pro tem.

NEW STYLE OF CARRIAGE, to OPEN and CLOSE at PLEASURE.—Invented and Patented by LAURIE and MARNER, Manufactory, Oxford-street, Union-street, and Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

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FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE—send Name and County. Arms Painted, Impaled, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. The Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's inn.

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FRENCH MODERATOR LAMPS.—DEANE and CO. have completed their new patterns for this season. Prices from 7s. to £7 7s. each. Also, cheap and elegant lamps, from 2s. 6d. to £5 5s., for burning the American rock oil. Oil for both lamps of the best quality delivered free in London and suburbs. Gas chandeliers, newly-designed patterns in glass and bronze, three-light glass from 63s.
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Deane and Co., The Monument, London-bridge.

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FOR the DRAWING-ROOM TABLE or LIBRARY. Important SALE by AUCTION, in Lots suitable for private buyers, of high-class Illustrated and Illuminated Books, being the entire remaining copies of some of the productions and publications of Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, and three following days, at SOUTHGATE and BARRETT'S Great Room. Messrs. Southgate and Barrett will forward their Auction Catalogue on receipt of six stamps; or a full Descriptive Circular, with a form attached on which to give commission, post-free on application, by letter or otherwise, at 22, Fleet-street.

GIFT-BOOKS.—Important SALE by AUCTION, in Lots suitable for private buyers, of high-class Illustrated and Illuminated Books, being the entire remaining copies of some of the productions and publications of Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, and three following days, at SOUTHGATE and BARRETT'S Great Room. Messrs. Southgate and Barrett will forward their Auction Catalogue on receipt of six stamps, or a full Descriptive Circular, with a form attached on which to give commission, post-free on application, by letter or otherwise, at 22, Fleet-street.

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CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending NOV. 21. Open at 10. Admission, Saturday, Half-a-Crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Season Tickets, Free.
Nadar's Giant Balloon and Car in the Centre Transept.
Orchestral Band at 12.30 and 4. Pianoforte at 3.30. Great Organ Performance at 3.30 daily.
Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery and Great Picture Gallery.
Observe the Great Exhibition of articles for sale, a large proportion of which, manufactured at the Palace, may be purchased at wholesale prices.
Great Display of Geraniums in the Naves and Great Transept.
Saturday—CONCERT.

SEE NADAR'S GEANT.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NADAR'S MONSTER BALLOON, "LE GEANT," which ascended from the Champ de Mars, Paris, with nine persons, and passed over Germany, Belgium, and Holland, descending in Hanover, is now exhibited inflated to its full dimensions, in the Great Transept. The Balloon reaches nearly from the roof to the floor, and extends to within a few feet of the side galleries.
The Colossal Car, with its various fittings and appliances, is also on view for a few days.
The Palace lighted up each evening till Seven o'Clock. No extra charge for admission. One Shilling.

NADAR'S BALLOON, "LE GEANT," the Greatest Balloon in the World, at the CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE CONSERVATIVE LAND SOCIETY.—At the ANNUAL MEETING at EXETER HALL, on TUESDAY, Dec. 8, Viscount RANELAGH in the chair, there will be a Drawing to determine the Order of Selection of Allotments on the Society's Estates. Fifty numbers will be drawn from the list of shares in progress, and twenty-five numbers will be selected by rotation (or date of seniority of membership), to be placed on the Register of Rights of Choice. In this Society the taking of land is quite optional, as investors, without any partnership liability, may either take out shares to receive half-yearly five per cent per annum, or may open accounts in the Deposit Department, without being members of the Society, with a fixed rate of interest at four per cent per annum, payable half-yearly. Both in the Share and Deposit Department the investor has the privilege of withdrawing his money at fixed periods. Purchasers of land on the Society's estates can also have building advances on liberal terms. Prospectuses sent free to any part of the world. CHARLES LEWIS GRUNEISEN, Secretary.
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

LORD PALMERSTON was cheered long and loudly when he entered Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day, but we do not suppose that any great effort of oratory was expected from the Premier upon that festive occasion. He said, however, all that reasonable men could desire, and there was significance in his silence upon the most important question of the hour. He stated that he saw no prospect of a termination of the American war, and perhaps this may be construed into a new insult by the writers in the Federal interests, who declare the "rebellion is at its last gasp," though they do not go quite so far as Mr. Chase, and say that it has actually expired. Further, the Premier of England described the Emperor of Russia as deliberately pursuing a course of barbarous extermination in Poland, and these words are not likely to please M. Gortschakoff, who, as Mr. Seward says, is so able at defending the policy of his Imperial master. Beyond this Lord Palmerston had little to say, though, with two Cabinet Councils to attend, on Tuesday and Wednesday, he may be supposed to have "thought the more." His reception was enthusiastic, and, though we agree with Miss Martineau that the perpetual references to his age are not in good taste, it may be permitted to say that he looked exceedingly well, and quite competent to grapple with M. Gortschakoff or any other able defender of the Yankee-Russian faith in brute force.

But perhaps the most remarkable incident of the evening was the reply to the toast of the representatives of foreign nations. London drank to the world, and was answered in Persian. His Excellency from Ispahan responded to the Lord Mayor. There was no French Minister, with charming epigrams; no American Envoy to claim Shakspeare and Milton as citizens of the United States; no Russian Baron to urge that, if his master were enslaving Poles, he was, at all events, imitating England by liberating serfs; no Italian Marquis to speak of a new and constitutional kingdom that hoped to emulate the island of freedom; no Prussian soldier to assure us that his Sovereign, though appearances might be against him, was really an Alfred and a Victoria in one; no Spanish grandee to regret that such good men as he saw were in such a bad way as Protestants; no Turkish nobleman to state that, now the Porte had taken to keeping books, Turkey would go on as regularly as the establishment of any of the merchant princes around him. The Tigris alone made answer to the Thames. As to what the Persian Minister said—well, the reports stated with the utmost confidence that he returned thanks for the splendid hospitality which it had been so pleasant to him to enjoy; and very likely this was it. But in one of Mr. Douglas Jerrold's plays a gentleman announces that he must go, having to give a lesson in Chinese. "Bless me," says his wondering friend, "do you understand Chinese?" "That is beside the question, Sir; I teach it." Do we understand Persian? That is beside the question: we report the substance of a speech delivered in Persian.

One would very much like to know what his Excellency thought of the whole business. He saw a great hall, blazing with gas and banners, and two hideous idols in two corners, and some monuments, which he probably deemed only a little less hideous. He saw a great number of ladies, some beautiful, all beautifully attired, sitting unveiled, and unhesitatingly talking to any one who happened to be near them. And he beheld some eight hundred people eating something that is neither fish nor flesh, nor good red herring, but which is regarded as the ambrosia of the civic Olympus, and following it up with

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large draughts of wine, better than that of Shiraz—better, perhaps, than Mr. Thomas Moore's ideal vintage—

Wines the dark-eyed maids above
Keep sealed with precious musk.

Then—we mean a good while afterwards, and when a vast banquet had been eaten through—he saw a person of imposing appearance, and with a mighty voice, wave a wand and proclaim silence, and, after a brief address from the Chief Magistrate, the Persian saw the whole assembly rise, and heard it shout again and again. Of course, his Excellency speaks some other language than Persian, or somebody about him does, and he was told that all this was the mode in which we testify our affection for our Shah-ess. He would next witness a series of similar homages to her family, to her Army and Navy, and to her Volunteers; and then he would see a display of regard for the gentleman who, a year ago, was, for the first time, in the seat of honour and glory. He would be told that this gentleman's name was Rose—a word for which there are, we believe, about fifty equivalents in Persian; and we should not wonder if his Excellency—who has probably a courtier's wit—said a pretty thing about a rose; but, as the Aldermen are not compelled to be familiar with Persian, the epigram would be lost to most of them. Next, his Excellency would perceive that he himself was being talked at, looked at, and shouted at; and, as Oriental dignity is never discomposed, he would listen with calm serenity to the assurance that if London were attached to one nation more than another it was to the Persians. Not having had the felicity of being able to hear the Lord Mayor, we are unaware whether he introduced any speciality of compliment, and the reporters do not say whether he quoted, to repudiate, Horace's sentiments about Persicus Apparatus, appealed to the ladies whether they did not adore Persian cats, or showed that Shakspeare was a profound student of Persian costume, as testified by the allusion put into the mouth of King Lear. "You will say those garments are Persian, but let them be changed." But we are sure Mr. Lawrence said all that was necessary and proper. Then his Excellency was informed, possibly by a poke from his secretary, that now was his time to be *en évidence*, and we are told what he was supposed to say. But, as aforesaid, we should like to know what he thought. International law, just now, is a dangerous study; and it might be held a breach of the comity of nations did we put thoughts into an Ambassador's mind, so we will only venture our belief that he did not trace in the proceedings of that night any immediate connection with the wisdom which sends those Franks, conquering and to conquer, far beyond Persia itself, and which dictates all that marvellous policy which, either in peace or in war, adds kingdoms to the dominions of Her for whom those turtle-eaters had been shouting.

Then, our friend from the gorgeous East, that in her bosom bears the morning like a jewel, heard tremendous shouts, and presently beheld a cheery-looking elderly gentleman, with a broad blue ribbon diagonally intersecting his bosom, rise and smile, but respectfully, upon the Chief Magistrate, and then deliver a speech to which all listened with the intensest interest. The Minister knows his brother Minister, and, perhaps, wishes he could understand him; but the secretary promises to tell him all the next morning, when the scribes have sent in their scrolls. Probably his Excellency may be aware that the gentleman in the blue ribbon has overthrown several Governments, and upon other occasions has been himself overthrown, and that, though he is the best friend with his Sovereign and trusted with the control of all her dominions, it is not much more than ten years ago that he was exceedingly well scolded for writing despatches without obtaining the consent of his Queen, and was commanded not to do so any more. Now he may do pretty much as he likes, for everybody trusts him to the utmost. The Persian Minister may think that, on the whole, the Franks have some good customs, especially as regards their rulers: and he may speculate as to whether, had he at any time written despatches without the Shah's leave, that blue ribbon, or anything analogous, would have been his reward, or whether silk might not have been presented to him in a less agreeable fashion. The Englishman has done. Were Ali himself to come back to the East and enter Ispahan, the faithful could not make more noise than these infidels are making at the gentleman with the blue ribbon. It is a good thing to be a great Englishman, the Persian may think. He seems to be afraid of nobody.

What does the next talking and shouting mean? his Persian Excellency asks. This, the secretary explains, is homage to the great men who talk over the laws until they are made. And the next? This is in honour of the great men who expound the laws and order persons to be hanged. The Oriental gentleman looks at these with interest, and perhaps does not see in Mr. Justice Erle's intellectual face any sign that he is likely to hang more people than he can help. But the next? This is tribute to the persons whose business it is to save people from being executed—this is to the Bar. The Persian thinks that he would confine their intercepting zeal within very modified limits. The next? Ah! those are the gentlemen who have the last of the criminal: if they get him, there is no chance of his escape. The Sheriffs are most interesting of all to the Oriental mind. And then it would seem as if all was over, for people are going away. "Do they say nothing about their priests?" he asks. "I thought that these were always mentioned," and then he looks uneasily at Gog and Magog; but the secretary, who is a man of the world, insists upon his chief's coming round to take leave of his host in another chamber, and the Ambassador withdraws. As he smokes his pipe that night he says many things which it would be edifying to hear; but the person and privacy of an Ambassador are alike sacred. On our part, we may note it as not a thing unworthy of remark, that at our grand London banquet the world outside the island was answered for in Persian. Perhaps, next year it will be in Japanese—we certainly hope so, as this will argue that we have finished with our bombshells.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and the Princess of Hohenlohe, and attended by the Countess of Caledon, Major-General Hood, and Colonel Ponsonby, visited Queen Marie Amelie at Claremont. The Queen afterwards called to inquire after General Sir Robert Gardiner, at his residence, near Claremont. Her Majesty travelled by the London and South-Western Railway to Teddington station, thence the Royal party proceeded in close carriages to Claremont, returning to Windsor in the afternoon. The Queen was greeted with marks of affectionate respect at the various stations along the route. The Crown Prince of Prussia, attended by Captain Von Lucadou, arrived at the castle at two o'clock the same day. Colonel F. Seymour, C.B., met the Prince at the railway station and attended his Royal Highness to the castle. The Prince left Windsor in the evening for Dover.

On Sunday the Queen, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the park. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, the Hon. Mrs. Ponsonby, and Colonel H. F. Ponsonby, went to London in the evening, and honoured the performance at the Olympic Theatre with her presence. Her Royal Highness returned to the castle soon after twelve o'clock. The Princess of Hohenlohe, attended by the Hon. Horatia Stopford, on the same day drove to Hampton Court.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, drove in the castle grounds. The Crown Princess of Prussia arrived at the castle from Sandringham to-day. The Queen and the Royal family take daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the castle. Baron Gros, the French Ambassador, was presented to the Queen at an audience, on Saturday last, by Earl Russell. Lord Rivers was the Lord in Waiting.

During the past week Mr. Frith has had the honour of sittings at Windsor Castle from Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and Prince William of Prussia, for his picture of the marriage of the Prince of Wales.

Lord De Tabley and Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck have succeeded Lord Rivers and Col. F. Seymour, C.B., as Lord and Groom in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham House.

On Saturday last the Crown Prince of Prussia took leave of the Prince and Princess, and left Sandringham for London. Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar arrived at Sandringham in the evening on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, the Crown Princess of Prussia, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar attended Divine service in the church of Sandringham. Prince Frederick of Denmark, attended by Capt. Lund and the Hon. R. Meade, arrived at Sandringham in the evening on a visit to the Prince and Princess.

Monday being the twenty-second anniversary of the Prince's birthday, his Royal Highness commemorated it at Sandringham by giving a dinner to the labourers and their families upon the estate, to the number of 250. At three o'clock the rural party assembled upon the lawn in front of the House. Upon the arrival of the Prince and his Royal guests the children gave them a hearty greeting. The National Anthem and "God Bless the Prince of Wales" were sung, and, after another cheer, the whole party marched to the stables, where provision had been made for them. As soon as they were seated the Prince, Prince Frederick of Denmark, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, with the equerries and gentlemen in waiting, entered and proceeded to the side of the labourers, the Princess, the Crown Princess of Prussia, and the ladies in waiting attending upon the children. At the labourers' table the chair was taken by Mr. Carmichael, the land steward. After dinner the chairman gave "The Health of the Queen," which was received with tremendous cheering. The toast of the day was then given, "The Health of the Prince of Wales, coupled with that of the Princess, wishing his Royal Highness long life and prosperity." The toast was drunk with cheers both long and loud. After which was proposed "The Healths of Prince Alfred and the rest of the Royal Family," "The Crown Princess of Prussia," &c. The dinner at the house, which consisted only of the family, was followed by a ball, to which the principal residents of the neighbourhood were invited. The number of guests was forty-three. The company began to arrive at half-past nine o'clock. Supper was served at twelve o'clock, and in the centre of the table was the birthday cake, standing nearly two feet in height. After supper dancing was resumed and kept up until three o'clock. On the birthday morning the Princess presented the Prince with a beautiful bouquet, and the various Royal guests planted trees in the grounds in memory of the day.

On Tuesday the Prince, Prince Frederick, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar went out shooting. The Princess and the Crown Princess drove out.

On Wednesday the Crown Princess of Prussia, attended by Count Twistenstein and the Countess of Hohenthal, took leave of the Prince and Princess, and left Sandringham by the 10.57 train en route for Windsor.

Prince Frederick of Denmark, attended by Captain Lund, took his departure for Oxford, and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar left also by the 10.57 train for London. The Prince and Princess accompanied their Royal relatives to the Wolferton station. The Prince subsequently went out cover shooting.

The Princess takes daily drives in the neighbourhood of Sandringham.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood.

On Friday, at half-past two o'clock, the Prince, accompanied by Prince William of Hesse, attended by Major Cowell and Captain Zangen, left the university in a carriage and four, and drove to Winton Castle, on a visit to Lady Ruthven. Upon the arrival of their Royal Highnesses at the castle, they were received by her Ladyship. A select party were invited to meet the Royal visitors at dinner. In the evening a grand ball was given in honour of the Prince. Their Royal Highnesses returned the next day to Holyrood.

The Prince has been elected an honorary Fellow of the Royal Scottish Society of Arts.

The Crown Prince of Prussia left the Victoria Station of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway at eight o'clock p.m. on Saturday last, and proceeded to Dover, where his Royal Highness immediately embarked on board a special steamer, the Breeze, for Calais.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Gloucester House from Cheveley Park, Cambridgeshire.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess de Chartres have returned to their residence at Ham, after a lengthened tour.

His Excellency Count Bernstorff, the Prussian Ambassador, on Sunday afternoon visited Earl Russell at Pembroke Lodge, Richmond Park, and had an interview with the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi are expected at the Embassy, Chandos House, this day (Saturday) from Vienna.

The Duke and Duchess of Marlborough have issued invitations for an evening party on a grand scale, at Blenheim Palace, on the 25th inst. The party will be in honour of Frederick Prince of Denmark.

The Duchess of Montrose left Belgrave-square on Tuesday for Buchanan House, Stirlingshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester have arrived at Kimbolton Castle from a tour of visits in the north.

The Duke of Buccleuch and Lord Walter Scott left Sefton House on Thursday for Dalkeith House, Edinburgh.

The Duke of Newcastle arrived in town on Monday from his seat, Clumber Park, Notts.

Marchioness Townshend and Lady Audrey Townshend have arrived in town.

The Marchioness of Salisbury and the Ladies Cecil have returned to Hatfield House, Herts, from a tour of visits.

The Marchioness Dowager of Lothian and Lady Alice Kerr have arrived from a tour on the Continent.

The Marquis of Exeter left town on Saturday last for his seat, Burghley House, near Stamford.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and family have left town for their seat, St. Giles House, Dorsetshire.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have arrived at their mansion in Stratford-place from Heron Court, near Christchurch.

The Earl and Countess of Donoughmore have arrived at their residence in South Audley-street from Knocklofty House, Tipperary.

Earl and Countess Russell, Viscount Amberley, and the Ladies Russell arrived in Chesham-place on Tuesday from Pembroke Lodge.

Earl Brownlow and Lady Marian Alfred left Prince's-gate on Monday en route to Madeira.

The Earl of Westmoreland has arrived at Curzon House from Apethorpe, Northampton.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived at their residence in Piccadilly, on Saturday last, from Broadlands, Hants.

Field Marshal Viscount and Viscountess Combermere have arrived at their villa, Mortimer Ledge, near Clifton, where they propose spending the winter.

Lord and Lady Blantyre left town on Thursday on a visit to the Duke of Devonshire, at Chatsworth, Derbyshire.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey arrived in London on Monday from his seat, Falloden, Northumberland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer arrived at his residence in Carlton-terrace on Tuesday from Hawarden Castle, Chester.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage will shortly take place between Sir Henry Havelock, son of the late Major-General Sir Henry Havelock, of Lucknow, and Lady Alice Moreton, daughter of the Countess Dowager of Ducie.——The marriage of Captain Greville with Lady Violet Graham, daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Montrose, is fixed to take place on the 10th of next month.——A matrimonial alliance is arranged between Lord William Pitt Lennox, son of the fourth Duke of Richmond, and Miss Molyneaux, daughter of the Rev. Mr. Molyneaux.——A marriage is also arranged between the Rev. Canon Stanley (now Dean of Westminster), and Lady Augusta Bruce, sister of the Earl of Elgin.——A marriage is also to take place between Mr. Walter Smyth, brother to Sir Frederick Smyth, and Miss Louisa Herbert, daughter of Mr. William Herbert, of Clytha.

A banquet took place at the Music Saloon, Wakefield, on Wednesday week, to celebrate the inauguration of a new wing, called the Albert Wing, which has been added to the Clayton Hospital and Wakefield Dispensary as a memorial of the late Prince Consort.

The interior of the new Royal dairy at Frogmore is being decorated in a very beautiful manner. The walls are lined with white and coloured tiles, designed in a rich and tasteful style, and bearing representations of the seasons of the year depicted in a series of selections from agricultural life. The windows are filled with coloured glass.

Captain Speke was entertained at a banquet given by the Bristol Society of Merchant Venturers on Thursday week. Yesterday week Captain Speke proceeded to Taunton, where a congratulatory address on his return to his native country was presented to him. On Wednesday a public dinner in his honour took place at Ilminster.

A silver salver and purse of 150 sovereigns have been presented to the Rev. James Mann by the church and congregation of Hamilton-square Chapel, Birkenhead, as a memorial of affectionate regard and esteem, and in testimony of his faithfulness in the discharge of his pastoral duties during a period of twelve years. Mrs. Mann has also been presented with a tea-service, as a memorial of the esteem in which she and her family are held.

THE PRINCE CONSORT IRON-CLAD FRIGATE IN A GALE.

THE iron-cased screw steam-frigate Prince Consort, 35, Captain Vesey, returned from Dublin to Plymouth last Saturday, and is now in Keyham steam-yard for the purpose of being thoroughly overhauled and refitted. We give on the next page an Engraving of the Prince Consort in the late gale—of her doings in which we gave some particulars last week. The sketch from which our Illustration is taken was made at the time her crew were shortening sail, taking in the fore and main lower topsails and foresail. The forestaysail was half hauled down, but the downhaul and sheet were both carried away, so the sail nearly blew to pieces before it was secured. The close-reefed mizen trysail was left to bring her head up to wind, as it was found that the vessel could not get into Holyhead on account of the weather being so thick. The Prince Consort then steamed across to Dublin Bay.

As the circumstances connected with the Prince Consort's voyage to Liverpool to watch the steam-rams, and of her failure to reach the Mersey, have excited much attention, the following details, extracted from the *Times*, may prove interesting:—

The Prince Consort left Plymouth Sound on Wednesday, Oct. 28, at 1 p.m. The weather began to be squally on Thursday morning, and at sunset it blew most fearfully from west-north-west. At 7.30 a.m. on Thursday the Smalls Lighthouse, some miles west of Milford Haven, was observed on the starboard bow. At 8.15 the course was altered to north-east. Cardigan Lighthouse bore east-south-east at 11.50, and Bardsey Island Lighthouse east, seven miles, at 1.45. The frigate then commenced rolling very heavily, large quantities of water were shipped, and the second gig was stove in. At 4.20 the Southstack Lighthouse (Holyhead Island) was observed on the starboard bow, and sail was shortened. At 4.40 the wind carried away the forestay-sail. At 5 p.m. the Southstack Lighthouse was twelve miles distant, east-south-east. The gale increased, and a heavy sea was running, the wind being west and west-south-west. As the night was approaching, it was not considered safe to stand on for the anchorage in Holyhead, and the frigate, therefore, stood over for Dublin Bay. The water then came on board in such quantities that the steam-pumps could not keep it clear, and all hands were therefore sent to the ship's pumps. At 7.30 she lost sight of the South-stack Lighthouse, which then bore east-south-east. At 9 the foretopmast staysail and gaffmainsail were split, and the foretopgallant stay (wire) was carried away. The gaff sails were taken in. The frigate laboured very heavily, shipping green seas over all. At 12.15 on Friday morning Bailey-head Lighthouse (on the north side of Dublin Bay) was observed on the starboard bow, and at 12.30 the Kish Bank Light on the port bow. The engines were stopped at one o'clock, and the vessel came to off Bailey Head, in 20 fathoms, with the small bower veered out to 80 fathoms. At 8.30 she anchored off Kingstown, in seven fathoms, when the cable parted, and the best bower was dropped and veered out to 75 fathoms.

The Prince Consort experienced very heavy weather during the week she lay in Dublin Bay, and, being ordered by the Lords of the Admiralty to return to Plymouth, left on Thursday, Nov. 5, at 1 p.m., and, after an ordinary passage, arrived in the Sound at 6 a.m. on the 7th.

But for the very superior engines of 1000-horse power with which the Prince Consort is supplied the frigate must have gone ashore on Thursday night, the 29th ult., when all on board would have probably perished, so severe was the weather. Previous to the storm she went 10½ knots an hour without hot bearings, and at its height 8 knots, head to wind. Then the after-stokehole plates were washed up, and the water was so deep that the stokers were obliged to carry the coal on their shovels from the bunkers to the furnaces in order to keep it dry. The fires at this time could not have been kept in more than half an hour longer. As to the apparent unseaworthiness of the Prince Consort, it is difficult as yet to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion. From the immense quantities of water which were in the vessel it was supposed that she leaked to excess, but there is no evidence of the fact. When in harbour no extra leakage is observable. It is unknown to those on board how such an accumulation of water took place. It is, however, certain that when head to wind under full steam great seas were shipped, especially after 5 p.m. on the 29th, when her forecastle port, on the port bow, with the waist netting, was broken in. For such seas the Prince Consort has no adequate means of escape. In other ships they pass through the scupper-holes out upon the water; in her the outlet of the scuppers is 6 ft. below her load-line. Not finding clearance through them, these seas bore down the ventilators and hatchways, entering the ship in every direction. Her capabilities for retaining leakage, instead of discharging it, and her unseaworthiness are, however, greatly increased by her fearful proclivity to roll. It was this quality especially which disabled and disheartened so many of her crew. Her engines, boilers, screw shaft, and propeller, 750 tons, are of necessity placed (with the fuel) nearly in the bottom of the ship. On each side, chiefly above the load-line, she has 550 tons of iron armour-plates. The disadvantage of this application of weights for stowage purposes is unfortunately increased by her ponderous armament, which consists of eleven Armstrongs, 110-pounders, and twenty solid 68 pounders, weighing 120 tons in all, chiefly near her sides. A ship thus weighted must roll, unless means are adopted for distributing the weights or for counterbalancing them. The Prince Consort has a burden of 3915 tons, is 277 ft. long, 58 ft. broad, and has a depth of hold of 19 ft. 10 in. She draws about 25 ft. 8 in. forward and 23 ft. 8 in. aft. When before the wind she goes very steadily, and, unlike ships built of wood only, does not roll. Her system of ventilation, as such, answers extremely well.

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THE PRINCE CONSORT IN A GALE, FROM AN AUTHENTIC SKETCH.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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THE RAILWAY-BRIDGE ABOUT TO BE ERECTED ACROSS LUDGATE-HILL BY THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY COMPANY.

SEE NEXT PAGE.

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MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THERE is a prejudice in the House of Commons against lawyers, as members of the Bar are there generally called. In the first instance, it is founded on the notion that every barrister who takes to so much politics as is implied in representing a constituency is intent, above all things, on obtaining a place or preferment of some kind. Then, it is assumed that gentlemen of the long robe (their robes are no longer than those of anybody else that wears robes, wherefore the Parliamentary designation is not immediately apparent) always take narrow views of subjects, nibble at details, and refine away substance in their arguments; as if every lay member took a broad, philosophical survey of questions, and never brought them within the scope of his comprehension and his proclivities. Again, it is assumed that the professional advocate is always long in speech, and by consequence, as it were, prosy; and, in short, the case may be summed up by saying that a class of men of necessity of intellect up to, if not above, the average, subjected to severe training, of considerable experience of men and things, practised as public speakers, and who by reaching a certain eminence in their calling have given guarantee for character and honour, when they come within the precincts of the Legislature become dull, tiresome, spiritless-minded (we thank Tom Moore for teaching us that word), and self-seeking individuals, who stand out and apart from that body of superlatively proper gentlemen who, though legislators, happen not to be lawyers. The fallacy might be easily made clear, but it endures and inures in the house, and so there is no use in struggling against it. It is for this reason that one is enabled to enumerate on the fingers of one hand the great lawyers who have been successes in the House of Commons in the last twenty-five years. At present we have two who occupy marked positions on opposite sides of the house. When Lord Derby's Government was in office, probably for the first time since Murray became Mansfield, a Solicitor-General was seen taking, or rather was given, the leading part in great debates. It was the fortune of Sir Hugh Cairns twice, when the fate of his party was in question, to have committed to him the onerous duty, in the one case, of replying to one of the chief leaders of the Opposition at a critical moment of the discussion; and in the other to wind up the debate on the part of the Government to which he belonged, a post which it was believed that Mr. Disraeli would have yielded to no man but one who, had not merely his own confidence, but was fully accepted by the House. Thenceforward Sir Hugh Cairns stood in a great position for a lawyer in Parliament, and he held it alone—for to talk of Mr. Whiteside in the same breath would have been absurd—until Sir Roundell Palmer made his re-entry into the Legislature. That learned gentleman, holding at first the same office as that which Sir Hugh Cairns raised to such importance during his tenure of it, took the same position for his Government. To him has been assigned one of the chief posts in debate, and to him has been intrusted the same function of winding up formal debates on the part of Ministers; so that a certain rivalry between the two lawyers who have soared above the prepossessions of the House, and stepped into its very highest places, is complete, even in the smallest minutiæ. Their styles are essentially different. Sir Hugh Cairns, though fluent and unfaltering in speech, correct in the collocation of his words, and energetic in his demeanour, with a certain chastening of his energy, uses plain language, seldom if ever rises or falls (according to opinion) to a trope, and, so far from being declamatory, has a tendency to hardness in his style. A logical reasoner, he is often ingenious; but when he is on that tack is not so subtle as wholly to conceal that he is exercising his skill in that way; and, on the whole, gives the impression that he wants breadth, and is rather inclined to attack a subject in detail than to charge in force upon it. Sir Roundell Palmer is a man of great natural and acquired eloquence, a master of the grander and less colloquial phraseology of our language; and, indeed, when he formerly sat in Parliament, exhibited a tendency towards a style which was only not declamatory because he did not use mere words, but in all he said, if a little too verbosely said, he produced matter and substance. A few years of rigid legal advocacy has toned that style down to one, in the use of which he is capable of running through the whole gamut of Parliamentary oratory. As a speaker, he is superior to most of the members of the House: but he does not fly beyond that region of eloquence which the House has prescribed for itself. He has the happy art, if art it be, of letting it be seen that he believes in what he is saying; and whereas no one is more capable of skilful and ingenious argumentation, that quality is always made subservient to a certain depth and comprehensiveness in dealing with a subject which, in combination with a manner which is deferential to the House while it is palpably unalloyed by the least tinge of moral timidity, makes up the perfection of philosophical oratory. We have been led almost unconsciously into this dissertation on the qualities of two members of the House, who have vindicated, in the most remarkable manner, their class from what, we repeat, is a prejudice under which they labour in Parliament, by observing that Sir Hugh Cairns has been speaking at a public meeting at Belfast, a course which, if we remember rightly, he has very seldom taken. The subject-matter was important, inasmuch as he formed one of a body of gentlemen who met to consider whether the Irish Protestant Church was in danger or not, and to devise measures to meet danger if it supervened. The plan proposed by Sir Hugh seems to us an illustration of his Parliamentary tactique, as endeavoured to be indicated above. He suggests a re-distribution of the revenues of the Church in such a manner that work and pay should be made more nearly coincident, and that the revenue of a parish without Protestants should be transferred to support a minister where there were many. The point against the Irish Church being that a parish of Roman Catholics is taxed to pay a Protestant teacher, the remedy suggested is to continue the impost without having any minister at all. Sir Hugh is only half an Irishman; but really this is more Irish than anything Irish itself.

For, we believe, the third time in the course of these desultory chronicles this year, we have to return to Essex. Already we have had to point out that the Conservative representative element there was in a state of chronic activity, and, circumstances having prevented some of the Essex members from attending their fraternal gatherings on previous occasions, the absentees showed last week at Maldon, and, in choosing that place, seem to have had a special purpose. It is well known that in that borough is to be found the one Liberal Essex member. There a Liberal Independent Club has had its head-quarters, and every year has brought into one focus the heads of the Liberal party in the county, who are in the habit of sending for outlying Liberal members, who are connected by birth and property with Essex, and petting and cosseting the one Radical lamb, whose plaintive bleatings of triumph in having won a seat from the "Conservative ten" must be so distasteful to the ears of the latter. In fact, it seems as if the object was to mob him out of Maldon; to excommunicate him in the very hall where he has been almost canonised; and as we have not yet had tidings of the annual meeting of the Liberals in the borough, and as the Tories have got their candidate for the next election cut and dried, it may be that the political *status quo* in Essex is at hand. As a humble historian in these columns once and again of his oratorical feats at Maldon, we venture to ask, Where is Mr. Western this year? At the meeting on which we are now dilating Mr. Perry Watlington took the chair. A product of the last general election, this gentleman has taken a very fair stand in the ranks of the Conservative party in the house. When it is said that he is very generally known by the frequenters of that place, a good deal more is implied in his favour, as a young member, than may be supposed. But, of course, the great gun—popgun we had almost said—of the occasion was Mr. G. M. W. Peacocke. In most of his personal and Parliamentary attributes this hon. member would seem to be a survivor, or, rather, a reviver, of that school of philosophical politicians, half out of egg-shells, which flourished some twenty years ago under the title of Young England; and as he continues to quote Mr. George Smythe's poetry, who was the laureate of the party, the evidence against or in favour of him, as the case may be, on this point seems to be complete. He is one of our prime favourites is Mr. Peacocke. His I-will-not-touch-pitch-lest-I-should-be-defiled manner—he never takes off his gloves in the house—his measured style of speaking, the quiet way in which he says very cutting things, the unconscious impudence, the settled composure, the immobile countenance, only the eyes expressing any emotion, and the self-satisfied tone of *ex cathedrâ* criticism on statesmen and measures of all degrees, the solemn assumption of prophetic warning, and sometimes the downright threat of what he will do if things are not ordered as he suggests, within a certain time, are inimitable and unique. In all his specialties and peculiar qualifications, such as they are, there is no member in the house who in the least degree approaches or can be assimilated to Mr. Peacocke, and, if that is not a distinction, what is?

THE LUDGATE-HILL RAILWAY VIADUCT.

THE Engraving of this structure which we give on the preceding page accurately represents the bridge intended to be forthwith erected by the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company across Ludgate-hill and the position in which it will be placed. The design is identical with that exhibited by the company in 1860 before the Parliamentary Committees of both Houses.

At the point where this bridge will cross Ludgate-hill the street itself is only 42 ft. wide; but, as the City Corporation intend at some future time to enlarge the thoroughfare, the span is to be made 18 ft. wider than the street, and will extend, therefore, to 60 ft. It will be composed of five girders of wrought iron, which will be screened from sight by ornamental ironwork, and their straight, hard lines will be broken up by brackets of cast iron and by medallions. The latter are to be eight in number, and made of bronze, bearing alternately the city of London arms and those of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company. The City arms will be the largest and most prominent, and will be placed immediately beneath the four handsome gas-lamps by which the bridge will be lighted. The parapets will be of cast iron. The abutments, formed of dressed Portland stone, will contain staircases leading from the pavement beneath, by means of which persons may proceed to the railway station—to be situated almost directly overhead—or they may cross the bridge by one of the two footways placed at its side and communicating with the companion staircase in the opposite abutment, descend, and so avoid all danger and inconvenience in crossing a road usually thronged by horses and vehicles of all descriptions. The bridge will carry four lines of rail—two of mixed and two of narrow gauge, and it will be raised 18 ft. above the level of the street.

The Ludgate-hill railway station will be placed between Bridge-street and Earl-street, Blackfriars, and its carriage approach will be from Earl-street. The latter thoroughfare is about to be widened by the Board of Works, and to be continued in a direct course towards Cannon-street, whereby there will then not only be an easy and brief cut towards London Bridge and the eastern parts of the City, but the great thoroughfare up Ludgate-hill, round St. Paul's, and down Cheapside will be considerably relieved. The line of railway from Ludgate-hill station will run in a north-easterly direction, passing under Skinner-street, Snow-hill, to a junction with the Metropolitan Railway near Charles-street, Smithfield; and there will also be a spur line from it, in a still more easterly course, to meet the line of the Metropolitan Railway Extension to Finsbury, at a point near the northern extremity of King-street, Smithfield. These lines will therefore, on the one hand, connect the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway with all the great railways to the north, north-western, and western parts of the kingdom; and, upon the other, with those of the eastern counties; besides affording to persons living in, or visiting different parts of, London convenient railway communication with particular districts in this vast metropolis to which they may desire to go.

In regard to the various plans proposed to obviate the necessity of having a railway bridge across Ludgate-hill, little need now be said. The chief difficulty in the way of tunnelling was the short distance from the bank of the Thames to the junction which this line must make with the Metropolitan line, and which would necessitate a very steep gradient. But this was not all. Had the line been carried under Ludgate-hill it would have had to make a slight détour, for the purpose of easing the ascent, and the cost of constructing it would have been enormously increased. One of the most feasible of the suggestions made in regard to a change of course and to the construction of a tunnel involved the destruction of Apothecaries' Hall, the churchyard adjoining it, the *Times* printing-offices, and serious interference with the foundations of St. Martin's Church, Ludgate-hill, the Old Bailey Sessions House, and Newgate Prison.

The railway authorities have done much in this matter towards meeting the wishes of the public, without actually imperilling the success of their own undertaking. They are about to erect a bridge which will be wide enough to admit of improvements being made in the thoroughfare beneath—one that will contrast very forcibly with the less ornamental, yet still, perhaps, useful, girder-bridge now in course of erection near London Bridge.

The designs for the Ludgate-hill Railway Bridge were furnished by Messrs. Joseph Cubitt and F. T. Turner, joint engineers to the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company; the architectural features being designed by Mr. John Taylor, jun., architect. The bridge, which will be commenced immediately, will, it is stated, be completed in the course of next spring.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The new Lord Mayor has resigned his seat at the Metropolitan Board of Works.

Nadar's balloon is being exhibited at the Crystal Palace. It is suspended from the roof of the great transept, and is inflated to its full dimensions.

Mr. Alderman Lawrence was on Saturday inducted into the office of Lord Mayor for the ensuing year, with the usual formalities. A summary of the doings on Lord Mayor's Day is given in another page.

At a meeting of the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week a motion was carried to apply to Parliament for powers to construct a park for the south-eastern district of the metropolis.

The number of students in attendance at the evening classes at King's College, which opened for the winter session last month, has already reached 539. The classes place a systematic collegiate education within the reach of those engaged during the day.

The first meeting this session of the Law Amendment Society was held on Monday evening. The annual address of the council was read and considered, and a committee was appointed to take action in reference to the concentration of the law courts.

Yesterday week a farewell meeting of the pioneer party of settlers, in connection with the Church of England Emigration Society, who are about to proceed to Auckland, New Zealand, took place at the schoolroom of St. Paul's Church, High-street, Shadwell.

Mr. Thomas Hodges, chairman of the board of guardians at Shoreditch, has been presented with a substantial testimony of the ratepayers' regard, consisting of dinner, tea, and coffee services, a silver salver, a silver cup, and a beautiful clock—the amount of the subscription being about £250.

The 22nd anniversary of the birth of the Prince of Wales was ushered in on Monday morning by the ringing of the bells at most of the churches and the display of flags and banners at several of the Royal tradesmen's establishments. In the evening the loyalty found vent in private banquets and in illuminations, which almost assumed a general aspect.

The births of 1963 children—1011 boys and 952 girls—were registered last week in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1879.——The deaths in London increase as the colder season draws on, but hitherto the rate of increase has been slight. They were 1270 in the week that ended last Saturday. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks (viz., the 45th in each of the years 1853-62) is, with a correction for increase of population, 1270. There were 23 deaths from smallpox. Scarlatina was recorded in 125 cases. Typhus exhibits an increased mortality.

The Temple Gardens, with their fine shows of chrysanthemums, brought so near to a state of perfection by the skill and care of the gardeners, Messrs. Broome and Lane, are now open to the public. The flowers are not so forward as those of last year were at this period, owing to the continuance of dry weather at the time when they usually begin to grow fast, the development of bloom having thereby been retarded about a fortnight. Despite this, however, and the recent heavy gales, which did some injury to the plants, there are some beautiful specimens in full bloom.

The members of the Ethnological Society assembled on Tuesday evening for the first ordinary meeting of the season—Mr. Lubbock, the president, in the chair. A paper, contributed by Mr. Crawfurd, was read, "On the commixture of the races of man as affecting the progress of civilisation," being a continuation of the papers previously contributed by Mr. Crawfurd on the same subject. A second paper, entitled "A correct outline of the classification of the Tamul castes," by Simon Casie Chitty Maniegar, was read, which gave rise to some discussion.

The Court of Common Council met yesterday week to consider the question of removing that long-standing grievance, the steep inclines of Holborn-hill and Skinner-street down into the valley of the Fleet. Mr. Deputy Fry, as chairman of the committee to whom this question had been submitted, reported that the committee were unanimously in favour of a design for removing those streets altogether, and forming a new street on a high and straight level from the top of Skinner-street to Hatton-garden, or still higher up Holborn if necessary. The Common Council unanimously agreed to the report, and remitted it to the committee to take the necessary steps for carrying out the design. Three of the plans embrace this bold feature, and it will be for the committee to choose between them.

The bill of fare for the dinner at Guildhall on Lord Mayor's Day was as follows:—250 turtens of real turtle, containing 5 pints each; 200 bottles of sherbet, 6 dishes of fish, 30 entrées, 4 boiled turkeys and oysters, 60 roast pullets, 60 dishes of fowls, 40 dishes of capons, 50 French pies, 60 pigeon pies, 52 hams (ornamented), 43 tongues, 2 quarters of house lamb, 2 barons of beef, 3 rounds of beef, 2 stewed rumps of beef; 13 sirloins, rumps, and ribs of beef; 6 dishes of asparagus, 60 dishes of mashed and other potatoes, 14 dishes of shell-fish, 4 dishes of prawns, 140 jellies, 50 blancmanges, 40 dishes of tarts (creamed), 40 dishes of almond pastry, 30 dishes of orange and other tourtes, 20 Chantilly baskets, 60 dishes of mince pies, and 60 salads. The removes: 80 roast turkeys, 6 leverets, 80 pheasants, 24 geese, 40 dishes of partridges, 15 dishes of wild fowl, and 2 peafowls. Dessert: 100 pincapples, from 2 lb. to 3 lb. each; 200 dishes of hothouse grapes, 250 ice creams, 50 dishes of apples, 100 dishes of pears, 60 ornamented Savoy cakes, 75 plates of walnuts, 80 plates of dried fruits and preserves, 50 plates of preserved ginger, 60 plates of rout cakes and chips, and 46 plates of brandy cherries. The wines comprised champagne, hock, claret, madeira, port, and sherry.

The first meeting of this season of the Royal Geographical Society was held on Monday evening at Burlington House, Piccadilly—Sir Roderick Murchison, the president, in the chair. The room was crowded. The chairman, after a few prefatory remarks, announced that Mr. Markham would read a paper by Baron Charles Von der Decken, "On the Snowy Mountains of Eastern Equatorial Africa." He said he had great pleasure in informing them that the Baron was then present, and was in England for the express purpose of fitting out another expedition. The paper stated that the highest mountain in Africa was the Killimaadjaro, whose summit was 20,000 ft., and the snow descended below 16,000 ft. He then gave an account of his efforts to penetrate inland, together with the manners and customs of the people and products of the country. He also mentioned an insect called the douderoo, which had never before been heard of in Europe, whose bite was so fatal to goats and asses that they died within two days after receiving the bite of that insect; and when questioned concerning the latter animal he said he thought the ass made a much greater impression on the minds of the wild tribe than the European did. The following gentlemen then spoke:—Mr. M'Queen, Captain Maury, Mr. John Crawfurd, Sir Edward Belcher, Lord Donoughmore, Mr. Tinney, Bishop Colenso, &c., after which a communication from Dr. Blaikie on the Niger expedition was read.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Alexandra case is to come on in the Court of Exchequer, on Tuesday next.

A rule nisi to set aside the execution under which the Great Eastern has been seized for debt was granted by the Court of Queen's Bench on Friday.

Vice-Chancellor Wood decided on Tuesday that Mr. Boucicault, the actor, had no copyright in the well-known piece, "The Colleen Bawn," he having first produced it in America. His application to restrain another person from having it represented was dismissed with costs.

The case of "Hudson v. Slade and others," Benchers of the Temple, has been decided by Sir John Coleridge, to whom it was referred by the Chief Justice. Mr. Hudson is to withdraw all imputations against the Benchers of want of honour or gentlemanly feelings on the evenings of the dispute, and the Benchers, in their turn, are to pay Mr. Hudson £50.

Jane Henderson, lady's-maid to Miss Emily F. Domville, an invalid, living at Connaught-place West, has been committed from the Marylebone Police Court, charged with stealing nearly £2000 worth of jewellery, the property of Mr. Hancock, of Bruton-street. Mr. Hancock was in the habit of sending large quantities of jewellery for Miss Domville to select from; the articles were taken to her by the maid, who from time to time helped herself.

TRIPLE MURDER AND SUICIDE OF THE MURDERER.—On Saturday night, between eight and nine o'clock, a cab was hired at the Shoreditch station of the Great Eastern Railway, and a man and a woman, accompanied by two little girls, got into it. In Bishopsgate-street the man stopped the cab at the Green Dragon public-house, and told the driver to get him some half-and-half. The driver complied, and the liquor was drunk by the persons in the cab. The driver had been ordered to go to the Royal Oak, Westbourne-grove, by way of the City, and after the stoppage just mentioned proceeded on his journey. In Holborn he was again checked. The man got out of the cab, paid the driver his fare, and told him to take the lady to her destination. On arriving at the Royal Oak and opening the door of the cab the woman and the two children were found to be dead. The bodies were taken to an hospital, where the surgeon in attendance expressed a strong opinion that they had been poisoned by prussic acid, which it is supposed had been mixed with the beer. A reward of £100 was at once offered for the apprehension of the man. An inquest was opened on Monday, without anything of consequence being added to the facts; but during the course of Tuesday the mystery was cleared up, though another horror was added to the tragedy. A letter-carrier at Camberwell, named Prescott, had read in the papers an account of the circumstances connected with the murder, and as he remembered having seen a neighbour, named Hunt, enter his house alone on Sunday, the thought crossed his mind that Mrs. Hunt and her children might have been the victims, especially as the description circulated by the police applied closely to them. He communicated his suspicions on Monday night to the police, who at once went to the house, which is one of a row called St. Ann's Cottages, Wellington-street, Camberwell-road. They found the door bolted, but succeeded in obtaining admission, and met Hunt in the passage. They followed him into a room, where he sank into a chair. The police told him what their object was; and Hunt said, in reply, "I cannot speak to you. I have a pain, a disease of the heart." The inspector and his colleague saw that the man was in a dying state, and they had him at once removed to the Camberwell Police-station, and obtained the immediate assistance of two medical gentlemen residing in the district; but within three-quarters of an hour of the first interview the police had with him he died from the effects of aconite, which he no doubt took as soon as he was aware of the presence of the police at his door. The letter-carrier has since identified the dead bodies as those of Mrs. Hunt and her children. The cabman also at once identified the body of the man. The reporters give the following particulars of the murderer:—The man is thirty-four years of age; his name is Samuel Hunt, but he is in no way related to Mr. Hunt, the chemist, of whom the zinc ointment which was found in the woman's possession was purchased. Hunt was a traveller in the employment of Messrs. Butler and M'Culloch, seedsmen, herbalists, and druggists, of Covent-garden, and in that capacity seems to have obtained some knowledge of herbs. For the pursuit of that knowledge he fitted up a small laboratory in his house. The neighbours represent that he and his wife were constantly quarrelling, and at times they appeared to be very wretched. He had been heard on more than one occasion to say he would "do for his wife and children one of these days." Hunt was at his usual business during the whole of Friday last, and before going away he stated to his employers that he wished for leave of absence on Saturday in order to take his wife and children out of town. The permission was granted, and he was absent on Saturday. On Monday morning Hunt attended again at Covent-garden, and was engaged in his duties till half-past seven o'clock in the evening, but there was nothing remarkable in his appearance and conduct.

We are assured that a woman who kept an inn at Krumau, in Austria, and recently died, weighed 853 lb. English.

Lord Chesham died on Tuesday night, at the family residence in Grosvenor-square, after a severe illness of about three weeks. His Lordship was in his seventy-first year.

The borough of Tenby makes a curious figure in the population returns. The population at the Census of 1851 was 2982, and again the Census of 1861 found exactly 2982 inhabitants. There was one more male in the place in 1861 than in 1851, but there was one female less.

In accordance with instructions from the Government the steam-rams in the Mersey have been valued. El Tousein was appraised at £106,000, and the unfinished El Monassir at £80,000. Messrs. Laird refused to disclose the contract price. It is stated that the Government wish to purchase the vessels.

TESTIMONIALS TO CLERGYMEN.—The Rev. C. Stephenson, who has been Curate of St. John the Baptist Church at Kentish-town for seven years, has received a pocket sacramental service, and a purse containing £70, on his quitting that district. The congregation of the parish church of Farnham, Dorset, have presented the Rev. William Finch, M.A., Curate, with a silver inkstand and other articles. The *Guardian* records the following presentation of testimonials to clergymen:—To the Rev. T. A. Wills, a silver inkstand and tea-service, with the names of the subscribers illuminated on vellum, on leaving the curacy of Wickham, Hants. The Rev. R. H. White, on leaving the curacy of Martham, Norfolk, a silver pocket communion service and an inkstand. The Rev. Matthew Thomas, on leaving the curacy of Alvington, a gold pencil-case, penholder, and pen, by the ladies, and a purse containing £14 3s. 6d. by the parishioners and school children. The Rev. George Shaw, a silver salver and purse of sovereigns, on his leaving the curacy of Kinver, Stourbridge. The Rev. J. G. Pilkington, Curate of St. John the Baptist, Toxteth Park, Liverpool, a purse containing £72, together with an address illuminated on vellum, from the congregation, on his leaving the parish. The Rev. W. N. M'Guinness, minister of Verulam Episcopal Chapel and Curate of Lambeth, a silver salver from the congregation, and a silver inkstand from the Sunday-school teachers and scholars, as testimonials of esteem for his valuable ministry. The Rev. Dr. Wilde, a tin epicoe and a pair of drawing-room stands, from the parishioners, on his resignation on account of the delicate state of his health, after nine years' incumbency of Dodderhill and Elmbridge, near Droitwich. The Rev. A. T. Gregory, a silver salver and cake-basket, value £50, from the parishioners, on his resignation of the perpetual curacy of Flixton, which he had held twenty years.

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THE FARM.

The East Lothian Farmers' Club have held an important discussion on the subject of steam-ploughing. Mr. Scott Skirving, the president for the evening, stated that there were only three steam-ploughs in Scotland, as against 500 in England, and gave "the bad farming in England" as the somewhat paradoxical reason for such a remarkable majority. The first trial under the auspices of the Highland Society was that of Heathcot's steam-plough at Dumfries, in 1837, and, to use the words of Mr. Hall Maxwell, "the machine was a failure, and the remains, I believe, still lie in Lochar Moss." Mr. Skirving thus put the parallel between the horses of flesh and steam. "All seemed to agree," he said, "that from ten to fifteen years was the lifetime of a steam-plough, and several put it at only ten; whereas, if he began a farm with twenty-four horses, all of them four-year olds, and continued for ten years, many of these horses would be dead, some of them lame, and others broken-winded; and if he sold his stock when they had reached fourteen years of age he would get little for them." Mr. Sadlier, of Ferrygate, had some important experience to communicate respecting "the horse of iron, who eats only when he labours." He did not attempt to decide between the great rival systems—the turnover furrow *v.* the smashing up without inversion, but thus epitomised the respective advantages of Fowler's and Howard's implements:—"If Fowler cannot send a light implement over the land in moist weather and prepare a seed-bed in the excellent manner in which I saw Howard doing the other day at Fentonbarns, in potato-land in preparation for wheat, he can, on the other hand, drive a grubber, two yards wide, through the ground in dry weather at the rate of ten and fifteen acres per day or more, at 1s. 6d. per acre, employing only six people, part of whom are boys, and he can dig 10 in. or 12 in. deep in solid clay, as I have been doing this autumn. Fowler, however, requires more favourable circumstances; he does not adapt himself so much to the tenant; he will not work in angles; he must have the fences 400 yards apart; and he must have the stones taken out of his way."

With respect to Mr. Fowler's advice to use breast-diggers and abandon cultivators, Mr. Sadlier observes that the cultivator or grubber must be adhered to in working potato and bean land in autumn for wheat, the drill following the engine close up. He also stated his experience that where potatoes are to be grown the crop can be increased a fourth by the use of steam power: that it will pay any man who grows forty acres of them to use it; and that, in fact, this crop will bring in the best return for such outlay. The fourteen horses on his farm have been reduced to nine without inconvenience; and, in course of time, Mr. Sadlier expects "to find no fields less than one mile long and 400 yards wide, hedges on one side of each field removed, and in its place a sunk fence on each side of a road for the engine."

The subject of expense was summed up by Mr. Hope, of Fenton Barns, in this wise:—"As the cultivator goes over fully six imperial acres daily, the expenses may be reckoned nearly 4s. per acre, exclusive of interest on capital invested, and the tear and wear. This is greater or less per acre, according to the number of acres it is spread over. The apparatus I have got cost £550. Say I count for interest and depreciation £70 per annum, and spread this over betwixt 400 and 450 imperial acres, which I fully expect to accomplish, this will add nearly other 3s. 6d. per acre, and make the total expense 7s. 6d. per imperial acre. From the quality of the work performed, I consider it fully worth this sum; besides, I anticipate other incidental advantages, such as keeping the land more easily clean, and getting the various crops sown in better time."

The Sanden herd, 120 strong, will be sold by Mr. Strafford in the spring, and the grand flock of about 2000 Cotswolds, will come under the hammer of Messrs. Lynn and Son. Among the fresh arrivals are a red Churchwarden, from Countess; a red Charming Woman, from Rose Duchess; and a red Aunt Sally, from Sally. The cow Ringlet, about whose chances some weighty doubts were expressed at Mr. Ambler's sale, has enriched Mr. G. Atkinson's herd with a roan bull-calf, by McTurk. Mr. Ambler has taken no steps, as yet, to form another shorthorn herd, but is going into Leicester sheep, which he considers well-suited to the district.

Mr. Wilson of Brawith's shorthorn stock was sold by Mr. Wetherell on Wednesday last. The twelve bulls and thirty-three cows and heifers averaged £35 7s. The highest price was 76 gs., which was given by Sir A. de Rothschild, of Aston Clinton, for Eardrop by Earlycer (6973), from Golden Drop by Prince George (5024).

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The sports of the great "pulling-up-behind-and-before month," as it has been too aptly termed, progress pretty favourably on the whole. Hereford has had a better meeting than usual; and at Worcester, where the Lexington stock were in great force over the flat and the fence, old Medora performed so well that, even with 18lb. extra, she was made first favourite at 3 to 1 on her for the Worcestershire Cup, at Upton-upon-Severn. She had won this cup in 1861-2; but she fell at a grip, and shot Mr. Rowlands out of the saddle, when her chances of winning again were excellent. Lord Stamford's forty-five horses in training and twenty yearlings—which include own brothers to Imaus and Kildonan, sister to Saccharometer, and half brothers to Cambuscan, Diophantus, Nutbush, Tom Fool, and Glenbuck—are announced for sale at Newmarket on Wednesday, Dec. 2. His Lordship's trainer, Joseph Dawson, suddenly found himself a general without his army, a few days since, as all his horses were taken from him when out at exercise on the heath and sent home in two divisions to William Butler's and Daley's old stables. We conclude that there must have been some solid reason for this very public and galling mark of non-confidence in a trainer who has won so much for his Lordship; but still we do not forget that Sam Rogers had to send in the "blue and black belt" almost as summarily this spring because he failed to win upon a wretched, faint-hearted mare. The *Life* also states, in justice to the trainer, whose character has always stood high in the racing world, that Limosina was examined at his Lordship's request directly after the race for the Cambridgeshire Stakes, and that there were no symptoms of "dosing" or poisoning about her. Cambuscan is among the lots for sale. But Newcastle, Dulcibella, and the brood mares are not. The Two Thousand entries for 1865 exceed by thirty those for the present year, and are eleven in advance of those for 1862; whereas the prospects of the One Thousand are not quite so promising.

The deer-stalking season in Scotland has been very excellent, and the deer, owing to the mild spring, are remarkably fine. Sir Thomas Ridley has shot one of the largest, after having had his eye on it for two or three seasons. Except on the low moors, the grouse have not been very numerous; black game have been a good average, and capercailzie immensely on the increase in Perthshire. The salmon-fisheries have been rather short of grilse; still it has been a good season on the whole, especially near the sea-coast, and the price was never lower, except in 1854. The rod-fishing has been capital, and Lord Willoughby has been especially successful on the Tay, at Stobhall. The largest which has been got with a net on that river this season weighs 54lb.

Sea Pink, Coorooran, and Carabradzo were all beaten in the Clifton Cup at Ridgway Club; and Mr. Spinks's kennel, which had been unlucky in the North Lancashire Stakes, did much better with its Sea Breeze and Sea Bird in the South Lancashire. The Canaradzo blood had no luck at the Cirencester Club, where a daughter of Racketty Hop Picker divided the Oaks with Luna by David, and Tornado by Regan won the Derby. This club consists at present of 111 members. The Yarmouth Club, Aberystwith, Spelthorne Club, Altcar Club, the Ardrossan Club, and the Marbury meetings are fixed for next week.

LIVERPOOL AUTUMN MEETING.—WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Hurdle Race.—Pot Pourri, 1. Bowman, 2. Soothsayer, 3.
Juvenile Stakes.—Alpheus, 1. Orphene, 2. Persuasion, 3.
Flying Handicap.—Gemma, 1. Farfalla, 2. Pupil, 3.
Sweepstakes of 10 sovs.—Birkenhead, 1. Rothschild, 2. Birthday f., 3.
Knowsley Nursery Stakes.—Cutaway, 1. Practitioner, 2. Jane Shore, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Cassidia, 1. Confidence, 2.
Alintee Plate.—Despair, 1. East Lancashire, 2. Sorceress, 3.
Aintree Selling Stakes.—Prescription, 1. Highland Mary, 2. Acceptance, 3

THURSDAY.

Sefton Nursery Handicap.—Cutaway, 1. Virginia, 2. Alice Leigh, 3.
Sweepstakes.—Jenny Wren, 1. Lord Dundreary, 2. Crisis, 3.
£50 Handicap Plate.—Spicebox, 1. Erythia, 2. Vigil, 3.
Sefton Handicap.—Alice, 1. Dead heat between Charming Woman and Despair.
Autumn Steeplechase.—Reporter, 1. De Ruyter, 2. Thomastown, 3.
Hunters' Stakes.—The Monk, 1. Zeloo, 2. Emblem, 3.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Bernice, 1. East Lancashire, 2. Poland, 3.
Helter Skelter Stakes.—Mrs. Nesbitt, 1.

A French paper announces that Mr. Pritchard and his family have perished at sea, while passing from one of the Fejee Islands, where he was Consul, to another. The American Consul was also on board, and shared the same fate. Mr. Pritchard was Consul at Tahiti at the time of the French occupation of that island, and the treatment he then received very nearly involved the two nations in war.

THE CAUCASUS.—A letter from Constantinople of the 28th ult. states:—"The news which arrives here from the Caucasus, and especially from the Circassian coast, is exceedingly unfavourable for the Russians. The excitement and discontent are on the increase. Fighting is going on in Daghestan, on the banks of the Caspian, and, at the same time, on those of the Black Sea. In the latter region it is especially the districts between Anapa and Soochum-Kaleh which are insurgent. The Russians operate against the insurgents, having the sea as their base of operations. To this end they employ a flotilla of twelve war-steamers, which take in tow a number of transport-vessels. If this number could be proved it would establish a breach of the stipulation of the Treaty of Paris, according to which Russia consented to the neutralisation of the Black Sea, reserving only the power of maintaining there six war-steamers. The war on the Circassian coast is carried on by the Russians with the same ferocity as in Poland. The burning of villages and the expulsion of all the inhabitants into the mountains is the order of the day. The fact that arms and ammunition have been furnished to the insurgents by way of the sea has at the same time given occasion to a strict blockade, in which a part of the steamers of the so-called Odessa Company are made use of."——The *Invalide Russe* publishes a ukase ordering the 19th, 20th, and 21st Divisions of Grenadiers in the Caucasus cavalry and artillery to be placed on a war footing, and the formation of reserve battalions, squadrons, and batteries.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

NOTWITHSTANDING that the demand for gold for export purposes still continues somewhat active, and that the stock of bullion in the Bank of France is reduced to £2,100,000, the value of Home Securities has been fairly supported, and the sales of stock for money have not increased. The business done, however, has been much restricted. In Indian Stocks, &c., the dealings have been very moderate.

The demand for money for commercial purposes has been rather on the increase. On Thursday the directors of the Bank of England separated at their weekly meeting without making any alterations in their rates of discount.

The lowest rates for the best commercial paper in Lombard-street are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills, ...	6	per cent.	Four months'	6½	6¾	per cent
Sixty days'	6	"	Six months'	6¾	7	"
Three months'	6½	"				

In the Stock Exchange no advances can be obtained under 5 per cent for short periods, or 5½ to 6 per cent till the end of account. In order to give some relief to the money market the Council for India have notified that, in future, they will draw bills upon the various presidencies at the rate of £200,000 per month, instead of £150,000 as previously. The steamer for the East has taken out £256,590, including £153,390 in gold for Alexandria, on account of cotton houses.

About £250,000 has arrived from various quarters; but the whole of that amount, as well as several parcels withdrawn from the Bank of England, has been absorbed for export purposes.

Most of the Continental exchanges are unfavourable, but there is still a profit on the import of gold from America. On the Continent money is still advancing in price. We annex the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	7 ..	7	Amsterdam	4 ..	4½
Vienna ..	8 ..	8 6	Turin ..	7 ..	7
Berlin ..	6½ ..	6¼ 5	Brussels ..	4 ..	4
Frankfort ..	5 ..	5	Hamburg ..	— ..	5¼
			St. Petersburg	6 ..	9 10

At the above rates capital is somewhat scarce.

Considerable inactivity prevailed in the demand for National Stocks on Monday; nevertheless, no change of importance took place in prices. Consols, for Money, were done at 92¾; Reduced and New Threes per Cents, 90¾; India Five per Cents, 108¾; India Bonds, 12s. to 17s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 1s. to 6s. discount. Bank Stock was 246 to 248; India Stock, 224; and the Five per Cent Rupee Paper, 105¾. On Tuesday the dealings were very limited. Consols closed at 92¾; Bank Stock, 241 to 246; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto, New, 105¾; Rupee Paper, 104¾ to 105, and 115¾ to 116; Exchequer Bills, 3s. to 5s. discount. Increased heaviness was observed on Wednesday. Consols sold at 92¾; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾; Bank Stock, 241 to 243; India Stock, 224 to 226; Ditto, New, 105¾; Rupee Paper, 105 to 106, and 115 to 116; India Bonds, 5s. to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 1s. discount. On Thursday the market opened with rather more firmness, but subsequently became inactive. Consols closed at 93 to ¾, for 28th inst., and ¼ to ⅜ ex div. for Account. Reduced and New Three per Cents marked 90¾; Exchequer Bills, 5s. to 4s dis.; and India Five per Cents, 108¾.

Most American Securities have met a dull market, and prices have had a drooping tendency. Erie Shares have been 66¼; Illinois Central Seven per Cents, 1¾ dis.; and United States' Six per Cents, 68¾.

There has been continued heaviness in the Market for Foreign Securities. Greek Bonds have fluctuated in value to some extent, but Spanish Securities have exhibited rather more firmness. In most other descriptions the tendency of prices has been downwards. Portuguese Scrip has marked 1¼ to ¾ prem.; Brazilian, ¾ to ¼ dis.; Italian, 1 prem.; and the Confederate Loan, 61 to 63. Brazilian Five per Cents have been done at 1-0; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1860, 80¾; Chilian Six per Cents, 101; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 84¾; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 101; Egyptian Seven per Cents, 98¾; Greek, 20¾ to 21¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 20¾; New Granada Land Warrants, 7⅞; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 86; Portuguese Three per Cents, 1853, 49¾; Russian Five per Cents, 91; Ditto, 1862, 88 ex div.; Ditto Three per Cents, 56¾; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 90¾; Sardinian Five per Cents, 89¾; Spanish Three per Cents, 54¼; Ditto, Passive, 31¾; Ditto, Certificates, 13¾; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 91¾; Ditto, 1858, 69¾; Ditto, Small, 73; Ditto, 1862, 71¾; Venezuela Six per Cents, 56¾; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97¾ ex div.; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 63¾; Dutch Four per Cents, 100¾; and Italian Five per Cents, 71¾.

A fair business has been transacted in Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and the quotations have, in some instances, improved. Alliance have sold at 47; Ditto, New, 27¾; Anglo-Austrian, 6¾; Australasia, 77; Ditto, New, 49; Bank of Egypt, 27; Bank of Otago, 10¾; Bank of New Zealand, 12¾; Brazilian and Portuguese, 7¾; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 37, ex New; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 71; Colonial, 40; English and Irish, 9¾; British, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23¾; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 27¾; Imperial, 23¾; Imperial Ottoman, 17¾; London Joint-Stock, 36¾; London and Northern, 10¾; London and Westminster, 7¾; Mercantile and Exchange, 14¾; National Provincial of England, New, 28; Oriental, 58¾ ex div.; Provincial of Ireland, 92¾; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 5¾ ex New; Union of Australia, 57¾; and Union of London, 40.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a moderate extent as follows:—Canada Six per Cents, 1877-81, 103¾; Ditto Five per Cents, 92; Cape Six per Cents 110; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1871-6, 101¾; Ditto, 1883 to 1892, 102; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110¾.

The Miscellaneous Market has been moderately active. Subjoined are the leading quotations:—Anglo-Mexican Mint, 20; Australian Agricultural, 2¾; British Indian Tea, 4¾; Crystal Palace, 38; Ditto Debentures, 117¾; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4¾; Electric Telegraph, 106¾; General Credit and Finance of London, 6¾; Great Ship, ¼; Hudson's Bay, 14; International Financial Society, 9; Joint Stock Discount, 6¾; London Financial Association, 15¾; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 3¾; National Discount, 9¾; Oriental Inland Steam, 2¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 93¾; Rio de Janeiro City Improvements, 27¾; Ditto, 5; Royal Mail Steam, 75 ex div.; Birmingham Canal, 93¾; Regent's, 24¾; Berlin Waterworks, 9¾; Imperial Gas, 87; London, 87¾ ex div.; West minster Chartered, 87; European, 15¾; Guardian Insurance, 50¾; Imperial Fire, 250; London, 145; Indemnity Marine, 145; London and Provincial Marine, 2¾; Marine, 95; Ocean Marine, 17; Phœnix, 149 ex div.; Thames and Mersey Marine, 6¾.

Considerable flatness has prevailed in the Railway Share Market, and prices have not been supported. The "calls" for the present month amount to £970,206. The following are Thursday's official quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 117¾; Great Eastern, 49¾; Great Northern 126; Great Western 64¾; Ditto, South Wales, 65; London and Blackwall, 70¾; London and Brighton, 111; London, Chatham, and Dover, 45; London and North-Western, 100¾; London and South-Western, 101¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 49¾; Metropolitan, 126¾; Midland, 128; North British, 53; North-Eastern—Berwick, 102; Ditto, Stockton and Darlington, 88; South-Eastern, 94¾; Staines, Wokingham, and Woking, 10¾.

Preference Shares.—Bristol and Exeter Four per Cent, 91; Great Western—West Midland, Oxford, Second Guarantee, 121; London, Chatham, and Dover, 99; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 12¾.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—Lancaster and Carlisle, 210¾; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 100¾.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105¾; Buffalo and Lake Huron, 6¾; Eastern Bengal, 107¾; East Indian, 103¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 21; Great Indian Peninsula, 107¾; Ditto, 13¾; Great Western of Canada, 10¾; Ditto, New, 7¾; Madras Five per Cents, 105¾; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, 5⅞; Delhi, 2¾; Punjaub, 105¾.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9; Bahia and San Francisco, 1¾; Namur and Liege, 9; Ditto, Six per Cent Pref., 20; Recife and San Francisco, 17¾; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 21 ex div.; Turin and Savona, 15¾.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending November 11, shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of	£667,595	A decrease of bullion of	£378,633
An increase of public deposits of ..	557,521	An increase of rest of	34,182
A decrease of other deposits of ..	186,862	An increase of reserve of	277,482
An increase of Securities of	65,909		

The total circulation is £22,115,423. Public deposits amount to £5,624,330; and private deposits to £13,664,311. Securities are £31,121,793; and the stock of bullion is £13,460,765.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE (Nov. 9).—The supply of English wheat on sale here, to-day, was only moderate. Good and fine samples commanded a steady sale, at full prices; but other kinds moved off slowly, at late rates. Foreign wheat—the show of which was extensive—commanded extreme rates, with a fair consumptive demand. Floating cargoes were quite as dear as last week. Malting barley sold readily, at full currencies. Grinding and distilling sorts were dull, but not cheaper. About an average business was doing in malt, on former terms. The oat trade may be considered steady, at quite previous rates. Beans and peas were very inactive, but not cheaper. Flour was in moderate request, at the late decline in value.

Nov. 11.—The wheat trade was steady, at prices quite equal to Monday. All other kinds of produce moved off slowly, at late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kents, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 28s. to 36s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 66s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 28s. to 30s.; grey peas, 32s. to 34s.; maple, 35s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 31s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280 lb. American flour, 19s. to 25s. per barrel; French, 36s. to 39s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 950; barley, 2910; malt, 1200; oats, 2300; flour, 1470. Irish: Barley, 170; oats, 1180. Foreign: Wheat, 5830; barley, 1840; oats, 10,000.

Seeds.—Canary seed has sold freely, at very full prices. All other seeds have met a dull inquiry. In the value of cakes no change has taken place.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 63s.; Calcutta, 63s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; hempseed, 41s. to 43s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 42s. to 46s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 73s.; white ditto, 54s. to 72s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 5½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s.; barley, 31s. 3d.; oats, 13s. 7d.; rye, 24s.; beans, 35s. 1d.; peas, 35s.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 7d.; barley, 31s. 4d.; oats, 19s.; rye, 27s. 5d.; beans, 35s. 6d.; peas, 35s. 9d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 105,093; barley, 20,897; oats, 8971; rye, 181; beans, 3464; peas, 1507 quarters.

Tea.—The market generally is steady, at full prices. Advices from China state that the exports had amounted to 55,500,000 lb.

Sugar.—All raw qualities continue in good request, and, in some instances, prices have further advanced 1s. per cwt. Refined goods move off freely, and crushed lumps are worth 50s. per cwt. The stock of sugar is 92,000 tons, against 79,210 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market is inactive, at about previous quotations. Stock, 9950 tons, against 9699 tons in 1862.

Rice.—Prices are unaltered, and the demand is restricted to small parcels. Stock, 41,400 tons, against 67,200 tons.

Provisions.—Most kinds of butter have moved off freely, at very full prices. Bacon is in moderate request, at 56s. per cwt. for sizable Waterford. Other provisions are inactive.

Tallow.—The demand is very inactive, at barely stationary prices. P.Y.C., on the spot, 43s. 9d. per cwt. Stock, 63,214 casks, against 43,310 casks last year.

Oils.—Linseed oil moves off slowly, at 41s. 9d. per cwt. All other oils are inactive, at barely stationary prices. French turpentine is freely offered, at 48s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum rules slowly, at 1s. 8d. per gallon for proof Leewards. Brandy is selling at from 2s. to 2s. 10d. Hollands' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 1d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 2d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 16s. 9d. to 17s. 9d.; Hartley's, 15s. to 16s.; and manufacturers', 14s. to 15s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—A fair average business is doing in most kinds; and prices range from 100s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales are progressing steadily, at 1d. to 1½d. per lb. more money.

Potatoes.—The supplies are seasonably good, and the demand is steady, at from 50s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Nov. 12).—Our market to-day was well supplied with beasts as to number; but their general quality was inferior. The few prime breeds on offer were taken off readily, at full prices, the top figure being 5s. per 8 lb. Otherwise, the beef trade was heavy, at about previous rates. The supply of sheep was small; nevertheless, the mutton trade was in a sluggish state, at Monday's currency. The general top quotation for mutton was 5s. 8d. per 8 lb. We were moderately supplied with calves, which moved off slowly, at late rates. Prime small pigs were the turn dearer. Inferior pork was heavy. In milch cows very little was doing. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 4d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1220; cows, 116; sheep, 3500; calves, 305; pigs, 412. Foreign: Beasts, 630; sheep, 110; calves, 210.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—These markets are fairly supplied with meat, and the demand is steady, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s 8d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb., by the carcass. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 6.

BANKRUPTS.

W. HART, Buck-lane, Bethnal-green, baker.—T. E. TRANSFIELD, Praed-street, Paddington, watch maker.—T. C. STOKES, Hammersmith, leather-cutter.—C. E. PYEMONT, Leipsic-road, Camberwell, clerk in the Custom-house.—J. KEMP, Meredith-street, Clerkenwell, gold-mill.—R. DURRANT, High-street, Notting-hill, furniture-dealer.—G. FINN, Southend and Shoeburyness, Essex, bootmaker.—A. F. EVANS, Rood-lane, City, American merchant.—W. A. STEPHENS, High-street, Shadwell, pork butcher.—H. COTTRELL, Sunninghill, Berks, grocer.—J. FSANG, Leigh House, Lower-heath, Hampstead, and Charing-cross, architect.—E. WHITLOCK, Aston-juxta-Birmingham, snuff box manufacturer.—R. HOLDOM, Swallow-street, Piccadilly, oilman.—W. DURRELL, New-inn-yard, Shoreditch, turner.—ELIZA DANCE, Battersea-street, Hoxton, grocer.—W. SEAMAN, Broad-green, Walworth, sector.—G. S. PICKARD, Bolsover-street, Euston-road, collector.—B. FLEET, Apollo-buildings North, East-street, Walworth, and Barnet, soda-water manufacturer.—W. BURR, Uxbridge, commission agent.—MARY ANN ATLEY, Hanwell, spinster.—W. HAM, Dedham, Essex, butcher.—W. BROOKS, Great Marlow, Bucks, baker.—W. J. WOOD, Barkingside, Essex, market-gardener.—R. T. TASKER, Birmingham, tailor.—W. BECKWORTH, Whitwick, Leicestershire, builder.—J. CROWTHER, Bacup, Lancashire, auctioneer.—J. DOWN, Walton, Somersetshire, shopkeeper.—D. SHELDON, Manchester, timber-dealer.—J. S. SMITH, Birmingham, boxmaker.—J. OWEN, Swadley, near Manchester, farmer.—E. J. FEW, Little Downham, Cambridgeshire, farrier.—A. HARVEY, Bristol, dealer in coal.—E. B. SHERRIN, Swansea, Glamorganshire, commission agent.—W. SMITH, Nottingham, warehouseman.—J. SAMUEL, Liverpool, outfitter.—I. HOYLE, Rochdale, stonemason.—J. STOCKS, Halifax, Yorkshire, hay dealer.—E. BATES, Halifax, Yorkshire, grocer.—S. S. HUGGINS, Oxford, butcher.—J. Hill, Hanley, Staffordshire, potter.—W. F. COMER, Hanley, Staffordshire, potter.—S. CHAMBERLAIN, Denver, Norfolk, farmer.—C. GALLIMORE, Wednesbury, Staffordshire, grocer.—J. WRIGHT, Locco, Derbyshire, joiner.—G. MACHIN, Kingswinford, grocer.—J. KARSLAKE, Yarmouth, Devonshire, yeoman.—D. LEWIS, Canton, Glamorganshire, victualler.—G. PUGSLEY, Ilfracombe, Devonshire, butcher.—J. G. STEPHENS, Pilton, Devonshire, carpenter.—W. ALLNATT Wallingford, Berkshire, bootmaker.—M. JULER, Great Yarmouth, watchmaker.—T. GRIBSON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, tailor.—W. HEAD, jun., Leicester, dealer in ale.—R. E. EVANS, Shrewsbury, accountant.—J. GOODRICH, Shrewsbury, artist.—G. E. HARRISS, Shrewsbury, professor of music.—J. H. YOUELL, Arreton, and Ryde, Isle of Wight, landscape gardener.—J. POWELL, Tunnal-row, Shropshire, brickmaker.—W. LANE, Darlington, Durham, builder.—J. CALVERT, Harrogate, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—C. R. BISHOP, Jarrow, Yorkshire, licensed victualler.—J. WHITELEY, King's Lynn, Norfolk, builder.—S. PEDDLE, Oate Fulford, Yorkshire, farmer.—J. MASON, Ware, Hertfordshire, maltfactor.—J. BROWN, Great Berkhampstead, Hertfordshire, saddler.—W. HAFFENDEN, Billingly, Sussex, victualler.—W. LOW, Lewes, Sussex, chemist.—R. LAMB, Stockport, newsagent.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10.

BANKRUPTS.

W. HART, Brick-lane, Bethnal-green, baker.—F. H. ROBERTS, St. George's-road, Southwark, carpenter.—J. J. MANBY, Castle-street, Holborn, law stationer.—T. H. OWEN, West Ham, Essex, butcher.—W. B. HARDWICK, St. James's-road, Holloway, late chemist.—R. EDWARDS, St. John's-wood-terrace, builder.—W. BAINBRIDGE, Bridge-street, Southwark, surgeon.—R. BROWN, Bristol-place, Paddington, wine merchant.—S. MILLAR, Olney-street, Walworth, late warehouseman.—G. ALLEN, Kent-street, Borough, bootmaker.—A. G. ATTWELL, Bow, butcher.—JANE GALLAGHER, Long-acre, late lodging-house keeper.—MARY GREEN, Portman-street, Portman-square, poulterer.—A. C. FOOTE, St. Albans, grocer.—J. COBB, Great Yarmouth, currier.—E. JOHNSON, Newgate-street, attorney.—H. B. COATHUPE, Abingdon-place, Kensington, late Captain of 72nd Highlanders.—L. LAWRENCE, Lower Sydenham, late grocer.—P. and W. BETTELEY, Newport, Shropshire, butchers.—T. BOOTH, Wolverhampton, carpenter.—S. BOWERS, Ox Leasows, Staffordshire, farmer.—B. HUGHES, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, brick manufacturer.—B. HODGETTS, Dudley, nail manufacturer.—W. JORDAN, Stourbridge, builder.—H. REYNOLDS, Aberdare, beerhouse-keeper.—A. KING, Cambridge, watchmaker.—ANN LORING, Bristol, ironmonger.—S. GARDNER, Castleford, Yorkshire, glass bottle manufacturer.—J. COATES, jun., Bradford, Yorkshire.—T. MORTON, Dewsbury, Yorkshire, builder.—T. TAYLOR and S. LONGBOTTOM, Ovenden, Yorkshire, worsted-spinners.—C. BROWN, Leeds, merchant.—E. T. MONK and J. BROOK, Huddersfield, silk-spinners.—R. SMITH, Holme, Lancashire, warehouseman.—J. SUTTON, Manchester, greengrocer.—T. M. GUREY, Burton-upon-Trent, shoemaker.—T. WALLIS, North Somercotes, Lincolnshire, blacksmith.—E. WOOD, Weston-super-Mare, cabinetmaker.—W. PHILLIPS, Hereford, wheelwright.—J. B. DOWDALL, Swansea, painter.—ELIZABETH LEIGH, Rochdale, chemist.—J. MOORE, Maidstone, late licensed victualler.—J. TIPPER, Leek, Staffordshire, hatter.—J. STAPLETON, South Weston, Norfolk, farmer.—J. RILEY, Hanley, Staffordshire, boxmaker.—ELIZABETH ATKINSON, Macclesfield, late victualler.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. KEITH, Moss-side of Findon, and Upper Tooks, Kincardineshire, auctioneer.—J. LINDSAY, Campbelton, merchant.—W. ROBERTSON, Glasgow, bookkeeper.—B. GORDON, Elgin, flesher.—D. MACLELLAN, Carbost, Inverness-shire, distiller.

BREAKWATER AT THE MOUTH OF THE TEES.

As briefly noticed in our last Number, the foundation-stone of the South Gare Breakwater, between Middlesborough and Redcar, on the south side of the mouth of the river Tees, was laid on Tuesday week by Isaac Wilson, Esq., of Nunthorp Hall, chairman of the Tees Conservancy Commission, officiating as deputy to the Earl of Zetland.

We give from the local journals some particulars of this breakwater, and of the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone. The South Gare Breakwater is already in a considerable state of forwardness, and when completed it will form a work not merely of local but of national importance, giving to the estuary of the Tees the advantages of a harbour of refuge. This object will be more fully accomplished by the construction of a corresponding breakwater on the north side; but at present that part of the scheme is in abeyance, on account of the absence of those facilities which exist on the south side.

The South Gare Breakwater was commenced by the Tees Conservancy Commissioners about a year and a half ago. The materials of which it is composed are the refuse of the numerous furnaces for smelting iron which have sprung up with such marvellous rapidity in this neighbourhood during the last few years. The breakwater now stretches out from the limit of high water to a distance of a mile and a half, and it is intended to carry it upwards of a mile further. Facilities are afforded by the various ironmasters and the railway company to such an extent that the contractor is able to execute ten yards in length per week, tipping about 600 tons of material per day. This rate of progress will not be exceeded when, as the commissioners expect, they will be able to double the amount of dip; as the ground is now deepening to such an extent as to require a much larger amount of material to continue the breakwater at its present level. At the end of the South Gare it is intended to build a hundred yards of ashlar stone, and upon this portion an iron light-house will be constructed, showing light 60 ft. high from the top of the breakwater. The breakwater will be 5 ft. above high water of spring tides, and it is expected it will run down at a slope of six to one to the seaside. Walls will also be constructed so as to direct the current on the bar. When the North Gare is constructed there will be a channel about 700 yards between them, and the scouring effect will be such as to fix as well as to deepen the bar, which is at present of a very shifty character. The cost of the South Gare Breakwater, had it been constructed of stone, would have been about £600,000; but, owing to the facilities already described, its actual cost is estimated at little more than £160,000. That sum will be advanced on loan by the Exchequer Loan Commissioners, on the security of the tolls on shipping levied by the Conservancy Commissioners. The importance and desirableness of this great undertaking was impressively illustrated on Tuesday week by the spectacle of a ship which had been stranded on the beach by the storm of the preceding day, as well as by the ribs of some previous wrecks projecting above the sand.

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THE SOUTH-GARE BREAKWATER AT THE MOUTH OF THE RIVER TEES.

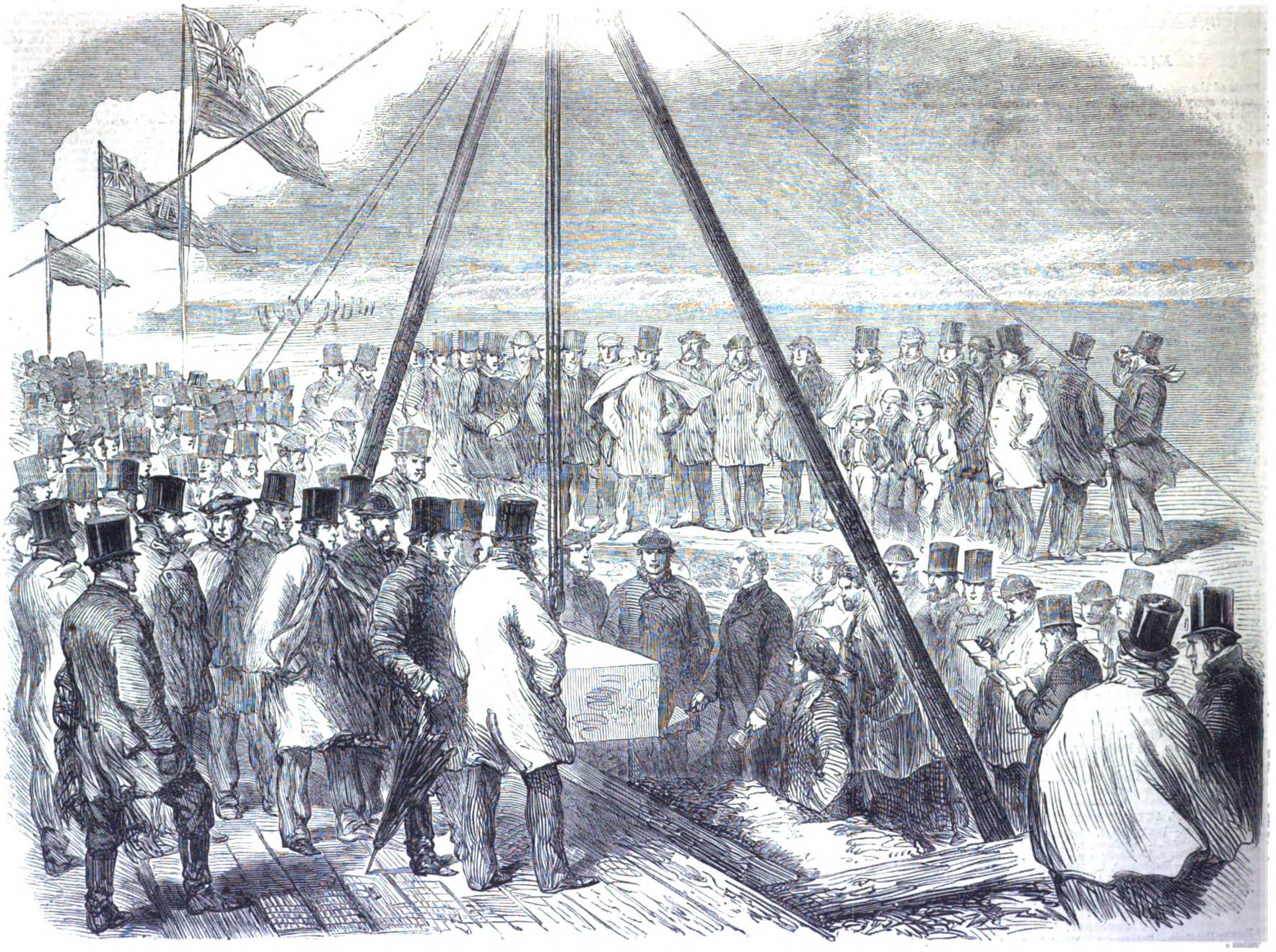
GENERAL VIEW OF THE BREAKWATER.

A special train left Darlington about 12.30 p.m., and, stopping at Stockton and Middlesbro', brought a numerous party of gentlemen to the spot. A branch line, uniting with the main line, traverses the breakwater from end to end; but before reaching the farther extremity the party alighted from the carriages and walked the remainder of the distance, when Mr. Fowler, the engineer of the commissioners, described the character of the work which is being carried on under his superintendence. Amongst the gentlemen present were H. Pease, Esq., M.P.; J. W. Pease, Esq., of Darlington; T. Brentnall, Esq., Mayor of Middlesbro'; Joseph Laing, Esq., Mayor of Stockton; Mark Millbank, Esq.; Major Elwon, Redcar; Captain Challoner, Guisbro'; John Fowler, Esq., engineer of the Tees Conservancy Commission; John Anderson, Esq., contractor of the works; and James Guthrie, Esq., of Newcastle. In the cavity of the stone were deposited a scroll, with the names and designation of the commissioners, various coins of the realm, and copies of several papers published in the district. The document sets forth that this great work "has been designed for the twofold purpose of improving and protecting the navigation of the river Tees, and of affording shelter and refuge to the shipping of the north-east coast." Mr. Wilson, after having gone through the usual formalities, mounted the stone and delivered an appropriate address.

The ceremony was followed by a banquet, provided in the Central Hall, Redcar, at which upwards of a hundred gentlemen sat down.

CLUBHOUSE, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

THE enterprising citizens of Halifax, Nova Scotia, have just opened this fine building, somewhat novel in character, as far as the British North American colonies are concerned, there being, with this exception, but one clubhouse in the several provinces, and that in Montreal, Canada West. Its main front (constructed throughout of the native freestone) is situated in Hollis-street, and presents a bold and striking appearance. The style is Italian Renaissance; the ground and first stories are decorated with the Roman Doric and Ionic orders, and surmounted by caryatidæ trusses, bearing a fine modillion cornice.



MR. ISAAC WILSON, CHAIRMAN OF THE TEES CONSERVANCY, LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE.

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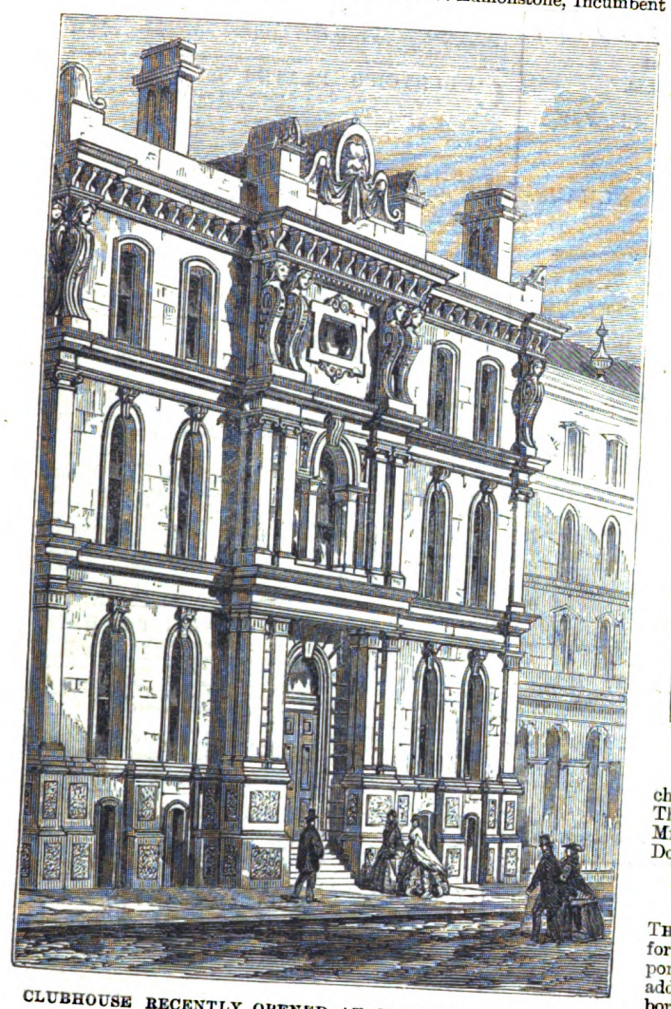
In the internal arrangements every regard has been paid to the comfort of the members, combined with elegance of architectural finish. The main central hall is paved with Maw's encaustic tiles, and is, together with the grand staircase, lighted by a cupola lantern. On the ground floor is situated a spacious coffee-room, with waiters' compartments, &c., adjoining, and also the library and reading-rooms, of corresponding dimensions. On the first floor are arranged a fine billiard-room (the entire depth of the building), a private dining-room (which may also be used as a committee-room), and card and writing rooms. In the upper story it is proposed to give partial accommodation to lodgers, after the manner of some of the London clubhouses—on the type of which, as to general arrangement and management, this clubhouse has been instituted and conducted. The basement is appropriated to the various kitchen and housekeeper's offices, together with bath and dressing rooms for the convenience of members.

The building has been designed and superintended throughout by Mr. David Stirling, of Halifax, N.S., the architect of many important structures in that city, amongst which may be named the large Government building just about being erected in the market square for postal and revenue departments.

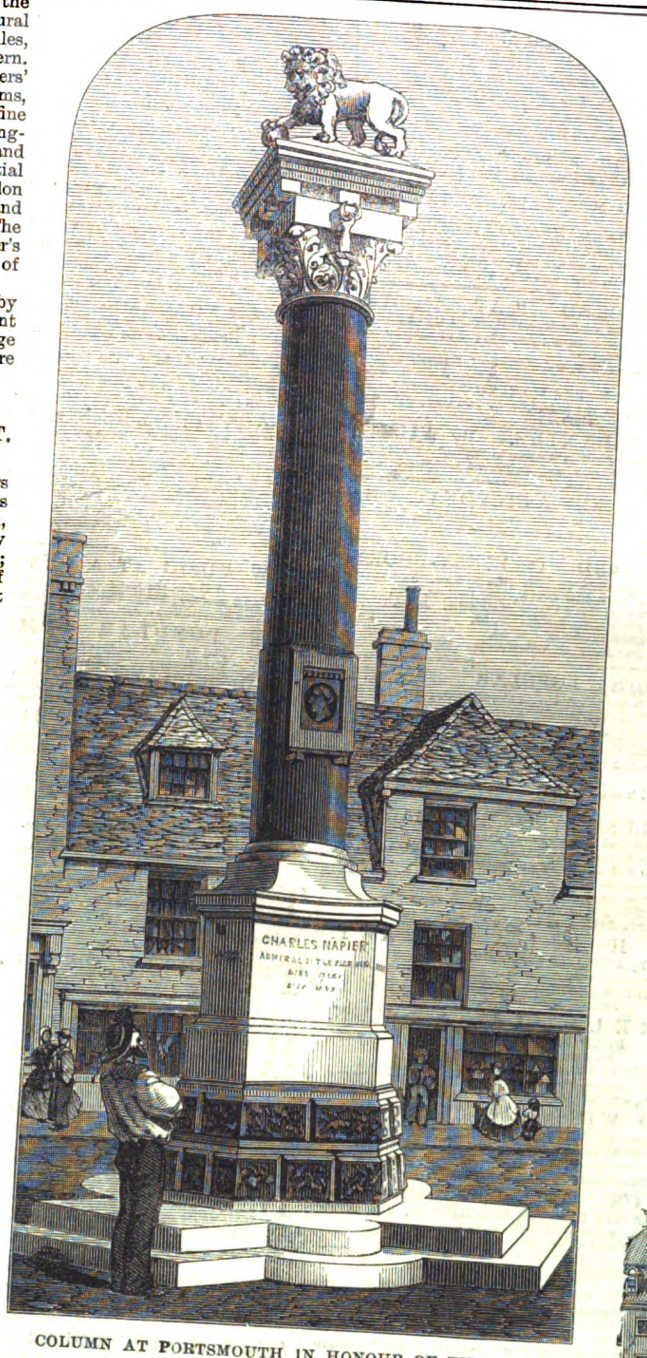
NEW NATIONAL AND INFANT SCHOOLS FOR ST. MARK'S, TOLLINGTON-PARK, AND ST. MARY'S, HORNSEY-RISE.

The Lord Mayor, having laid the foundation-stone of these buildings on the 3rd of February last, presided at the general meeting of friends and subscribers to these schools, upon their approaching completion, held on Tuesday the 27th ult. A numerous party of clergy and laity assembled on the occasion to meet his Lordship and the Sheriffs; among others, Colonel Wilkinson, the Rev. Daniel Wilson, Vicar of the parish and Rural Dean; the Rev. C. W. Edmonstone, Incumbent of St. John's; the Revs. John Lees and Reginald Gunnery, Incumbents of St. Mark's and St. Mary's, Hornsey-rise.



CLUBHOUSE RECENTLY OPENED AT HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

The schools and class-rooms are arranged to accommodate 436 children—viz., 126 boys, 126 girls, and 180 infants; and have residences over them for the master and mistresses. They are substantially built of brick, relieved with coloured bricks and Bath-stone. The style assimilates to the Venetian Gothic, and is well adapted to the materials employed in their construction. The length of buildings, necessitated by a narrow site, is relieved by projecting gabled centres, porch entrances, and staircases; and the length of roof by the grouping, at well-adjusted distances, of bell-gable, chimnies, and ventilating turrets. The interior is well finished, and furnished with all the usual school fittings, and is lighted and ventilated upon the best-approved principles. In the arrangement of the design for these schools the educational purposes for which they were intended have been considered of primary importance, and the structure has been rendered as far as practicable, in conformity with the requirements of the Committee of Council, combining at the same time, as a secondary consideration, convenient accommodation for large public meetings, and other objects of local interest. It is also applicable to the purposes of a school chapel for the working classes or substitute for a temporary church. The outlay upon these buildings does not exceed £2500. They have been erected, from the designs and under the direction of Mr. A. D. Gough, of Lancaster-place, Waterloo-bridge, by Messrs. Dove Brothers, of Islington.



COLUMN AT PORTSMOUTH IN HONOUR OF THE LATE ADMIRAL SIR CHARLES NAPIER.

THE NAPIER MEMORIAL, PORTSMOUTH.

The memorial column which has been erected on the open space which forms the junction between Lion-gate and Commercial-roads, Landport, in honour of the late Admiral Sir Charles Napier, is a handsome addition to the few works of art which commemorate great men in the borough of Portsmouth. The design consists of what is called a rustic basement, supporting a triangular pedestal, with three narrower alternate faces. The mouldings are solid and handsome; and from the sloping cornice rises a column of red-coloured stone 2½ ft. in diameter, on the capital of which stands a spirited figure of a lion in a defiant attitude, his paw resting on a bombshell. The carved capital is allusive in design, the Napier crest, seamen's cutlasses and the anchor being introduced. On the lower portion of the shaft of the column is a cartouche inclosing a medallion in bronze—a lifelike production by Phyffers, representing the gallant Admiral as in the latter part of his life. The inscription on the face of the pedestal immediately beneath is as follows:—"Charles Napier, Admiral of the Blue, K.C.B., born 1786; died 1860." On the two remaining sides are other inscriptions—viz.: "To commemorate the untiring efforts of a gallant officer and true-hearted man in advancing the welfare of the British sailor, this column is erected by petty officers, non-commissioned officers, seamen, and marines of her Majesty's Navy, 1863;" and the ancient motto of the Napier family, "Ready, aye Ready." On the three alternate faces of the pedestal are recorded the names "Martinique," "Cape St. Vincent," and "Acre," each the scene of a hard fight, in which Napier was engaged. The total height of the monument is about 29 ft. It was designed by Messrs. Willson and Nicholl, the architects of the Chesapeake memorial on Southsea-common.

ST. SAVIOUR'S, RIGA.

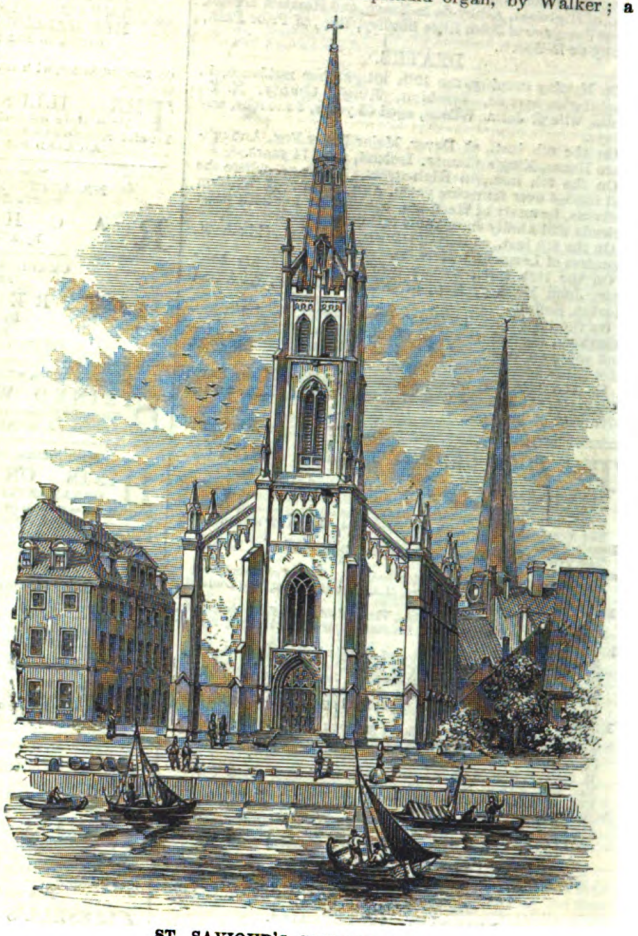
In the year 1852 (pursuant to a resolution passed in 1829, the execution of which, from unavoidable circumstances, had been from time to time postponed) the body of merchants constituting the English factory at this port addressed a petition to his late Imperial Majesty Nicholas I. for permission "to erect a church for the celebration of Divine worship according to the rites of the United Church of England and Ireland, and of the other occasional services connected therewith;" and, their petition having been graciously received and acceded to, the structure was forthwith commenced.

Owing, however, to the breaking out of the war in the following year, the progress of the work was interrupted until the restoration of peace in 1856, when it was actively resumed, and on the 18th of June, Old Style (30th New Style), 1857, the foundation-stone was laid by her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Richard Levinge Swift, B.C.L., assisted by the merchants of the factory and other English residents.

At the base of the spire, in a tin case imbedded in the stone, were deposited British and Russian coins of the year, with a parchment scroll engrossed with the inscription, in Latin and English, of the dedication of the church to the most blessed Saviour, and subscribed by all who took part in the ceremony.

On Sunday, the 26th of July (O. S.), 1859, the edifice being sufficiently advanced, it was consecrated by Walter John Trower, D.D., late Bishop of Glasgow and Galway (at present Bishop of Gibraltar), acting as Bishop Commissary for the Bishop of London, assisted by the Rev. John Ellis, A.M., of St. John's, Oxford, Chaplain to the factory, and the Rev. Edward Law, D.D., of Christ Church, Oxford, Chaplain to the English Factory at St. Petersburg, the Government and town authorities, with the resident clergy, being present at the ceremony; and on Advent Sunday in the same year it was opened for permanent service; which, from Palm Sunday, 1830, had been held in the German Reformed Church in this city.

The church is of English Gothic architecture, built by D. Kroeger, jun., from a design and under the superintendence of the city architect, Mr. Felsko. It is beautifully situated on the ramparts fronting the river; and is furnished with a splendid organ, by Walker; a highly-wrought mediæval font, by Westmacott; and a memorial altar window, representing the Crucifixion, ably executed by Messrs. James Ballantine and Sons, Edinburgh, gifts of different members of the congregation. The cost of the church, including the site, was 86,000 silver rubles, equal to about £14,700.



ST. SAVIOUR'S CHURCH, RIGA.

BENGAL MILITARY NORMAL SCHOOL AT SANAWUR.

In the immediate neighbourhood of the Lawrence Military Asylum, near Kussowlee, a British sanitary station in Baghat, is situated the Bengal Military Normal School for training soldiers and soldiers' wives and daughters for the posts of school masters and mistresses in regiments serving in India. The male and female departments of this institution are located respectively at Sanawur and Kussowlee. They were established in 1855, in connection with the Lawrence Asylum, by the present Superintendent of Army Schools for Bengal, at the orders of the Indian Government, and on the model of the Military Normal School at Chelsea. These schools are now, however, being of a purely military character, detached from the asylum. Our Engraving of the establishment at Sanawur is from a photograph taken by Mr. L. A. Stapley.

NEW NATIONAL AND INFANT SCHOOLS FOR THE DISTRICT OF ST. MARK, TOLLINGTON PARK, AND ST. MARY, HORNSEY-RISE.

THE BENGAL MILITARY NORMAL SCHOOL, AT SANAWUR, IN THE HIMALAYAS.

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*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 11th inst., at Pennsylvania Park, near Exeter, the wife of Henry Umfreville Janson, Esq., of a son.

On the 8th inst., at Curzon-street, Mayfair, the Countess Vane, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th inst., at Christ Church, Marylebone, Michael E. K. Seymour, Esq., only son of Vice-Admiral Sir Michael Seymour, G.C.B., Commander-in-Chief at Portsmouth, to Elizabeth Georgina Frederica, only daughter of Captain W. H. Kennedy, R.N., and granddaughter of the late Admiral the Hon. Sir Charles Paget.

On Sept. 29th, at Surat, by the Rev. I. M. Hughes, A.M., W. G. Pedder, Esq., B.A., her Majesty's Bombay Civil Service, late Exeter College, Oxford, eldest son of the Rev. W. N. Pedder, A.M., Vicar of Clevedon, Somerset, to Julia Frances, eldest daughter of Captain C. J. Prescott, her Majesty's Staff Corps, Superintendent of Revenue Survey and Assessment in the province of Goojerat. No cards.

On Sept. 3rd, at Valparaiso, by the Curate of the Matrig Church, assisted by the Rev. Richard Dennett, Ebbe Salvinus eldest son of Salve Thomassin, Esq., of Christiansand, to Margaret Elizabeth, second daughter of the late John H. Nicholson, Esq., Liverpool. No cards.

On the 9th inst., at 10, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square, George Buchanan, Esq., late Captain in the Royal Scots Greys, and younger son of the late Robert Carrick Buchanan, Esq., of Drumpellier, Lanarkshire, N.B.

On the 10th inst., at St. John's Episcopal Church, Edinburgh, by the Very Rev. Dean Ramsay, assisted by the Rev. Robert Monro, brother of the bride, P. Hunter Ditom, Esq., to Maria, youngest daughter of the late Robert Monro, Esq.

On the 12th inst., at St. Clement Danes Church, London, by the Rev. Robert Ingram, M.A., Incumbent of Chatburn, Lancashire, assisted by the Rev. A. Strugnell, B.A., the Rev. John Edward Johnson, B.A., Vicar of Thorney, Notts, and eldest son of the late John Johnson, Esq., of Highfield, Ashby-de-la-Zouch, and Harriett Letitia, eldest daughter of John Riles Bindley, Esq., of Prior Park, Ashby-de-la-Zouch.

DEATHS.

On Monday evening, the 19th ult., at her residence, in Washington-avenue, Brooklyn, King's County, N. Y., Lydia, wife of John Wilson, aged 68 years, 8 months, and 8 days.

On the 6th inst., at Dover, Major Barry Fox, Annaghmore House, King's County, Ireland, aged 74 years.

On the 5th inst., in High-street, Hastings, where she had resided over fourscore years, Ann, widow of William Scrivens, formerly of Hastings, banker, in her 88th year. Friends will kindly accept this intimation.

On the 6th inst., at Melville House, Fife, N.B., Elizabeth, Countess of Leven and Melville.

On the 10th inst., having nearly completed his 92nd year, John Moseley, Esq., of Glenham House, Wickham Market, Suffolk.

On the 10th inst., at Great Queen-street, Westminster, Margaret, the beloved wife of John Murray, Esq., C.B., and youngest daughter of the late William Maling, Esq., of Kidside Lodge, Westmorland.

On the 19th ult. at 23, Cleveland-square, Hyde Park, Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Robert Clarke, Esq., in the 47th year of her age.

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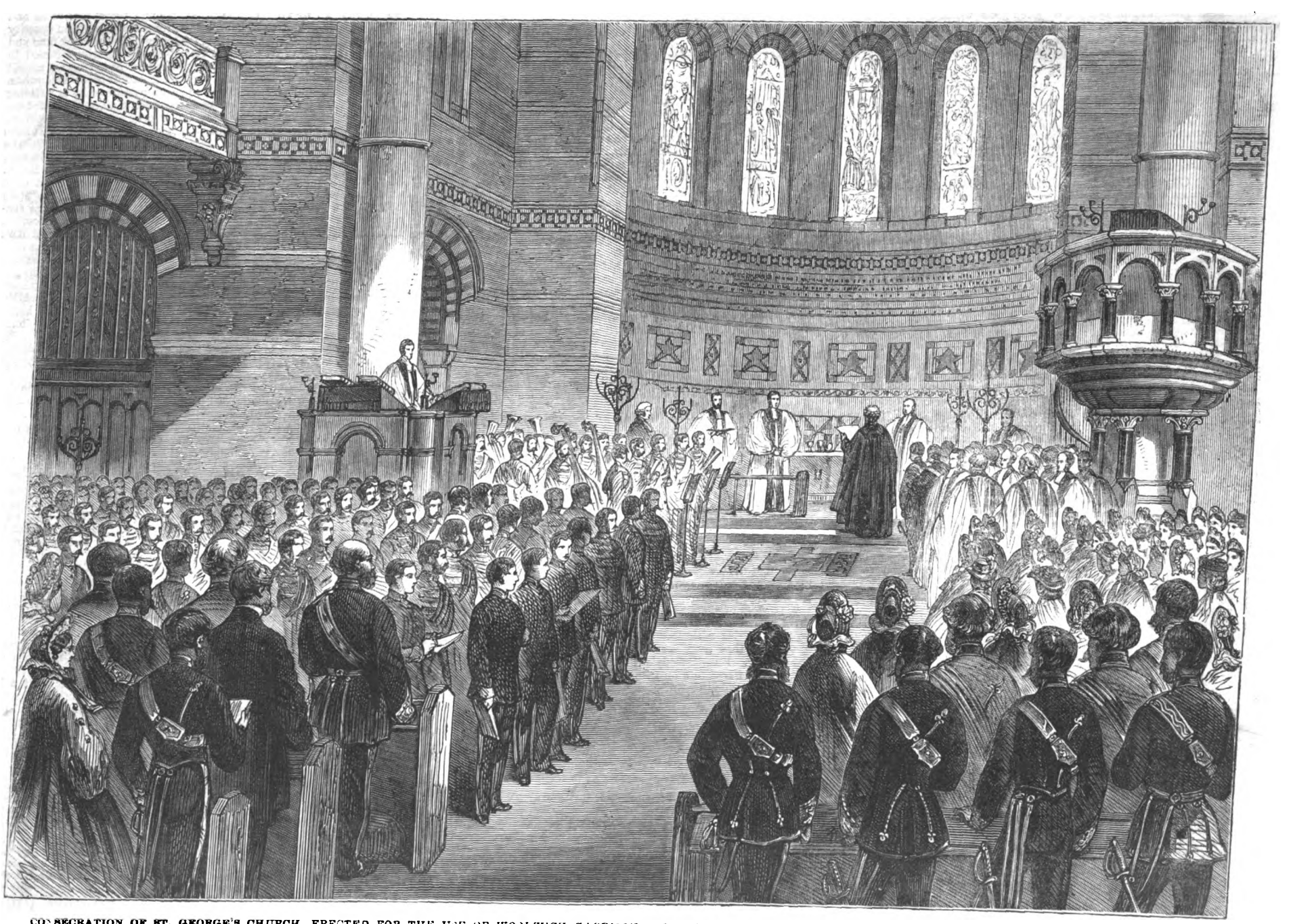
THE LATE CAPTAIN JOSLING, R.N., OF H.M.S. EURYALUS.

THE LATE COMMANDER WILMOT, R.N., OF H.M.S. EURYALUS.

THE LATE CAPTAIN JOSLING AND COMMANDER WILMOT.

WE give Portraits of the above officers of her Majesty's ship Euryalus, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Kuper, who lost their lives by the same shot in the attack upon Kagosima, Japan. Both were held in high respect. "They possessed," writes one who knew them well, "every grace that can adorn the officer and the gentleman." Annexed is an epitome of their services:—

Captain John James Stephen Josling was thirty-seven years of age, and had been in the Navy twenty-three years, nineteen years and nine months of which was devoted to active sea service. He was Acting-Lieutenant of the Scout, 14, Commander Loring, in the East Indies, in 1847; and senior of the Thetis, 38, Captain Kuper, C.B., in the Pacific, from July, 1850, to the spring of 1854, when



CONSECRATION OF ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, ERECTED FOR THE USE OF WOOLWICH GARRISON: THE CHANCELLOR READING THE SENTENCE OF CONSECRATION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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he joined the Eurydice, 26, Captain Ommanney, in the White Sea, and remained in her until promoted to Commander, Nov. 2, 1854. As Commander he served in the James Watt, 91, at Devonport, from May, 1856, until June, 1857; in the Princess Royal, 91, in the Mediterranean, from February, 1858, until December, 1859, when he joined the Queen, 86, and again served on the same station until advanced to post rank, Jan 31, 1861. He was appointed to the Euryalus Feb. 10, 1862.

Commander Edward Wilmot was in his thirtieth year, and entered the Navy in 1845. He was Mate of the Prince Regent, 90, employed on particular service from June, 1852, until the spring of 1853, when he was appointed to the Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and remained in her until the following September, when his Captain, Lord Adolphus Fitzclarence, G.C.H., obtained flag rank. He was advanced to the rank of Lieutenant Sept. 26, 1853, and, after a few months' employment in the Excellent gunnery-ship at Portsmouth, joined the Royal Albert, 121, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Lord Lyons, G.C.B., &c., June 24, 1854, and was employed in the Mediterranean until August, 1858. He was Lieutenant of the Indus, 78, flag-ship of Vice-Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., on the North American and West India station, from November, 1858, until the spring of 1859, and was Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral George Rodney Mundy, C.B., in the Hannibal, 89, in the Mediterranean, from May, 1859, until advanced to the rank of Commander, Dec. 24, 1861. As Commander he served in the Agamemnon, 89, on the North American and West India station, from January, 1862, until paid off in October following; and his appointment to the Euryalus was made Jan. 29 of the present year.

CONSECRATION OF THE NEW GARRISON CHURCH AT WOOLWICH.

THE newly-erected church on Woolwich-common for the use of the garrison was consecrated on Monday week by the Bishop of London in the presence of his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge (Field Marshal Commanding in Chief), the Right Hon. Earl De Grey and Ripon (Secretary of State for War), Viscount Sidney, and other distinguished visitors. They arrived at a quarter to eleven o'clock, were saluted with a salvo of nineteen guns from the Green Hill Battery, and received by the Commandant, Major-General Sir R. J. Dacres, K.C.B.; Major Reilly, C.B., his Aide-de-Camp; Major-General Bloomfield, Inspector-General of Ordnance; Major-General Sandham, Governor of the Military Academy; Brigade-Major Millward, Major Field, Major Johnson, Captain Nangle, Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, and other officers. A guard of honour was stationed in front of the church, and the Lord Bishop of London was received at the principal door of the edifice by his chaplains, Registrar the Rev. G. R. Gleig, M.A., Chaplain-General of the Forces; W. Hare, M.A., Garrison Chaplain at Woolwich; W. M. Wright, Garrison Chaplain at Chatham; and clergy of the diocese. The Bishop having proceeded to the front of the communion-table, was presented by the minister with a petition praying him to perform the ceremony of consecration; and his Lordship, his chaplains, and the clergy then walked from the east to the west end of the church, repeating alternately the verses of the 24th Psalm. The Bishop then offered up prayers, after which the Chancellor read the sentence of consecration, which the Bishop signed, and ordered it, with the petition and deeds, to be deposited in his registry. The collect and services of the day were then read by the Rev. W. Hare and the Chaplain-General. The fine organ was accompanied by a selection from the band of the Royal Artillery. After the communion service, the Bishop delivered to a crowded congregation an eloquent discourse, selecting as his text the ninth verse of the seventh chapter of Revelations—"After this I beheld, and, lo, a great multitude which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people, and tongues, stood before the throne, and before the Lamb." The offertory was then made. After the services the Bishop, with the Duke of Cambridge, the Secretary of State for War, Viscount Sydney, and others, proceeded to the officers' mess-room, at the Royal Artillery Barracks, to partake of refreshments. The new church (of which an Engraving has appeared in this Journal) is named "St George's." It is a noble structure, in the Byzantine style of architecture, from the design of Messrs. Wyatt, and is built on the same plan as the celebrated church erected, by the late Lord Herbert, at Wilton. The officers of the garrison have subscribed nearly £1000 for its elaborate interior decorations and an organ. It contains a beautiful stone pulpit, coloured-glass windows, embodying the most marked events in the life of our Saviour; and the ceilings and galleries are highly finished and decorated.

A "Sailor's Daughter" has transmitted, through Messrs. Drummond, the bankers, £100 to the National Life-boat Institution.

A St. Petersburg letter mentions that the armour-plated frigate Sebastopol has just been launched at Cronstadt with success. She is to carry engines of 1000-horse power, and will be armed with 38 rifled guns. The Sebastopol is covered with iron plates throughout. On the stocks from which she has just been launched another vessel of the same rank, to be called the Emperor Nicholas, is about to be laid down, and will, it is expected, be ready for launching in the spring.

In the City article of the *Times* it is stated that, by the advices from Buenos Ayres, a new pass across the Andes had been discovered, which may have a great effect in facilitating the traffic from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The pass is situated to the south of the city of Mendoza, and is in the same latitude as Buenos Ayres. It is affirmed that the Andes here diminish into insignificant hills, and that the route is throughout practicable for wheeled vehicles, with the exception of about half a mile, where a road would have to be made.

The following is an official list of the sums granted by the State since 1852 towards the embellishment of Paris:—Junction of the Palaces of the Louvre and the Tuileries, up to 1858, 62,500,000f.; repairs of historical monuments, 2,150,000f.; Palace of the Elysée, 1,400,000f.; Boulevard de Strasbourg, 3,140,000f.; Boulevard de Sebastopol (right bank), 23,500,000f.; monument to Marshal Ney, 50,000f.; Hippodrome of Longchamp, 1,500,000f.; Tomb of Napoleon I., 865,000f.; Hotel of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, 4,500,000f.; constructions on the Ile des Cygnes, 428,000f.; Palais de l'Industrie, 14,880,000f.; Boulevard de Sebastopol (left bank), 12,500,000f.; Ponts des Invalides, d'Iena, and d'Arcole, 4,250,000f.; Cathedral of Paris, 3,500,000f.; barracks, 7,850,000f.; grand works (law of 1858), 60,000,000f.; New Opera, 28,000,000f. Total, 225,042,000f.

The quarterly general court of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire was recently held at the society's offices, 47, Ludgate-hill—J. W. Butterworth, Esq., F.R.S., in the chair. The report was of a most satisfactory character, evincing not only the continued progress of the society in the extension of their fire-escape stations, but also the valuable services rendered through its instrumentality in the rescue of human life. During the past six months there have been no less than 314 fires attended by the Royal Society's fire-escapes and conductors, and the following are amongst the more recent cases in which life has been rescued, and which were selected by the committee for reward:—The society's silver medallion, accompanied by one sovereign, to E. Burgess, for his intrepid and humane exertions in saving the lives of three persons at a fire at 9, Hayes-court, Soho, on the night of the 5th of July, 1863. A testimonial on vellum, and one sovereign, to the late fire-escape conductor, Francis Bartons, who rescued two persons by bringing them down his fire-escape from the roof whilst the whole of the lower part of the house was enveloped in flames (this conductor has just accepted the office of superintendent of Mr. Hodges's volunteer fire-brigade). Before leaving the society's service he was presented with a silver medal, made at the expense of Mrs. Whalley, the lady whom he saved, and which bore the following inscription:—"Presented by Mrs. Whalley to John Francis Barton, of the Ball's-pond fire-escape station, for his noble conduct in saving her and her servant from the fire at No. 13, Halliford-street, Islington, on the 20th of September, 1863." The society's silver medallion to fire-escape conductor Wm. Hocking, for his exertions at a fire at 2, Cambridge-place, Kingsland-road, on the 18th of October, 1863, when he rescued no less than six persons from the house on fire, encountering great personal risk. Rewards were also voted to fire-escape conductor James Ward for exertions at a fire at 147, William-street, Caledonian-road, where he succeeded in saving three lives. Also to Conductor Vireo for exertions at a fire at 18, Upper-street, Islington, when, by his energetic promptitude, he rescued by means of his escape the lives of two individuals, who but for his exertions must inevitably have perished. Three additional stations have been established by the committee within the past quarter—viz., one in Shadwell district and two in the St. John's-wood district. As the efficiency of these stations so much depends on the vigilance and alacrity of the men to whom they are intrusted—a point to which too much importance cannot be attached—we give the following extract from the society's minutes, being the result of the last quarterly test of the conductors' efficiency:—"1st division, average time at twenty-one stations, in coiling, lighting lamp, and starting, 44 seconds; 2nd division, 30 seconds; 3rd division, 50 seconds; 4th division, 35 seconds." The society's machinery is reported to be in very good condition. The fire-escape at the Connaught-place, Edgware-road, station has been lately replaced by a machine of very superior construction, the height attainable by the whole of the ladders being upwards of 80 ft.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Furness Abbey. By James Payn. (1 vol. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.) This handsome volume is worthy of a place upon the most exquisitely-appointed drawing-room table. A cunning hand is traceable in every portion of it. The writing is skilful, the photography is skilful, the printing is skilful, and the binding is skilful. Sol himself, with unerring rays, impressed the scenes upon the susceptible paper; and the art of man has seconded Sol and burnished his work to a soft, chaste brilliancy. Indeed, it were difficult to find more charming photographs than those which adorn this welcome book. One may wish that the human figures were absent from the "Furness Abbey from the South-west" and the "Calder Abbey, Cumberland," views; for in both they stand out stiff, isolated, and inharmonious; but it is scarcely possible to hit upon any other objection. Nor are the map of Lake-land and the ground plan of Furness Abbey, which accompany the descriptions, ill-matched with the specimens of beautiful photography, for each seems excellent, both in point of execution and usefulness. It must be added that hints for excursions in the neighbourhood of Furness Abbey are subjoined to the information about the abbey itself; that the style in which the hints and information are communicated is authoritative (as of one who knows his subject well), sprightly, and amusing; and that the whole will form, for those who have visited the spot, a grateful souvenir, and for those who have not, a powerful inducement to do so.

Rachel Ray. By Anthony Trollope. (2 vols. Chapman and Hall.) Mr. Anthony Trollope is prolific to a marvel, to a degree which would be astonishing even in a novelist who did not serve his country in an official capacity. Stories seem to ooze from his pen as spontaneously as gum from the far-famed trees of Araby. He has here, as mere by-play, written a novel which would raise to notice many an obscure author. It is true that the plot is slight, and that diffuseness and iteration might be charged against the writer; but the real stuff is there, and the reader is more than sufficiently rewarded for his reading. For who can describe better than Mr. Trollope the weak-minded, tender, pious woman; the strong-minded, rugged, pious woman: the natural, loving, true-hearted girl—born victim of the two pious women: the stately High-Churchman; the gentleman-like Low-Churchman; the ungentleman-like No-Churchman; the vulgar wife of the vulgar tradesman, and her demi-semi-vulgar daughters; the refined lady, well-mannered, and kindhearted; and the sturdy, resolute, confident, not over-gentle lover? Such are the characters principally whose acquaintance we make in "Rachel Ray;" and Mr. Trollope sketches them in his usual happy manner, showing a pleasant mixture of shrewdness, causticity, humour, and feeling. It is essentially a love story, and a love story of the very slightest kind. There is not a single sensational incident; the events are all such as might happen and do happen daily in ordinary domestic circles. And herein is one of Mr. Trollope's chief recommendations, that he can interest us by truthfully representing things as they commonly are without having recourse to exceptional circumstances. He introduces us to the interior of the cottage, the farm, and the mansion, leaving the life of Bohemia and the cafés to be dealt with by others. The scene of the story is laid in the cider-drinking county of Devon, where it would seem improbable that a brewer, especially if he brewed bad beer, would be able to gain a livelihood. Nevertheless, Mr. Tappitt does manage to make a very decent income, though nobody can tell who drinks his beer, and makes his fortune; and the disputes between Mr. Tappitt and young Mr. Luke Rowan, who has a share in Tappitt's brewery, and is haunted by an insane (according to Tappitt) desire to brew good beer, have a great deal to do with roughening the course of Rachel's true love. For Luke Rowan is Rachel's lover, and he wooes in the bluff and rather overbearing style in which Harry the Fifth wooed sweet Katherine of France. Those who would trace love's triumph over the weakness of amiable Mrs. Ray, the unsisterly insinuations of grim Mrs. Prime, and the well-meant but erroneous advice of the Rev. Mr. Comfort, must do themselves the pleasure of reading Mr. Trollope's two volumes. They will find it far from a heavy task.

The Ionian Islands. By Professor D. T. Ansted. (1 vol. W. H. Allen and Co.) The seven islands over which Great Britain has so long exercised a not very enviable protectorate having been brought by recent events into unusual prominence, a book about them was, as publishing is managed, a necessity; and the Professor was determined to be to the fore. He took the view of Macbeth,

> If it were done when 'tis done, then 'twere well
> It were done quickly;

and so soon, therefore, as it became evident that the Septinsular dominion would soon be transferred to a King of the Hellenes, he started for Vienna, en route for Trieste and Corfu. A flying visit seems scarcely long enough to allow the visitor "to *observe* and *study* the physical geography and geology of the islands and the customs of the people;" but the Professor has contrived to put together some interesting information and to elaborate a readable book. He has something to say about every one of the seven islands—about Corfu, Cephalonia, Zante, Ithaca, Santa Maura, Paxos, and Cerigo; and he has added to his work maps, crude, perhaps, but not unserviceable. He has, of course, taken advantage of poetry and romance—the Odyssey, with its episodes of Alcinous and the Phæacians—to throw an antique charm about his narration; and to that fact may, to a great extent, be attributed the bulk to which his volume has swollen. He sums up the natural advantages of the islands, and the probable result of their contemplated annexation in the following terms:—"They have a soil that appears, indeed, rocky and barren, but a sky under which the vine will bear abundant fruit when planted even in loose stones; where the smallest amount of labour is repaid a hundredfold, and whose ground is covered with trees which yield a profitable crop without labour. With corn, and wine, and oil in abundance; growing a fruit, also, of which they almost possess a monopoly; having a coast indented with innumerable little bays and creeks, situated in the great highway of the European nations; having a population wealthy and intelligent, these islands cannot fail to exercise a considerable influence on Greece and the Greeks when forming part of the united kingdom."

The Personalities of the Forest of Dean. By the Rev. H. G. Nicholls, M.A. (1 vol. John Murray.) The author of this little work published, about five years ago, "An Historical and Descriptive Account of the Forest of Dean," and he now puts forth as supplementary to his former publication some further information touching that peculiar district. He treats now of the worthies—public and private, past and present—who have inhabited and exercised influence in the district, either in a private or in an official capacity. His book is, in fact, for the most part a collection of small biographies of the notabilities, lay and clerical, who have lived and laboured amongst the singular population of Dean Forest.

The Post Office Directory of Birmingham, Staffordshire, Warwickshire, and Worcestershire for 1861. (1 vol. Kelly and Co.) It requires a strong imagination to conceive of this excellent work as a part of literature, commonly so called. He who should read it for the purpose of beguiling a rainy day would probably arrive at the same conclusion as the lady arrived at to whom Johnson's Dictionary was offered for a similar purpose—namely, that the language was good, but that there was too little connection to make the story interesting. But, if Kelly's Post Office Directory cannot compete with other works as a means of intellectual recreation or instruction, it yields to none in point of usefulness. Nor is it without information of a less special kind than that which you may require respecting the address of Mr. or Mrs. So-and-So, for it includes also a general account and a minute map of the places of which it is a directory; and these are valuable additions to its otherwise useful contents. It appears, moreover, to have been arranged with a laborious care sufficient to call forth the warmest gratitude of all who are engaged in business or are in any way interested in men, their trades, and their addresses.

The number of tourists who have this year visited the Lake of the Four Cantons, in Switzerland, has been greater than ever before known, and 60,000 persons visited the Rhigi.

Mr. David Raimbach, the Head Master of the Birmingham School of Art, has been directed by the Lords of the Committee of Council on Education to proceed to Paris and to report on the exhibition of art applied to manufactures now open in the Palais de l'Industrie.

FINE ARTS.

THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

The Annual Exhibition of Cabinet Pictures by British Artists, which takes place at this season of the year in the gallery, 120, Pall-mall, was opened on Monday last. The present collection, brought together for the most part by Mr. Wallis, the well-known picture-dealer, is superior to any which has preceded it in the average quality of the pictures exhibited. There are not, it is true, many works of salient excellence, but a larger proportion than heretofore range on a level of merit, especially of a technical kind, which entitles them to respectful examination. It is encouraging to find so many of the younger contributors displaying a command of at least the language of their art. With so much happy fluency of expression, they will doubtless by-and-by find matter more worthy of communication than can be extracted from the subjects of which many of them treat at present.

We had better, perhaps, say at the outset of our remarks on individual contributions that some few pictures have, either actually or in duplicate, been previously exhibited at the Royal Academy and elsewhere and reviewed already in our columns. An enumeration of the following will therefore suffice, viz.:—"Charlotte Corday Contemplating her Portrait prior to her Execution" (39), by Mr. E. M. Ward, R.A. (a smaller repetition of the Academy picture which we engraved); "The Market Girl" (56), by Mr. Faed, R.A.; "The Jury (84), by Mr. Morgan; the Illustration of the repentance of St. Peter" (105), by Mr. T. J. Gullick (another picture we have engraved); "Nightly Cares" (15), by Mr. R. Carrick; "A Spanish Post Office" (142), by Mr. Burgess; "The Poor Helping the Poor" (90), by Mr. A. H. Burr; and landscapes by Messrs. Linnel, Creswick, Witherington, E. Gill, Shayer, sen., S. R. Percy, A. Williams, Fyte, and Bright.

One of the most noteworthy new contributions to this exhibition is No. 65, by Mr. Calderon; a picture splendid in colour, and, though too much of a mere costume piece, original in conception; a work which, while defying the laws of composition and inclining to voluptuous abandonment in sentiment, clings fascinatingly to the memory and gives a happy augury of the future of this young and rapidly rising artist. On a raised dais and behind a table—the white cloth of which cuts the picture disagreeably almost in two—and beneath a canopy of golden tissue, embroidered with cheques, flowers, and heraldic divices, of dragons rampant, and crown of fleurs-de-lis, with the appropriate legend "Dieu et ma dame," sit a Norman Baron and his "ladye-love," the latter in the conical head-dress and depending lawn veil of the fifteenth century. The canopy, the aforesaid tablecloth, and the mass of dazzling accessories somewhat diminish, however, the proper importance of these figures. Grapes and goblets of wine are placed before them, and the gentleman leans forward apparently to pledge the lady, but the expression of the little of his profile shown is ambiguous. Not so the lady's, however. The loving, languishing delight with which she listens is only too apparent. The motto chosen for the picture is the opening lines of Ben Jonson's anacreontic "Song to Celia" (the ninth piece in "The Forest")—

> Drink to me only with thine eyes.

A lute, suggesting an accompanied love-ditty, lies against a chair. Through a Norman archway to the right a fat cook is seen lifting up his hands in astonishment at finding some delicate chef-d'œuvre of his art brought by the serving-man untouched from the pre-occupied lovers' table.

Mr. F. Goodall, R.A., contributes a very tiny picture, and little more than a sketch—entitled "Wayfarers" (49), but with all the qualities of great art. We are happy to find Mr. Joseph Clark (the painter of "The Sick Child" and other well-remembered works) striving for more positive effect and brilliancy of colour than he has attempted of late, in his picture of an itinerant crockery-dealer offering his wares at a cottage door (168); but another picture of children bringing their cross-bow to a carpenter to be mended (180), though full of the quiet truthfulness which places this artist's works so much above the ordinary crop of pictures of child-life and domestic incident, is not free from, as it is technically called, the "muzziness" of execution which has enfeebled recent works. Of the taste of Mr. Dobson, A.R.A., we must also say that, though sometimes tame and always mannered, it is to be commended for a simplicity and chastity rare in the English school. A good example of the mellow tone and polished, albeit too often empty, breadth of his style is afforded in "Esther" (11), though why this female head is so named we cannot say, seeing there is nothing Oriental about it except in the accessories. Another, but technically an inferior, picture by this artist is "Giving a Bite" (155), a girl allowing a jackdaw to peck a piece of a pear from between her lips. A study of a female head by Mr. J. Sant, A.R.A., struck us as free from the paintiness with which some recent works have been chargeable, and as also more carefully modelled, while the expression is sweet and tender. Another female head, by Mr. Baxter, is, as usual, pretty, but with little of nature; and a third, by Mr. A. Johnstone, is effective but conventional. Of the same class, on a smaller scale, are Mr. J. F. Dicksee's "Maria with the Letter" (35) and "Juliet" (14), both polished and taking, though not quite successful in character and expression, and too mechanical in execution. Into two or three pictures of rustic children Mr. Le Jeune, A.R.A., seeks, as usual, to import a certain academic grace; but he seems to us as far as ever from giving the appropriate freshness and true charm of nature. Mr. Hayllar's picture of ladies seated in a carriage, "Going to the Drawingroom" (127), and almost smothered in circumambient surges of crinoline and muslin, is injured by hardness and the unnatural exaggeration of the size of the irides of one of the ladies' eyes. Besides the already-exhibited "Jury," there is a large picture by Mr. Morgan of a "Country Auction" (132). The "lot" being put up is an infant's cradle, and the incident creates a great deal of mirth in many very expressive faces; but vulgarity in place of real humour is everywhere needlessly prevalent and unrelieved.

Mr. W. B. Richmond has a large picture of "Jonathan bringing David to Saul" (92). Jonathan, having interceded with his father the King on behalf of his youthful friend, has led him into the Royal presence; but the wicked Saul conceals his face from the young hero, whom he had sought to murder. The conception of this picture is dignified, and as nearly as, from the height at which it is placed, we could judge, it is painted in a large style befitting the subject. We had not seen another young painter, Mr. G. D. Leslie, to such advantage as in "Courtship at the Village Pump" (166). It is sober, painted, luminous, and true in colour. We like less the more fantastic mediævally-dressed figures of Nos. 156 and 185. Of Mr. Long's two Spanish subjects "The Coupé" (174), and a boy begging beneath the jalousie of a senora, the latter is the truer in character and costume-locale, as it is certainly the more vigorous in effect. "Hard Times—Lancashire Distress" (161) is a riskful subject for painting, and though Mr. J. T. Lucas's picture with this title has very considerable merit, the expressions do not quite fully conciliate one's sympathetic pity. Mr. James Campbell has made a notable advance to completeness and roundness in the hackneyed theme of an old connoisseur examining a painting (111). The vivid effect on the figures in Mr. W. M. Egley's picture of "Miranda's First Sight of Ferdinand" (22) is rather that of artificial light than the open air; but the painstaking finish is to be esteemed for its conscientious intention. Mr. F. Roberts has an amusing diptychal work of a boy fagging to another, and again as having turned upon his tormentor and knocked him down, entitled "Persecution and Retribution" (69). Mr. F. D. Hardy's "Artist in his Studio" (200) represents a painter at work inside a cottage with quaint, low window, and large old chimney-place, and is remarkable for delicate elaboration.

There are many works of merit (generally small in size) which we must be content to mention, such, for example, as Mr. Pope's admirable "Mother and Child" (79), Mr. G. B. O'Neill's effective and highly-finished "Crockery Vender" (47), Mr. Weeks's capital Roman head "Sentinel" (31), the carefully-painted old "Weaver" (61 a), the loom, by Mr. Bayes; a girl "Practising" (80) her song, charmingly painted by Mr. Hicks; and, by the same artist, a picture, with many figures, of the "Swineton Station Waiting-room" (177)—possibly a study for a larger picture; "The Pets" (108), by Mr. Barnes; "The Rabbits" (178), by Mr. E. Hughes; Mr. J. D. Watson's clever, but rather black picture of a man, in Elizabethan ruff, doublet, and hose, gravely contrasting, entitled "A Train of Thought" (194); Mr.

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W. Nichol's "Reading" (187); and Mr. Storey's picture of a girl returned from a ball at "Early Morning" (141).

The female artists are fairly represented. A picture, by Mdlle. Rosa Bonheur, of sheep huddled together under the shadow of a large stone, and designated "A Scene on the Hills on a Warm Day" (20), has great tenderness and truth of animal characterisation, but fails to express the sunny haziness apparently aimed at and suggested by the title. The sunlight is very weak, the effect rather cold and raw than warm. Mrs. E. M. Ward exhibits an elaborate picture of children gathered round a table covered with toys—presents to a little one with wreathed head, whose "birthday" is being celebrated (183). The draperies are more successfully painted than the heads; and we must say, in the interest of the accomplished artist herself, that the picture appears generally less careful in execution than some previous works. A similar remark must be ventured in respect to the German courtship scene at a window, pleasantly entitled "Of course she said 'Yes!'" (8), by Miss Osborne. We should be untrue to the artist's reputation if we overlooked a certain blackness and want of refinement in the handling. Miss Solomon's study of a lady, called "Reflection" (4), is, on the contrary, an advance; and we may mention as works of technical promise a picture of two sisters before a portrait styled (rather ambiguously, by-the-way,) "Looking Back" (22), by Miss Edwards; a head by Mdme. De Feyl (107); a picture by Miss E. Goodall; and another by Mrs. Robbinson. A group of Roses (66), by Miss M. D. Mutrie is, as usual, admirable.

Several foreign pictures besides the Rosa Bonheur have found their way into this exhibition. Among others, Mr. H. Schlesinger's group of ladies listening to the lark (97)—effective, but weak in the drawing of the heads: a genre picture of high finish by M. G. De Yonghe; another, and one showing a marked advance, by M. Baugniet, entirely in the French manner, though by an artist long known among us for his lithographic portraits; a large flower piece, by M. Gronland: and examples of Chavet, Duverger, and Thom.

The landscapes do not maintain the same importance relating to the figure pictures that they held last year. Besides those previously exhibited and already referred to there are few demanding special notice. A large cattle-piece by Mr. Sidney Cooper, "Canterbury Meadows" (145), though at present rather cold, is of more than average excellence, the varied grouping and foreshortening of the cattle being especially admirable. Mr. A. Gilbert has also surpassed himself in a large moonlight view of a Scotch Loch (150), remarkable for the cunning gradations and the shimmering lights. A "Scene in Cheshire" (11), by Mr. Hargitt, is chiefly valuable for a singularly truthful and rarely-painted effect. The whole of the foreground and middle distance is of a sombre green, from the shadow of low level masses of raincloud; but in startling contrast with this is the cold, vivid light, near the horizon, where the clouds have lifted. Against this brightness, the trees and the old church tower are relieved with touches of marvellous delicacy. All the details in shadow are equally exact and descriptive. Mr. H. B. Davis's "Summer time" (170) loses nothing of truthfulness in its extreme elaboration. Mr. Vicat Cole's "Autumn Evening" (3) is vigorous: but another landscape by this artist, with the same title (69), reminds us less of former works. The effect in the latter of the warm, lingering, suffused light, just after sundown, is felicitously expressed. Mr. A. W. Hunt has a study called "Mist Wreaths" (140), wonderful for variety of form and colour, but photographic in character, and somewhat wanting in "keeping." The scene is the bold granite crests of some mountains in Scotland or Wales, with tumbling water in the boulder-strewn courses, a great scurry of cloud and mist, and a double rainbow formed against a retiring bank of cloud. The recent tendency of the landscapes of Mr. Creswick, R.A., to sootiness, is still more obvious in two contributions to this exhibition. Mr. Peel has gained in force and richness in Nos. 64 and 69. A landscape (144)—apparently a very good one—by Mr. Jutsum, is placed too high for fair examination. Lastly, Messrs. Hulme and Niemann are represented, though not very favourably.

In the lower room at St. James's Hall, Piccadilly—so long occupied by Christy's Minstrels—an "Historical Panorama of the Civil War in America" is being exhibited by a Mr. Church (not the celebrated American painter of that name), with musical accompaniments and a descriptive lecture. The panorama is said to be the work of some fifteen artists, some of whom have been in the conflicts they represent, while others have painted from photographs. About thirty-six scenes are represented, which are as various in interest as they are unequal in execution—the battle-pieces being, however, by much the best. Even these have little art value; yet, like other panoramas, it is instructive, placing as it does before us, compendiously and vividly, and without perceptibly leaning to either side, the chief aspects and events of the gigantic and sanguinary struggle of which we read and think with such interest and regret.

The Royal Academicians have decided, on account of want of space, not to admit any more female students into their schools at present.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Gustav Schunhoff as Consul at Cape Town for the King of Hanover.

It is proposed to establish an Oriental library in Bombay, to include all Sanskrit and other Oriental works.

Accounts from Algeria state that the plain of El-Outaïa has been planted with cotton through the exertions of M. Dolfus, the great Alsatian manufacturer. The result is remarkable. The first experiment was made on forty acres, and with much success, with Georgian long silk cotton-seed. Irrigation likewise is being introduced into the three provinces of Algeria. It is said that a joint-stock company is to be formed at Algeria with a large capital, which proposes to irrigate the Metidjah. Another plan is under consideration for extracting salt from the sebkha, in the province of Oran.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered the Montrose, 779 tons, for the conveyance of emigrants to Sydney, New South Wales, at £14 19s. 5d. per statute adult. The Montrose is to be ready for the reception of her passengers at Birkenhead, on the 8th of December next. ——The Sirocco, 1132 tons, Captain Bunman, sailed from Liverpool on the 6th instant for Sydney, New South Wales, having on board 103 Government emigrants, comprising 62 married people, 143 single men, 136 single women, 29 boys, and 25 girls between one and twelve years of age, and 8 infants.—— The Utopia, 949 tons, sailed from Plymouth on the 6th instant for Adelaide, South Australia, having on board 322 emigrants.

On Thursday week a meeting of the Royal National Life-boat Institution was held at its house, John-street, Adelphi—Thomas Chapman, Esq., F.R.S., V.P., in the chair. Rewards amounting to £65 17s. were voted to the crews of the life-boats of the society stationed at Dundalk, Fleetwood, Drogheda, Campbeltown, Southport, Fraserburgh, and Tramore, for rescuing, during recent heavy gales, the following shipwrecked crews:—Four men from the schooner Arlon, of Workington; four from the schooner Northern Lights, of Preston; four from the schooner Gipsy, of Drogheda; seven from the barque Providence, of Dantzic; seventeen from the barque Tamworth, of Skien, Norway; four from the smack Saucy Jack, of Inverness; and one from the brig Marietta, of Lisbon. While performing these noble services, some of which were accomplished during the dark hours of the night, the life-boats, in every instance, are reported to have behaved admirably; and it is said that their gallant crews never flinched for a moment under the most perilous circumstances. £19 10s. were also voted to the life-boats of the institution at Holyhead, Rye, Budden Ness (Dundee), and Walmer for assisting in bringing safely into port the Italian brig Camoglino; schooner Sir Colin Campbell, of Whitby; schooner Giulia, of Palermo; and the ketch Snip, of Amsterdam, with their crews. These vessels must have gone to pieces in the absence of the services of the life-boats. Rewards amounting to £58 4s. were likewise voted to the crews of several life-boats for putting off, in replies to signals of distress, with the view of saving life; but then the vessels had subsequently got out of danger or their crews had been rescued by other means. Various other rewards were also granted to the crews of shore-boats for their laudable exertions in saving life from wrecks on our coasts. Captain Ward, R.N., the inspector of the National Life-boat Institution, read a valuable report on his recent visits to the life-boats of the society from Berwick-on-Tweed to the Humber. He found the boats everywhere in excellent order. New life-boats had been sent by the institution during the past month to Teignmouth (Devon) and to Swansea. A communication was read from the Comptroller of the Royal Navy stating that it was prepared to supply all vessels of war with a life-boat in lieu of one of the boats usually carried, and asking the institution for all the information in its power on the subject of ships' life-boats. Accordingly, valuable reports were laid before the committee by Captain Ward, R.N., the inspector of life-boats, and by Mr. Joseph Prowse, surveyor of the institution, on the subject, which were ordered to be submitted to the Lords of the Admiralty. Messrs. Forrest had also built two ships' life-boats under the superintendence of the society, and it was decided that their Lordships should be invited to inspect the same. Payments amounting to upwards of £1000 having been made on various life-boat establishments, the proceedings terminated.

MUSIC.

We have to notice some musical performances of last week for which there was not room in the columns of our last Number.

On Friday evening, the 6th, Mr. Benedict gave a grand evening concert at St. James's Hall, for the special purpose of bringing before the metropolitan public his new cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," composed for and performed with great effect at the recent Norwich musical festival. This beautiful work lost none of its effect by repetition, and was received, if possible, even more favourably than at Norwich. The solo parts were sung by Titiens, Trebelli, Bossi, Bettini, Wilbye Cooper, and Santley, and the choruses were by the choir of the Vocal Association. Though this cantata was the chief it was not the only feature of the concert. There was also a fine selection from Gounod's "Faust;" and several miscellaneous pieces, airs, and part-songs completed a most admirable concert.

On Tuesday evening, the 3rd inst., at the Agricultural Hall, Islington, there was a performance of "The Messiah," on a scale of extraordinary magnitude, to inaugurate the opening of the new organ built by Willis for the International Exhibition, and now erected in the above building. The chorus and instrumental band numbered above a thousand performers; and the principal singers were Mdlle. Parepa, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Wilbye Cooper, and Mr. Thomas. The vast hall, capable of containing twelve thousand persons, was well filled; and, as the building is well fitted for musical sound, the effect of the performance was often very grand: though the excessive number of the chorus singers, many of whom evidently were imperfectly trained, frequently led to unsteadiness and confusion. The rage for assembling great multitudes of performers is one of the prevailing musical mistakes of the day. Dr. Wesley, the celebrated organist of Winchester Cathedral, performed a solo on the organ, displaying his own powers as well as those of the magnificent instrument.

The first performance this season of Mr. Henry Leslie's Choir took place on Wednesday evening, the 4th, at St. James's Hall. As that day was the anniversary of the lamented death of Mendelssohn, the music was wholly selected from his works, and consisted of several of his finest choruses and part-songs, including the psalm for an eight-part choir, "Judge me, O God!" and the psalm, "Hear my Prayer," for soprano and chorus, with accompaniment for the organ. In this last piece the solo part was sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington with a power and expression which reminded us of Jenny Lind. During the whole performances of the evening the choir maintained its high reputation for discipline and efficiency.

On the same evening, at the Hanover-square Rooms, the Musical Society of London had a trial-performance of new orchestral compositions by members of the society. Several symphonies and overtures were performed by a full and excellent orchestra, which did them every justice. Among them the most remarkable were a symphony in C minor, by Miss Alice Mary Smith, and a symphony in A minor, by Mr. John Francis Barnett, both admirable compositions, which did great honour to the talents of their authors. Miss Smith's symphony especially, coming from the pen of a young lady, was a striking proof of the sound studies and high attainments of the female votaries of the art in this country. We trust that both these symphonies will be brought before the public in the course of the ensuing season.

THE THEATRES.

Sadler's Wells.—On Monday a new play was produced which, from its elevated aim and its elegance as a dramatic composition, merits more than ordinary notice. It is from the pen of Mr. Westland Marston, and is entitled "Pure Gold." This title might suit as much the style of the play as the character of the hero. The new drama is in four acts, the first serving as a prologue to the other three. The scene in which the action occurs is Baden-Baden, where the usual mixture of reputable and disreputable characters is discovered. Here we meet with a penniless aristocrat, a roué Baronet, an aspiring artist with his wife, and others of less note, but who serve to fill up the *mise en scène*. Rochford, the artist (Mr. H. Marston), is associated with his uncle, Mr. Langley (Mr. J. Perfitt), who has ruined himself at play, and dislikes to be lectured by his nephew. The fatal propensity still clings to him, and he contrives to send Rochford from the spot in order to receive some jewels and money and bring his case of travelling pistols from the place of their deposit. Meanwhile he amuses himself with rouge et noir, and loses his money to one Rinaldo (Mr. E. H. Brooke), whom he insults. Rochford returns in time to prevent the quarrel ripening into an assault, and Rinaldo retires, determined on having satisfaction. Rochford then proceeds with his uncle on his way to take the conveyance for Strasbourg, and, after accepting from him his diamond ring in return for money lent, leaves him, at his request, to return to his hotel. Shortly afterwards shots are heard, and Rochford, fearing the worst, turns back, and finds his relative mortally wounded in the wood. While he is employed in vain endeavours to help his uncle, the police enter and take him up on suspicion. Circumstantial evidence is strong against him. He is tried, and condemned, not, however, to death, but to perpetual imprisonment. With the shock of these events, his wife (Miss Mandlebert) dies. His daughter Evelyn becomes the protégée of Miss Fortescue (Mrs. Buckingham White). Fifteen years now elapse, and Evelyn (Miss Marriott) is living under the protection of Miss Fortescue, but in ignorance of what had befallen her father, of whom she is only told that he had broken her mother's heart. She is understood to be the adopted heiress of Miss Fortescue and the affianced bride of Gilbert Brackenbury (Mr. D. Jones). She is also pursued by Sir Gerard Fane (Mr. Edmund Phelps), who seeks to take advantage of their lovers' quarrels to establish his own claim. This roué is an expert in stealing ladies' hearts and borrowing their parents' money, and is pursued by a Mr. Morley (Mr. Baildon), whom he has thus defrauded. Another person, too, appears on the scene—Mr. Rochford, under the name of Vernon, and as a drawing-master, in which character he becomes domesticated in Miss Fortescue's house as Evelyn's teacher. Soon he becomes acquainted with Sir Gerard's projects, and resolves on thwarting them. In a very cleverly-written scene these antagonists come into contact, and become known to each other as former acquaintances at Baden-Baden. As, however, Rochford denies his identity, Sir Gerard has to seek for corroborative evidence, and finds it, he thinks, in one Lancia, an Italian political agent. Meantime, he seeks to draw in Rochford to his schemes, that, in consideration of his preserving his secret, he will permit him to wed Evelyn and compass her little fortune. But Rochford is determined, and, as the safest course, deems it best to confess all to his daughter. This confession, which forms the great scene of the play, occupies a large portion of the fourth act. The result of the disclosure is that Gilbert Brackenbury's father refuses to permit him to marry Evelyn, except on condition that Rochford exiles himself to Australia. But Evelyn cannot part with her newly-found father on such terms. Besides, Sir Gerard Fane precipitates matters, and brings in the Italian, Lancia, to identify Rochford as a returned convict. Lancia does so; but, at the same time, produces evidence which entirely acquits Rochford of his uncle's murder. Sir Gerard's nefarious plans are thus defeated, and the lovers are made happy. Rochford, thus tried and purified in the furnace of affliction, is declared to have proved himself "Pure Gold." We have already said that this drama is elegantly written. We may now add that it is skilfully constructed, and was indubitably successful with a critical audience. In these days of sensation-pieces and translations from the French an original work of unquestionable merit should be specially welcome. We should cordially accept the proof it gives that there are Englishmen who can write plays of their own invention, with both plot and style unborrowed from foreign sources, capable of enchaining the attention and exciting the feelings of an enlightened audience. The present work, indeed, is remarkable for its beauty as a literary composition. As an acting play it is unexceptionable. Altogether, too, it was well acted. Mr. Henry Marston, as the sorely-tried father, by his excellent impersonation has established for himself a position which, for the future, will place him in the foremost rank of his profession. Miss Marriott, as the daughter, was admirable, and in the great scenes of emotion produced a strong impression. Mrs. Buckingham White, who was expressly engaged, found in Miss Fortescue a part remarkably well suited for her talents; and Mr. Edmund Phelps, in the roué Baronet, not only acted with much discretion and point, but in his make-up showed considerable judgment. By it his appearance was much improved; and it also rendered his manner more than usually effective. Mr. David Jones, as the lover, manifested great warmth of feeling, and an intelligence which will surely make its way with the public. Miss Mandlebert, in the small but important part of the artist's wife, achieved a great success in the trying situation consequent on her husband being accused of the crime and his arrest. Her faith in his innocence and the agony of her desolation both received the most natural and forcible expression. The drama is, in a word, a great and well-deserved success, and ought to have a prolonged run.

Haymarket.—An adaptation from the French, entitled "A Bull in a China Shop," was produced on Saturday. The action takes place in the drawing-room of Mr. Tipthorpe (Mr. Compton). The old gentleman is awaiting the arrival of an old friend from the train—one Bagshot (Mr. Charles Mathews), on whom the sport of the subsequent incidents depends. Bagshot has come from an excursion in Normandy to visit Tipthorpe, and is received with especial favour accordingly. He becomes at once Tipthorpe's confidant, who confesses to him a matrimonial delinquency, and asks his counsel. Tipthorpe has been twice married, and has a marriageable daughter by his first wife: but he has lately passed himself off as a widower to Arabella Fitz-Kensington (Miss Caroline Hill), and dined with her at the Star and Garter, Richmond. Bagshot, who loves to meddle with other people's affairs, writes a letter for him to the lady, which has precisely the contrary effect intended, and brings her to the spot followed by her lover, Major Bellamy Brownjohn (Mr. Rogers). Bagshot meanwhile has turned his attention to Mrs. Tipthorpe (Miss H. Lindley), whom he suspects of an intrigue with one Flitter (Mr. W. Gordon), a clerk in the War Office, who, in reality, is paying his addresses to the daughter. He makes a further blunder. Piper, a pianoforte tuner (Mr. Clark), who is secretly married to the servant, is mistaken by him for Miss Tipthorpe's lover. Bagshot is bewildered; and when, in conclusion, all parties are set right, he ridiculously compliments them on the generous sacrifices of feeling which they have made with so much magnanimity. Such a part in any other hands than Mr. Mathews's would have probably failed; but his elasticity and vivacity carry it through to the end with spirit, and commands a success not otherwise to have been obtained.

Drury Lane.—On Monday evening a new farce was produced after "Manfred," that of "Beauty and the Beast" being placed in the front rank of the evening. The title of the new venture is "My Heart 's in the Highlands," and is put forth as original by its authors, Messrs. Brough and Halliday:—Two Whitechapel Cockneys visit Scotland, having previously determined to wear the costume and adopt the manners of the Highlanders. Their foolish mistakes make the fun of the piece, in which Mr. G. Belmore is the leading figure. Mr. G. Weston is also humorous as his companion; and the John o' Groat of Mr. J. Neville is the most jovial of patriarchs. The piece excites the loudest merriment.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

The New Metal, Wasium, noticed in our Number for Oct. 31, p. 451, is stated by M. Nickles to be a compound body; his analyses proving it to be yttrium combined with didymium and terbium. The question will have to be determined by the chemical world.

Yellow Amber.—A piece of this substance, about 3 in. long and 2 in. broad, of an elongated oval form, with an exterior of the colour of honey-yellow; and yellowish white, pellucid, and perfectly homogeneous in the interior, has been found at the depth of three toises in the soil in the tertiary sands of Polnisch-Ostrau, Austrian Silesia. It is remarkable that this piece, which is perfectly hard on the surface, has preserved in its interior the soft plastic consistence proper to resinous substances.

A New Apparatus for Determining Specific Weights, made by M. Lenoir, after the idea of M. Tschermak, was described by the latter in a note read at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences at Vienna. It consists of the beam of a balance, made of yellow copper, suspended by the centre, and divided in the direction of its length into two equal parts of some absolute value. At one side is placed at the point of suspension a current weight, at the other a small basket of metallic wire, both ends being provided with steel hooks which may be attached to the beam and easily moved in the direction of its length. The object, the relative density of which is required, is placed in the basket. It is weighed first in air and then in water, displacing, in the last case, the current weight till the equilibrium be re-established. The two distances of the current weight at the point of suspension of the beam furnish the results for the calculation of the specific density. M. Tschermak states that this simple apparatus, placed in a flat box 13 centimetres long, will give results differing only 0·05 from those obtained by a sensitive hydrostatic balance.

Chemical Catalysis.—With regard to the power possessed by certain substances of developing catalytic phenomena (said to occur though the mere presence of a substance such as the combination of oxygen and hydrogen when a piece of spongy platinum is introduced), M. Schönbein says that this power is almost universal, both in the vegetable and animal kingdoms. He asserts that the seeds and roots of all plants contain catalysing substances; and he thinks that germination is intimately connected with the presence of a substance of this nature, and that everything which annuls the catalytic activity of a substance at the same time destroys its germinating power.

Electric Conductibility.—M. De la Rive has laid before the French Academy of Sciences a note on Professor W. Thomson's new method of measuring electric conductibility, and its application in respect to melting metals. Professor Thomson, by employing an arrangement of conductors of which one only is the seat of an electro-motive force, makes the intensity of the current depend on the wire of a galvanometer in regard to the two electric resistances desired to be compared. In this arrangement the two extremities of the wire of the galvanometer abut on two points of the two conductors of the system, and these points are so determined as to divide in the same relation the total resistances of the two conductors. It thus appears that if the same relation exists between the two other resistances of the system (which are, on the one hand, the unknown resistance, and on the other, that which serves as units) the intensity of the current in the galvanometer is null. The principle of the arrangement is the same as Wheatstone's; and, although rather more complicated, it admits of application to the measurement of smaller resistances. We must refer our readers to the *Comptes Rendus* (vol. lvii. No. 17) for details of the experiments, and merely give M. De la Rive's conclusions. In regard to melted tin, lead, bismuth, and antimony, he found that the resistance increased from the point of fusion to the highest limit that he could deal with. The total augmentation (corresponding to 500 deg. between 358 deg. and 860 deg., divided by the resistance to 358 deg.) is 0·32 for tin, 0·24 for lead, and 0·18 for bismuth, quantities notably different, and all smaller than that found for mercury by making use of its known co-efficient. For all the above-mentioned metals there was found to be a decided variation of resistance corresponding to the change of state. For tin, lead, cadmium, and zinc, the resistance rose to nearly the double; for bismuth and antimony the variation was inverse, greater for bismuth than antimony.

Meteorology of the Gulf Stream.—In the *American Journal of Science* appear some "Physical Notes" on Key West, a small island in the Florida Channel, by Major E. B. Hunt, U.S., in which will be found some interesting statements relating to zodiacal light, hurricanes, atmospheric transparency, and the Gulf Stream cloudbanks, &c. We can only select a few particulars. The appearance familiarly known as "the sun drawing water" is very frequent at Key West. It is not uncommon to see the rays in the east converging to the point opposite to the sun, and as much below the horizon as the sun is above it, which Major Hunt calls the anti-sun. Sometimes the converging ray-bands in the east are nearly or quite as distant as those in the west. These exhibitions are due to the inshore drift of the Gulf Stream evening cloud bank. The ray beams through the breaks in the cloud masses are made visible by the diffused and tenuous vapour incident to the evening cooling. The close neighbourhood of the Gulf Stream renders the air of Key West peculiarly warm and moist; hence great difficulty exists in the preservation of perishable food. Major Hunt, after experiments, considers that the correct plan is to seal up such articles in close shaded chambers, keeping them as dry as possible. He thus describes a "Water moonrise":—When becalmed one beautiful evening, between the reef and the quay, the water being very tranquil, he saw the moon rise. The long reflection of the emergent disc on the water was well defined, and seemed to be a part of the moon itself. As the under semicircle of the disc began to rise above the water, there was an appearance of drawing in at the sides of the combined luminous figure. As this seeming contraction progressed, the outline showed a curved figure, like that made by water in raising a cohering disc from its surface. There was no cusp point between the disc and the disc reflection, but a seemingly distinct curve, concave outwards. As the disc rose above the water, this curve opened, and a bread connecting column seemed to bind the disc and its reflection, just like a coherent water-column between the lifted disc and the level water surface. Instantly this seeming column parted as if broken, when the moon was seen to be distinctly above the water by about a fourth of its diameter, as nearly as Major Hunt could estimate. The sudden shock of rupture seemed perfectly distinct, and the semblance of a material connection between the disc and reflection was perfect, both before and at the instant of visible separation. This observation has interest in its relation to the contact phenomena of eclipses.

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SKETCHES FROM THE NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.

TEVIOT TOWNSHIP ON THE MOLYNEUX.

We give on the accompanying pages four Illustrations, from sketches taken by Mr. Nairn during a recent visit to the gold fields in New Zealand. Mr. Nairn also sends a description of his journey, as follows:—Having made a splendid passage from Queensland, leaving Rockhampton on Tuesday evening and arriving (viâ Sydney) off Nelson, New Zealand, at midnight on the Sunday week following, I determined to take advantage of the steam-ship Airedale continuing her voyage southwards to acquaint myself with the wonders of the new gold fields which have recently come to light in the south and on the west coast of this island. Wonders, indeed, they have effected at Dunedin, which from a dull straggling village has now claims to be considered a town of some importance. Certainly, it has not much to boast of with respect to regularity of design; for houses, large and small, and of every description of taste, are jumbled promiscuously together—a large house overtopping a smaller, and a modest wooden one being wellnigh crushed between two brick ones. Wharves, jetties, roadmaking, and other local improvements are making considerable progress, owing to an abundant supply of labour caused by the recent influx of population. At one time there were more hands than occupation could be found for, but these were instantly absorbed on intelligence arriving of the discovery of the fresh gold fields, or "rushes," as the term now is. The principal diggings are the Dunstan on the Molyneux river; and the "rushes" are to the river Shotover and district of Lake Wakatupi, by the

DUNSTAN OR UPPER TOWN, AND HARTLEY OR LOWER TOWN, AT THE JUNCTION OF THE MANUKERREKIA WITH THE MOLYNEUX.

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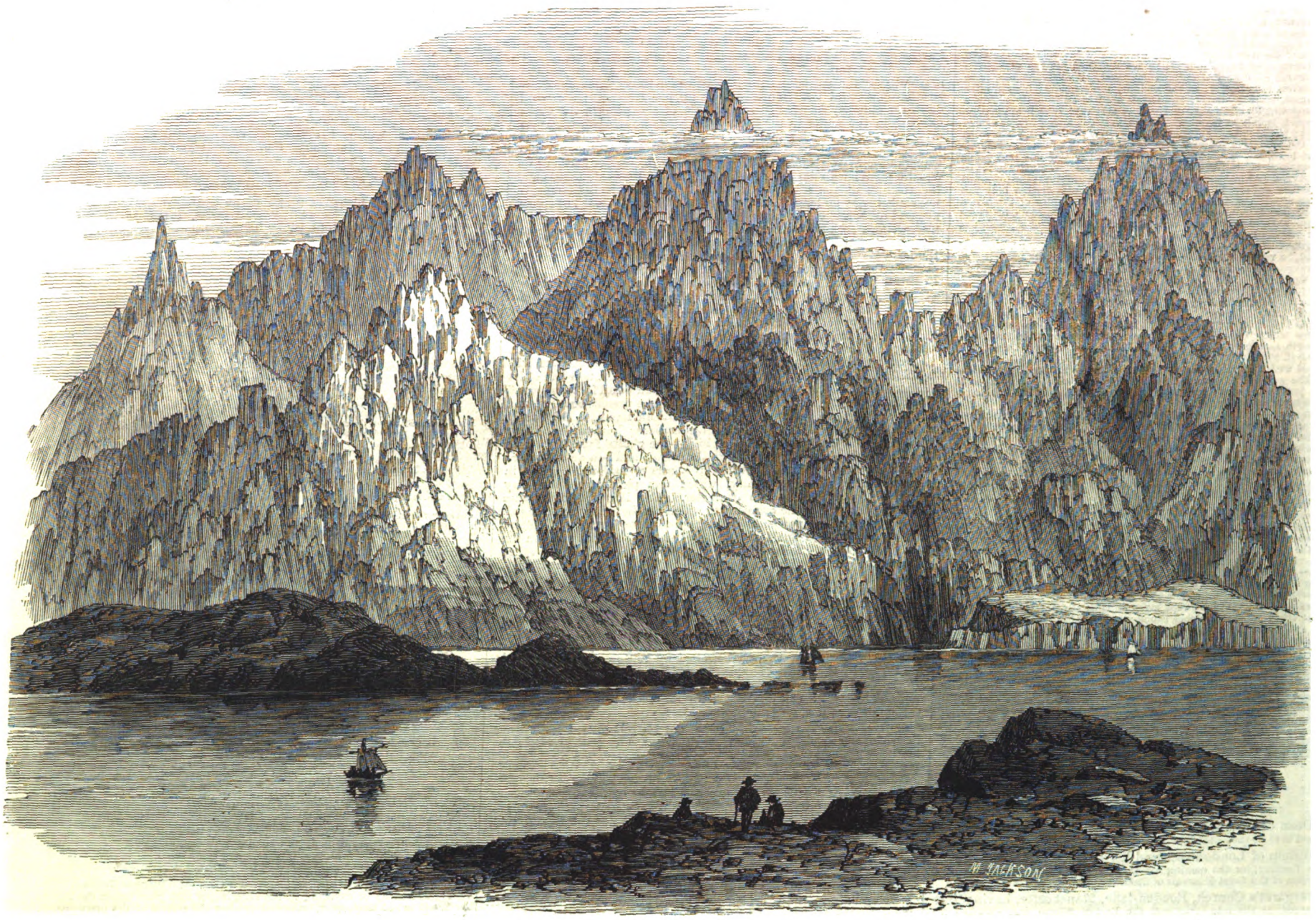
SKETCHES FROM THE NEW ZEALAND GOLD FIELDS.



LAKE WAKATIPU.

GOLD-DIGGERS OUT PROSPECTING.

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ordinary route taken by the drays, about 180 miles from Dunedin. But this way is so mountainous, circuitous, and broken that I found the better plan was to proceed by a little steamer to Invercargill, at the extreme south of the island, and then strike inland. At the Bluff we saw a splendid vessel, the Flying Mist, on shore with a hole through her bottom; farther away, on a sandbank, a fine brig, a total wreck; and at low water scattered timbers, evidence of many a former calamity. Yet, once fairly inside, the harbour is a fine one, and is considered a very safe one. Another day brought us to the mouth of the New River, on which is situated Invercargill, the chief town of the province of Southland. Here we signalled for the pilot, who made his appearance *after* we had entered the river. Possibly he may have thought his services unnecessary, as the channel is thoroughly buoyed off—with here a mast, there a funnel, and there again a hull—until within a few miles of Invercargill. The channel shallows very rapidly as it approaches the town, so that it is only at very high tides a vessel drawing 7 ft. or 8 ft. of water can get up to the jetty. Fortunately for us, the tide served. The town as seen from the jetty is a pleasant spot to look on. The country is level, with plenty of bush, but the climate is cold and wet; and, if one may judge from the appearance of the trees inclining all one way, the gales must be frequent and severe. At present the town consists of one street; the projected lines of the others are cut into the bush, with deep open ditches half full of water intersecting the town in every direction, by order of the Town Board. The country is chiefly occupied by sheep and cattle farmers, by whom it will be thoroughly explored, and thus the parts adapted for agricultural purposes will become known.

From Invercargill I started on foot for Lake Wakatipu, by what is termed the "long road," a very good track, rising gradually for 140 miles, but winding to avoid the ranges, with here and there a soft place, and a river—the Mataura—to ford three times.

At the last ford you enter a narrow valley, about a mile and a half in width, which leads to the lake. Pursuing this for about six miles, you arrive at the southern end of Lake Wakatipu. Here I took boat for thirty miles up the lake to the spot known as Rees's Station, from the neighbourhood of which is taken the view which I inclose. This lake is seventy-five miles, or thereabouts, in length, and averages three in width, fringed with mountains of from 5000 ft. to 5000 ft. high. They are perfectly barren, composed chiefly of mica, and penetrated with thin veins of a white quartz, and terminate in needle-like pinnacles. The water of the lake is fresh and pure, and of an intense Atlantic blue, owing probably to its immense depth, as close inshore 200 fathoms of line found no bottom.

Here I first saw the diggers "on the rush;" and now, for the first time, I saw what man can do stimulated by thirst of gold. The wildest recklessness of life and limb, strength taxed to the uttermost, climbing steep, craggy mountain sides with sixty and often eighty pounds dead weight on his back, through a country of chasms, precipices, creeks, ice, deep snow, and wind that seems to blow through a spout, coming with such force that man and horse both lie down to it. This "rush" was to a place called Slatey Creek, some thirty miles in a northerly direction from the lake, the men all hurrying on in single file and in a silence that is oppressive.

I saw nothing to tempt my further stay here, and determined to proceed to the Molyneux, to see what was doing there. I now passed through some of the best country for sheep farming I had seen in the Otago province, the hills being well grassed, not too high, with spots of useful timber. Arriving at the Molyneux, I found the diggers deploring the loss of their cradles and other implements from a sudden flood of the river. The water being very low, many had been induced to prosecute their search in the river-bed, where they were overtaken by a sudden rush of water, common to this extraordinary river, which swept away all their tools and occasioned the loss of some lives. By the sketches I send you of the Teviot township, on the Molyneux, and one of the Dunstan, or upper town, and Hartley, or lower town—the latter situated on the junction of the Manukerekia with the Molyneux and thirty miles further up the river—you will be able to form some idea of the dangers attending diggings among the broken rocks at the very edge of the water, known to be deep, but which the strength of the current has prevented being fathomed.

The towns on the Molyneux—Dunstan, Hartley, and Teviot—are calico towns, a framework of poles covered over with cheap calico. In the Dunstan and Hartley they form a street. Some of the larger houses are divided into rooms; but they are at best dirty, the dust from the six miles of plain between the townships, accumulated from the constant traffic, driving in clouds day and night, and finding its way into every part of these houses.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Dean of Westminster has accepted the Archbishopric of Dublin, and is to be succeeded by Canon Stanley.

The Bishop of London resumed his Tuesday levées at London House, on Tuesday, for the coming season, and they will be continued, with the exception of the usual intervals of Christmas, Easter, and Whitsuntide.

St. Margaret's Church, Rooden-lane, Manchester, having just been enlarged, at the sole expense of the Earl of Wilton, was reopened for Divine service on Sunday. Most of the new seats are free.

On the 31st ult. the parish church of Alverstoke, Hants, after having been enlarged and partly rebuilt, was reopened and consecrated by the Bishop of Winchester.

Mr. Walford, of Balliol College, Oxford, who some years ago seceded to the Church of Rome, has been received back into the English Church by the Bishop of London.

Assington Church, Suffolk, has lately been reopened, after considerable restorations. The architect of the restoration has been the Vicar (the Rev. P. Gurdon) himself, assisted by the advice of friends. The entire cost of the work is about £1500, all of which has been raised in the parish, and no debt remains. The whole of the work to the chancel was done at the cost of the lay rector, Mr. J. Gurdon, father of the Vicar, and the rest has been carried out at the expense of the parishioners.

St. Leonard's Church, Prius Marston, Warwickshire, was reopened yesterday week. The restoration of this church has comprised an almost entire rebuilding of the nave and aisle, with new roof, stone pulpit, and stalling throughout. A memorial font has also been presented, consisting of Bath stone, with a stem surrounded by alabaster columns, and having an incised inscription round the edge. The work has been completed by voluntary subscriptions and the sale of old materials, its cost falling little short of £1000.

The Lord Chancellor has now more than 300 Church livings for sale under the new Act to increase the incomes of the benefices. It appears that they are situated in 24 dioceses, of which 11 are in the diocese of Canterbury, 4 London, 25 York, 24 Exeter, 27 Lincoln, 22 Worcester, 13 Chichester, 10 Gloucester, 18 Oxford, 22 Norwich, 11 Sarum, 13 Hereford, 12 Rochester, 4 Carlisle, 11 Lichfield, 15 Ely, 13 Winchester, 17 St. David's, 9 Bath and Wells, 2 Manchester, 19 Peterborough, 9 Ripon, 1 Llandaff, and 3 Durham.

A private meeting was held at Wilton House, Salisbury, the residence of Lady Herbert, last week, to receive a statement of the Bishop of Columbia respecting his diocese. The meeting was well attended. The chair was taken by the Bishop of Salisbury. The Bishop of Columbia detailed the spiritual condition and requirements of the colony, and stated his object to be the securing of an annual subscription of £3000 per annum for five years, with a donation of £10,000. After some remarks from Lord Heytesbury, Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt addressed the meeting on behalf of the Bishop's appeal, and suggested that a fund, to be called the "Wilton House Fund," be formed for the Columbia mission. The right rev. chairman seconded the suggestion, which was generally approved of, and a subscription-list opened.

On the festival of SS. Simon and Jude was reopened for public worship the beautiful church of Ringstead, Northamptonshire, after having been closed for three years and a half. In 1860 the church was pronounced unsafe for public service, and from that time till Wednesday week no service of the Church of England, save the burial office, was performed within the parish of Ringstead, containing 800 inhabitants. In 1862 two non-resident landowners—Messrs. W. B. Stopford and G. Capron—set a noble example and restored, in a thorough and substantial manner, the roof and windows; but still the condition of the interior was such that the resumption of the Church services was impossible. At Easter, 1863, a new Vicar was appointed, and these two gentlemen, in conjunction with him, convened a meeting of the parishioners, who unanimously granted £250, to be raised by rate, in addition to a subscription of £114. Grants were obtained from the church-building societies, and, by the further liberal aid of Mr. Stopford and Mr. Capron, and of subscriptions from the Vicar and other friends, the work of restoration, under the direction of Mr. Slater, was completed on Oct. 28, after an expenditure of £1500.

The Universities and Public Schools.—In a convocation at Oxford, on Thursday week, the nomination of Robert Bertram to the office of teacher of the German language in the Taylor Institution was submitted to the house and approved.

The annual meeting for the distribution of prizes to the students of the Worcester Diocesan Training College took place on Thursday week, at the institution, Saltley, near Birmingham. Lord Lyttelton, the president, Sir J. Pakington, the Bishop of Lichfield, Mr. Adderley, M.P., and others addressed the meeting.

Last Saturday the council of University College held their first session of the academical year 1863-4—Mr. Grote, treasurer, occupying the chair. A letter was received from Messrs. Cama and Co., expressing their approval of the spirit of religious tolerance displayed in the management of the college, and inclosing a cheque for £3000 as a donation to the funds. The meeting unanimously passed a vote of thanks to Messrs. Cama and Co. The council passed a further vote of thanks to Messrs. Cama and Co., as an acknowledgment of a donation of £1000 to University College Hospital. A vote of thanks was also passed for a contribution of £500 from an anonymous benefactress, forwarded through Messrs. Morris, Prevost, and Co. The following prizes were then awarded:—Classics: Scholarship of £85, awarded to Mr. A. S. Wilkins; second scholarship of £60, to Mr. J. S. Cluff. Mathematics: Scholarship of £85, Mr. N. E. Hartag; second scholarship, £60, Mr. P. Magnus. Filliter exhibition, for proficiency in pathological anatomy, £30, Mr. A. Bruce. Longridge prize, for general proficiency in medicine and surgery, £40, Mr. A. Bruce. The examination for the Ricardo Scholarship, political economy, of £20 per annum for three years, will take place on Dec. 1.

TALK ABOUT LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

Lord Mayor's Day, with its glittering show and gorgeous feasts—in the great Hall, the companies' halls, and in tavern dining-rooms—was celebrated on Monday last. The glorious "9th" is not neglected in the City. Time was when citizens would not "begin fires" until Lord Mayor's Day, however cold the season might be, and perchance the custom still lingers in a few old houses. Who that has read and does not remember Theodore Hook's humorous sketch of the mayoralty—"the splendid annual"—of some thirty years since?—how Scropps could not sleep all night for his greatness; the wind down the chimney sounded like the shouts of the people; the cocks crowing in the mews at the back of the house he took for trumpets sounding his approach; and the ordinary incidental noises in the family he fancied the popguns at Stangate, announcing his disembarkation at Westminster. The mayoralty pageant is shorn of its aquatic state: we miss the "golden glister" of the State barges and the rustling of the silken banners on the river; the Stationers, in their gilt barge, no longer call at Lambeth Palace for their hot spiced ale, and buns, and cakes, and wine; nor has the Company to provide new wooden sack-cups, though the Archbishop of Canterbury may receive his annual present of almanacks from Stationers' Hall. But the Lord Mayor's inauguration-day is still long enough for mortal to endure: the breakfast at Guildhall, going to church at St. Lawrence's, and then the state procession, or show, often extended in its route so at to pass through the new Lord Mayor's ward, moves on through the City, Fleet-street, the Strand, Charing-cross, and Whitehall, still "holding due course to Westminster," notwithstanding Lord Sidmouth, as High Steward, once protested against a similar passage through his civic domain by the greater civic pageant. The show, with its stray features of mediæval state and modern anachronism, is still a holiday sight, more especially on a Monday; and the new life of its Volunteers and Fire brigade is enjoyed more than "dull fools suppose." We remember the majority of the shows of the present century, and many attempts to vary the pageant:—how an immense ship, fully rigged and manned, was once the novel nucleus; how copies of Gog and Magog, in Guildhall, each 14 ft. high—the giants' faces level with first-floor windows—were carried in the show; and how an extra sum of money was expended in getting up a sort of national pageant in Sir John Musgrove's mayoralty, which was picturesque, but very theatrical, and lacked civic character. The last ancient feature was the poor men of the company to which the Lord Mayor belonged, wearing their long gowns and close caps of the company's colour, and bearing painted shields, there being as many men as years in the Lord Mayor's age. This was well enough, but "dull fools" laughed at the poor old fellows as so many "Guys" of four days previously. But those historical personages, the "men in armour," have been spared; and the state coach, more than a century old, with its gaily-ribboned horses, still bears the new chief magistrate to Westminster for presentation to the Judges in the Exchequer Court, who are then invitated to the banquet. The return of the procession, lengthened by the carriages of guests, is a slower work. The paucity of the ancient features of the show, though bewailed by antiquarian "fogies," is atoned for by the spick-span splendour of the dress and state carriages of the Lord Mayor and Sheriffs, reminding the industrious crowd of work and wages: and this brings to mind Cobbett's homely illustration of the show, and the good it does:—

Our Lord Mayor and his golden coach, and his gold-covered footmen and coachmen, and his golden chain, and his chaplain, and his great sword of state, please the people, and particularly the women and girls, and when they are pleased the men and boys are pleased; and many a young fellow has been more industrious and attentive from his hope of one day riding in that golden coach.

And so it has proved: for some of the Mayors of the present century came to London to seek their fortune—some as "poor boys:" the obelisk at the south end of Farringdon-street attests a rise of the former kind. But, to rejoin the procession. Formerly the horses were occasionally taken from a carriage, and the popular inmate drawn up "the hill" by his admirers; we all remember the story of Wilkes's coachhorses; the practice was liable to abuse, as in the instance of a Sheriff, a publisher, being thus "drawn up" by a set of men from a neighbouring printing-office, who, provided with ropes, awaited the arrival of Mr. Sheriff. No good came from such purchasable enthusiasm. Onward moves the show, and great is the rabble-rout behind the state coach, which rolls down King-street to the porch of the Guildhall. The interval until the dinner-hour is pleasantly relieved by the arrivals of celebrated guests. At length the Lord Mayor and the more distinguished company proceed by sound of trumpet, by a circuit of the great hall, to the upper table; grace is said, and the feast commences. The Hall then presents a magnificent spectacle, such as is nowhere else to be enjoyed. The noise of some 1200 guests setting-to is, of course, great; and the serving of the dinner requires some 200 persons and 8000 plate changes. Towards the south-west corner of the hall is a relic of old festal state. Here is the City carver, upon a sort of dais, carving with due circumstance the baron of beef, which had been brought into the hall with the customary pomp. The old giants seem to leer at the good things beneath them, and remind us of the nursery "sell"—when they hear the clock strike they will come down to dinner. The clatter increases, for in this respect we beat our forefathers, who feasted in this hall off wooden trenchers. It is just *two centuries since* the earliest recorded Lord Mayor's dinner took place in the Guildhall, thus told by that recorder of good things, Samuel Pepys, in his inexhaustible "Diary":—

"29th Oct., 1663.—To Guildhall, and up and down to see the tables, where, under every salt, there was a bill of fare, and at the end of the table the persons proper for the table. Many were the tables, but none in the Hall but the Mayors and Lords of the Privy Council that had napkins or knives, which was very strange. I sat at the Merchant strangers' table, where ten good dishes to a messe, with plenty of wine of all sorts; but it was very unpleasing that we had no napkins nor change of trenchers, and drunk out of earthen pitchers and wooden dishes."

Curiously enough, the Lord Mayor of 1664 was named Laurence. Some ten years later, 1674, when Sir Robert Viner was Mayor, Charles II. dined here; and, Sir Robert getting elated, the King stole off and made towards his coach, which stood ready for him in the Guildhall-yard. Then, the Mayor "had grown so intimate" that he pursued the King, and, catching him fast by the hand, cried out, "Sir, you shall stay and take t'other bottle!" and, as the *Spectator* tells, "the airy Monarch looked kindly at him, over his shoulder, and, with a smile and graceful air (for I saw him at the time, and do now), repeated this line of the old song,

He that is drunk is as great as a King,

and immediately turned back and complied with his landlord." We are never tired of this piece of exquisite humour, and we hope the reader holds it in the same estimation: age is a test of goodness in stories as well as wine; in neither case does the bad last.

In Guildhall the inauguration dinners of the Lord Mayors have been held since 1501; and from 1660, with only three exceptions, our Sovereign has dined at Guildhall on the Lord Mayor's Day after his or her accession. The exceptions were James II., who held the City charter upon a writ of *quo warranto* at his accession; George IV., who was rendered unpopular by his quarrel with his Queen; and William IV., who apprehended political tumult. But George IV. when Regent was entertained there, on the 18th of June, 1814, with the Emperor of Russia and King of Prussia, when the banquet cost £25,000: and on that day year, June 18, 1815, was fought the battle of Waterloo! The Guildhall inauguration dinner, including wines, usually costs about £1500, which is supposed to be paid out of the public money; but the City contribute only £200, the remainder being paid half by the Lord Mayor and half by the two Sheriffs. The procession costs about £300, and the decoration of the hall £800, which expedition is similarly apportioned.

The dinner-table at Pepys's feast, with its wooden trenchers, and dishes, and earthen pitchers, must have been barbarously decked. The display of costly plate is now very fine. The 250 tureens of turtle do not figure in the old diarist's bill of fare. The loving-cup is of mediæval times; but the lighting of the old feasts must have been very sparse or rude, in comparison with the present flood of gaslight, exceeding that of 46,000 wax candles. The decorations of the Hall have been very much improved in artistic taste, much of the merit of which is due to the ability of the late City architect.

There have, doubtless, been many delightful associations formed at the mayoralty table, but none exceeding in interest the first meeting of Erasmus and Sir Thomas More, the latter then not eighteen years old. Tradition relates it to have been arranged that the two scholars should meet, without either of them knowing it, at the Lord Mayor's table, "which was then open to literary men of every nation." A controversy arose at dinner, and in the equal match of wit and argument Erasmus exclaimed, "Aut tu Morus, aut nullus!" to which More, equally surprised, replied, "Aut tu es Erasmus, aut Diabolus!" And, from this memorable meeting—in 1497, in the mayoralty of William Purchase—sprang one of the most interesting friendships in literary history.

LORD MAYOR'S DAY.

THE PROCESSION.

The Right Hon. William Lawrence, the Lord Mayor of London for the ensuing year, went in State on Monday from Guildhall to the Exchequer Court, at Westminster, where he was sworn in with the usual formalities. There was the usual show, made up of men in armour, watermen, volunteer bands, banners of City companies, gilded coaches, and the usual constituents of a Ninth of November show.

The procession left Guildhall at twelve o'clock, passing through Gresham-street, Coleman-street, London-wall, Moorgate-street, Princes-street, King William-street, Cannon-street, St. Paul's-churchyard, Fleet-street, Strand, to Westminster, in the following order:—

The Band of the London Rifle Volunteer Brigade.
Three Trumpeters.
The Band of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire.
Watermen bearing the Banners of the Livery Companies of the City of London.
Master and Wardens of the Fruiterers' Company in a Carriage.
The Band of the Third Tower Hamlets Volunteer Brigade.
Carpenters' Company.
Banner of the Arms of the Worshipful Company of Carpenters.
Banner of the Arms of the late Sir William Staines, Knt., Lord Mayor, 1801.
Banner of the Arms of the late Alderman Lawrence.
Banner of the Arms of Robert William Kennard, Esq., M.P.
Banner of the Arms of Alderman James Clarke Lawrence.
The Union Jack.
Banner of the Arms of the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor.
The Royal Standard.
The Beadle bearing the Company's Mace.
The Clerk of the Company, in his Chariot.
The Members of the Court of Assistants, in their Carriages.
The Wardens of the Company, in their Carriage.
The Master of the Company, in his Chariot, attended by the Chaplain.
Watermen bearing the following Banners:—
Royal Standard.
Banner of England. Union Jack.
Banner of Scotland. Banner of Ireland.
Six Streamers of the City Arms. Banner of the City of London.
The Band of the Grenadier Guards.
First Knight,
in a plain Cap-à-pie Suit of Armour of the early part of the Seventeenth Century, attended by Two Esquires;
one a Swordsman in a Suit of Black and White Armour, the other in a Demi-Lance Suit.
Second Knight,
in Tilting Armour, early part of the Sixteenth Century, attended by Two Esquires;
one in Cavalier Suit of Langruned Armour, the other in Cavalier Suit of Bright Armour.
Third Knight,
in Tilting Suit of the Second Half of the Sixteenth Century, attended by Two Esquires;
one in Half Suit of Bright Armour, the other representing a Demi-Lance.
Fourth Knight,
in a Cap-à-pie Suit of Engraved Armour of the First Half of the Sixteenth Century, attended by Two Men-at-Arms in Foot Armour.
Fifth Knight
in a Cap-à-pie Suit of Bright Armour of the First Half of the Sixteenth Century, attended by Two Esquires;
one in a Suit of Splints, with engraved Morion, the other in a Back Plate of Steel.
Sixth Knight,
in a Cap-à-pie Suit of Black and White Armour of the First Half of the Sixteenth Century, attended by Two Esquires; one in Maltese Armour, the other in Italian Armour.
The Band of the Irish Rifle Volunteers.
The Two Under-Sheriffs.
The Officers of the Corporation of London.
Three Trumpeters.
Mr. Sheriff Cave, in his State Chariot, drawn by four horses, attended by his Chaplain.
Three Trumpeters.
Mr. Sheriff Nissen, in his State Chariot, drawn by four horses, attended by his Chaplain.
The Band of the Hon. Artillery Company.
The Aldermen who have not passed the Chair.
The Recorder.
The Aldermen who have passed the Chair.

THE LATE LORD MAYOR.

The Lord Mayor's Servants, in State Liveries.
The Band of the 1st Life Guards, mounted.
The City Marshal, on horseback.
Gentlemen of the Lord Mayor's Household.

THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LORD MAYOR,
in his State Carriage, drawn by six horses,
attended by the Chaplain, Sword Bearer, and Common Crier.
Guard of Honour, on horseback.

The Military Escort was a detachment of the 12th Light Dragoons (Lancers).

The ceremony of swearing in the Lord Mayor took place before the Barons of the Court of Exchequer, immediately after the arrival of the procession at Westminster. The learned Judges present were Lord Chief Baron Pollock, and Barons Bramwell, Channell, and Pigott, who wore their full robes of State. His Lordship after the ceremony went through the law courts, inviting the Judges to his banquet at the Guildhall in the evening.

The procession returned from Westminster by way of the Strand, Fleet-street, Ludgate-hill, St. Paul's churchyard, Cheapside, King-street, to Guildhall. On its return it was joined by the Lady Mayoress, the Ambassadors, her Majesty's Ministers of State, the Nobility, Judges, Members of Parliament, and other persons of distinction invited to the banquet at Guildhall. The London Rifle Brigade met the procession on its return at Temple Bar, and preceded the Lord Mayor to Guildhall, where they formed a guard of honour in Guildhall-yard and King-street.

The Lord Mayor met with a hearty reception, due both to the estimation in which he is held and to his accession to the chief magistracy of the City.

THE BANQUET.

The usual banquet took place in the evening in the Guildhall, and was given with more than wonted splendour, most of the fittings and decorations used at the ball to the Prince and Princess of Wales still remaining. There were about 800 guests. The following were among the company present:—Lord and Lady Palmerston, the ex-Lord Mayor and ex-Lady Mayoress, the Duke and Duchess of Somerset, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Granville, the Earl of Hardwicke, Mr. Sheriff Nissen and lady, Earl and Countess De Grey and Ripon; the Right Hon. E. Cardwell, M.P., and Mrs. Cardwell; the Persian Minister, the Columbian Minister; the Right Hon. S. H. Walpole, M.P.; Sir W. Dunbar; Mr. Stansfeld, M.P.; General Sir George Pollock and Lady Pollock; the Hon. Mr. Brand, M.P.; Viscount Torrington; Lord Saye and Sele, Major-General Sir E. Lugard, Sir C. Wentworth Dilke, Sir G. C. Young, Sir Richard Mayne; Mr. T. S. Baring, M.P.; Mr. Money Wigram; Mr. C. Gilpin, M.P.; Sir J. Bowring and Lady Bowring; Mr. R. W. Crawford, M.P.; Mr. S. Beale, M.P.; Mr. Tite, M.P.; Mr. J. T. Norris, M.P.; Mr. Pownall, Professor Donaldson; Mr. Hawkshaw, C.E.; Mr. Newmarch, Mr. Lubbock, Mr. Dillon, Sir C. Young, Sir Harry Parkes, Mr. Jas. Johnstone and Mrs. Johnstone, Mr. Jas. Grantham, Mr. J. R. Robinson, Chief Justice Sir William Erle, the Chief Baron Pollock, the Judge Ordinary, and six Puisne Judges; Serjeants Woolrych, Parry, Payne, Tozer, P. Burke, and Spinks; and the Attorney-General (Sir Roundell Palmer, M.P.) and the Solicitor-General (Mr. Collier, M.P.).

The dinner, as will be seen by the above list, was duly attended by the representatives of those great public bodies which the City delights to honour at the festive board. Ministers, Lords and Commons, Army and Navy, Judges and Bar, were all more or less represented, properly felicitated, and appropriately responsive. But the speech which is looked for on these occasions is that of the Prime Minister, which, accordingly, we give entire.

LORD PALMERSTON ON PUBLIC AFFAIRS.

The Lord Mayor, in giving "The Health of her Majesty's Ministers," said that we had good reason to congratulate ourselves upon the position which this country occupied at the present time, owing to the strict neutrality of its policy and its firm adherence to the blessings of peace. England was a free country, and its people were in the habit of criticising boldly and fearlessly the acts of all Sovereigns and of all nations, and showing its sympathy with countries struggling for independence and liberty. It was a proud thing for the country that it had at the head of its affairs a veteran statesman who enjoyed the confidence not only of one great party, but of the nation in general (Cheers). There never was a Prime Minister so popular as Lord Palmerston since the time of the late Earl Grey (Loud and renewed cheering). Most earnestly did he trust that his health might long continue, and that his life might long be spared to the nation (Cheers). The name of Palmerston was the symbol of liberty in every country in the world: he enjoyed the respect of true statesmen in all parts of the world, and the despots of every nation had the fear of the noble Lord always before them (Cheers).

The toast was drunk with great enthusiasm. Lord Palmerston, on rising to reply, was vehemently cheered, and when at length he was able to obtain a hearing the noble Lord said:—

"My Lord Mayor, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—For myself and my colleagues I beg to return most sincere thanks to you—my Lord Mayor, for the manner in which you have been kind enough to propose, and to you, ladies and gentlemen, for the manner in which you have been good enough to receive, the toast. Those who are charged with the conduct of the affairs of this country must always feel the highest gratification in being permitted to be present at the splendid hospitalities of this great city of London (Cheers). And not only do we receive personal gratification, but we feel that on these occasions what takes place cements that union between the different classes of the community which is so important to the interest of the whole. It is well that those who are engaged in carrying on those commercial transactions on which the wealth, the strength, and the happiness of this great country depend should mix from time to time with those who, as responsible advisers of the Crown, are engaged in conducting the political affairs of the country. I do not mean to say that on these occasions, when we meet at the festive board, matters of importance are discussed, for we are too much occupied in enjoying the festivity and hospitality which surround us for that; but acquaintances are formed on those occasions which ripen afterwards into friendships. It is well known that the transactions of business are made much easier when those who meet to carry them on know and like each other; and therefore I say that these meetings are of great political importance in bringing together those who are connected with the commerce of the country and

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those who are responsible for its political government (Hear, hear). There have been occasions when it has been the lot of those who have had to explain the state of political affairs to congratulate you upon the tranquil state of the civilised world. I am afraid I cannot do that on the present occasion; for although I trust that there is nothing in the horizon which can grow into a cloud of war, yet we see on all sides—in the Far West and in the distant East—struggles going on of the most lamentable character, and scenes enacted which make us shudder for humanity and feel deep compassion for the countries in which those events are taking place (Hear, hear). In the Far West we see a nation of the same race and the same language, and the same religion and the same manners, and the same literature as ourselves, split into two, slaughtering each other by hundreds of thousands, and carrying on a contest the result of which it is impossible to foresee, and the end of which now, after more than two years' duration, he would be a bold man indeed who said he could predict. Lamenting that state of things, the Government of this country have felt it their duty not to yield either to the entreaties or the objurgations of one party or the other (Cheers). Blandishments on the one side and threats on the other have been equally fruitless to direct our course (Cheers). We have felt it our duty to abstain from taking any part in that lamentable contest. If, indeed, we had thought it was in our power to put an end to it by friendly intervention, no efforts would have been wanting to accomplish so holy an end—(hear, hear)—but we felt that interference would be vain, and we deemed it our duty—and in that respect I am sure we followed the wishes of the country—to maintain a strict and impartial neutrality (Loud cheers). In the distant East events which are also of a lamentable character are taking place. We there see, on the one side, a barbarous system of deliberate extermination carried on, and, on the other side, revenge venting itself in murder and assassination. We endeavoured to enlist the opinions and the feelings of civilised Europe in joint remonstrances, and so far we succeeded; but those remonstrances have failed. We have done our duty, and we can only hope that those who have the conduct of affairs in the Russian empire may, at length, cease to pursue that course which has thrown upon them the condemnation of Europe, and that peace may be restored, upon terms of equity and justice, to an unfortunate country (Cheers). Well, my Lord, although abroad things look ill, and much misery and calamity are sustained, yet, as you have just observed, this country forms a happy exception to that which seems to be the prevailing condition of nations (Hear, hear). We have been blessed by Providence with an abundant harvest; we have been preserved by the Government and the good sense of the country from the calamities of war; our population are contented and loyal, feeling that for a long course of years the Legislature of the country has been occupied in remedying grievances, in removing defects in our laws, and in casting away those obstructions which the less enlightened policy of former times had thrown in the way of the productive industry of the country; and I am happy to say that I believe the commercial and material prosperity of the country is brighter now than it has been at any former period. Those who know the course of the commerce of the world will tell you that year by year this great city of London is growing more and more the centre of the commercial transactions of other States; that bills are drawn upon London to pay debts all over the world; and that commodities destined for other countries are sent here for deposit—a tribute paid by the people of other nations to the industry, the the good management, the integrity, and the high honour of the commercial community of this land. My Lord, I congratulate you on this happy state of things; and I trust that the people of England will feel that they are greatly indebted for it to the reign of that beneficent Sovereign under whose mild and enlightened rule they have the happiness and good fortune to live. My Lord, I beg again, on behalf of my colleagues and myself, to return you our most sincere thanks, and to assure you that we derive high gratification from being allowed to be present at your festive board on this occasion." (Loud cheers.)

Several other toasts having been drunk the proceedings terminated.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER COUNTESS OF LEVEN AND MELVILLE.

The Right Hon. Elizabeth Anne, Dowager Countess of Leven and Melville, was the second daughter of Sir Archibald Campbell, second Baronet, of Succoth, in the county of Dumbarton, by his wife, Elizabeth, eldest daughter of John Balfour, Esq., of Balbirnie, in the county of Fife, and was grandaunt of the present Sir Archibald Islay Campbell, Bart., of Succoth. Her Ladyship was born Aug. 10, 1804, and was married, June 21, 1824, to David, eighth Earl of Leven and Seventh Earl of Melville, by whom (who died Oct. 8, 1860), she had two sons and four daughters—viz., Alexander Viscount Balgonie, a Major in the Grenadier Guards and a Knight of the Legion of Honour, who died, unmarried, in 1857, of fatigue from the Crimean campaign; the Hon. David Archibald, who died young, in 1853; Lady Elizabeth Jane, wife of Thomas Robert Brooke Cartwright, Esq., brother of William Cornwallis Cartwright, Esq., of Aynhoe, Northamptonshire; Lady Anna Maria, Lady Susan Lucy, and Lady Emily Eleanor. Lady Leven and Melville died at Melville House, Fifeshire, on the 6th inst. Her Ladyship's late husband's brother, John Thornton Leslie-Melville, is the present Earl of Leven and Melville.

LADY STANLEY OF ALDERLEY.

The Right Hon. Maria Josepha, Dowager Baroness Stanley of Alderley, was the eldest daughter of John Baker Holroyd, first Earl of Sheffield, by his first wife, Abigail, only daughter of Lewis Way, Esq., of Richmond, Surrey, and was the granddaughter of Isaac Holroyd, Esq., living temp. Queen Anne, who married Dorothy, youngest daughter of Daniel Baker, Esq., of Penn, Bucks, through whom the Baker estates came into the possession of the first Earl of Sheffield. Lady Stanley was born in 1777, and was married, Oct. 11, 1796, to Sir John Thomas Stanley, seventh Baronet, of Alderley, Cheshire, who was created Baron Stanley of Alderley May 9, 1839, and who died Oct. 23, 1850. By this marriage her Ladyship had three sons and eight daughters, of whom two sons and five daughters survive. Her eldest son is the present Sir Edmund John Stanley, second Lord Stanley of Alderley, Postmaster-General, created Lord Eddisbury in 1848. Among her surviving daughters three have been married—viz., the Hon. Lucy Anne, widow of Lieutenant M. T. Hare, R.N.; the Hon. Harriet Alethea, wife of General W. H. Scott; and the Hon. Emmeline, wife of Albert Way, Esq., of Wonham Manor, Surrey. The two other married daughters were the Hon. Lady Parry, who died in 1839, and the Hon. Mrs. Adeane, who died in 1850. Lady Stanley died at Holmwood on the 1st inst. Her Ladyship, who was half-sister of the present Earl of Sheffield, was in remainder to the barony of Sheffield of Roscommon, which remainder-ship passes to her eldest son, the present Lord Stanley of Alderley.

THE DUCHESS OF MONTEBELLO.

Eleanor Mary, Duchess of Montebello, whose death has recently occurred, was the youngest of the three daughters of Sir Charles Jenkinson, tenth Baronet, of Hawkesbury, in the county of Gloucester, by his wife, Catharine, fifth daughter of Walter Campbell, Esq., of Shrawfield, Lanarkshire, and Islay, Argyleshire (a branch of the noble house of Lothian), and was nicce of the Right Rev. Dr. Jenkinson, Bishop of St. Davids, and cousin of Robert Bankes, second Lord Liverpool, Prime Minister of England. Residing in France, Miss Jenkinson had, from her beauty, become known in the fashionable circles there as "La belle Ecossaise," &c. She was married, July 10, 1830, to Napoleon Lannes, second Duke of Montebello, eldest son of the famous John Lannes, a Marshal of France, and first Duke of Montebello, one of Napoleon I.'s most brilliant lieutenants, who was mortally wounded at the battle of Essling, May 22, 1809, and died nine days afterwards at Vienna. The second Duke (the husband of Miss Jenkinson, the subject of this notice) was born July 30, 1801, and is a personage of note in France. He was made a Peer of France by Louis XVIII., and was Minister of Marine to King Louis Philippe, and escaped in disguise, and with much difficulty, from Paris after that Monarch's overthrow, in 1848. He subsequently took office under the present Emperor, and has been successively Ambassador of France at Berne, Rome, and St. Petersburg. By her union with him, the Duchess leaves a family, of whom the eldest son, Napoleon de Montebello, was born in 1835. The Duchess's two sisters are Georgiana Elizabeth, who is the wife of Baron Walter Nugent, of the Austrian Empire, and whose daughter Ismay is the present Lady Southampton, and Katherine Frances, who is widow of Richard Samuel Guinness, Esq., M.P. for Kinsale and afterwards for Barnstaple.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Venerable Thomas Kaye Bonney, M.A., Archdeacon of Leicester, Prebendary of Lincoln, Rector of Coningsby and of Normanton, was administered to in the London Court by his sister, Mrs. Nevinson, as his only next of kin. The testator died a bachelor; and his sister, Miss Henrietta Bonney, who was the executrix and sole legatee named in the will, died prior to the testator. The personalty was sworn under £14,000.

The will of General Sir James Lillyman Caldwell, G.C.B., of Beachlands, Ryde, Isle of Wight, and of Portland-place, was proved in London by the executors and trustees—namely, Mrs. Sullivan, the testator's daughter; Edward Cockburn Kinderley, Esq.; General Duncan Smith, R.I.C.; and Charles Baker, Esq., of Lincoln's Inn; the personalty being sworn under £120,000. This gallant military officer was a General in the Indian Army; served under Lord Cornwallis; was present at the two sieges of Seringapatam; and commanded the Engineers at the capture of Mauritius. Sir James attained the age of ninety-three. His will bears date 1858, with two codicils 1860-2. After making a few bequests to relatives and some personal friends, the testator leaves to his daughter and executrix, Mrs. Sullivan, a life interest in the sum of £50,000; and, upon her decease, bequeaths £20,000 to her daughter (the testator's granddaughter), Lady Lees; and £30,000 amongst his great grandchildren, the six children of Sir John and Lady Lees, being £5000 to each; and appoints his said daughter, Mrs. Sullivan, residuary legatee.

The will of James William Gilbart, Esq., of Brompton-crescent, late general manager of the London and Westminster Bank, was proved in the London Court by his executors—I. W. Weldon, Esq., manager of the Westminster branch of the London and Westminster Bank; Thomas Hewat, Esq., secretary of the Provincial Bank of Ireland; and the Rev. Joseph Denham Smith (husband of the testator's niece, Mrs. Sarah Figgis Smith). The personal property was sworn under £35,000. The testator died on the 8th of August last, having executed his will in 1857, and two codicils in 1861-2. He has made a liberal provision for the children of his niece, Mrs. Smith, appointing her son, James William Gilbart Smith, residuary legatee. There are numerous legacies, specific and pecuniary, left to personal friends, officials of banking-houses, and to his executors. There is a special direction in his will that his shares in the Bank of Australia shall be sold, and the proceeds held in trust, and designated "The Gilbart Memorial and Publication Fund," to be applied to the undermentioned purposes—namely, the erection of a monument, or some other memorial, of him in commemoration of the interest he took in banking operations, and as the first manager of the first joint-stock bank in London; the distribution of copies of his works on banking business, bound, and, together with an engraving of himself framed, presented to the directors, managers, officials, and others with whom he had been connected in banking transactions in England, Ireland, and other parts.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

DAVUS, R. M., D. C. L., and others.—The solution addressed to "Wee Pawn," &c., in our notices to correspondents last week is that to the Enigma of Comte Pongracz and Mr. Bayer, No. 1358—not of No. 1359.

AN EXPECTANT SUBSCRIBER.—The last number of *La Nouvelle Régence* published is that for July of the present year, so that the magazine is four months in arrear.

Q. S. M. B., Mateo de Zamora.—1. You have fallen into precisely the same error as many of our English correspondents in assuming that Mr. Kling's problem, No. 1026, can be solved in *four* moves. It *cannot* be solved in the manner proposed, and this for a reason so obvious that it is wonderful how so many players have overlooked it. 2. The other Problem, from *La Nouvelle Régence*, in which you claim to have detected a blunder, we do not remember to have seen.

L. DOONER, Aldenham.—What is to hinder White from mating on his second move by playing R takes K R Pawn?

M. LANDESMANN, Vienna.—In your problem No. 2 White can obviously give mate at once by playing his Kt to K B 6th. You have possibly omitted some piece.

T. ADDISON, W. SHORT, W. CERBY, HANDY ANDY.—The key move you propose for "I. B., of Bridport's" beautiful two-move problem—1. B to K 4th—is the true one.

ŒDIPUS.—It is so. If the report is really of any consequence after this lapse of time, perhaps you will send another copy of the questions; but we can hardly think it is worth the trouble.

R. S., Malines; T. ADDISON.—We must repeat that Problem No. 1026 cannot be solved in *four* moves as you suggested. Try it again and again until you find out your mistake; for, depend upon us, you are in error.

I. S., Newport.—Black is altogether wrong. He cannot legally move his King into check, no matter how the checking piece may be circumstanced. The question has been answered a thousand times.

W. T. P.—In the description of the two-move problem you have been good enough to forward the pieces and Pawns are mingled together so oddly that, in the absence of a solution, we despair of making it out. Can you favour us with a diagram, or give the position of the men in the order usually adopted?

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1027.—Maid Marian, A Swede, F. N., Box and Cox, Cymry, Lex, D. G. L., Omega, Try-again, F. C. S., W. A., Glaswegian, Peregrine, Stanley, R. H. W., Telemachus, Q. B. D., A Subscriber; X. X. Z., Knaresborough; Alton Pants, E. D. T., Pip, Café, C. Maderni et Fils, Lyon, Œdipus, Sigma, W. P., Iota, Peterkin, Gorilla, S. L., Ludovic, Percy, M.P., Victoria, H. S. V., Oliver, G. W., I. Weston, T. C. D., The Ghost, E. T. K.; L., of Barnsley; Quidnunc, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1028, by M.P., Palace Hotel, Sigma, T. V. D., Ernest, H. T. M., A. M., Davus, Tyro, Pip, I. W. G., Omega, F. R. S., Peterkin, Larry, Pingal, L. Reming.on Wilson, Purblind, S. M. R., Sydney Smith, Percy, F. C. S., Histrion, L. S. D., Protciller, A Middy, Antony, Wilfred, Q. E. D., Medicus, R. B., H. V. D., Box and Cox, R. D. T., LXXXI., Andrew M. Carolus, W. Vincent, H. B., T. Carter, S. S., A. R. S., Francis, H. L., Œdipus, Samuel Holmes, I. D. Pratt, Caroline, White Surrey, F. A. S., A German, S. V. O., A Swede, Hermes, F. N., Oxoniensis, Subscriber, Nemo, I. M. G., J. L., Lex, Philip, Boston Stump, C. D., H. P. are correct. All others are wrong.

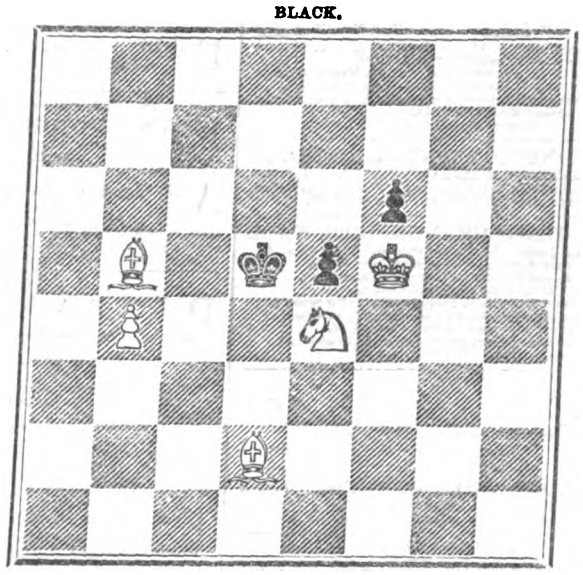
Problems by Herr Kling, Nereus, Boscobel, Charles F. Smith, W. T. P., G. M'A. are now undergoing examination, and shall be reported on next week.

*** The answers to very many chess correspondents are unavoidably postponed from want of room.

PROBLEM NO. 1029.

By I. B., of Bridport.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in five moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A spirited Game, played at the Great Chess Meeting last year, between Mr. ANDERSSEN and Mr. MONGREDIEN.

(*King's Bishop's Gambit.*)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
4. P takes P	Q to K R 5th (ch)
5. K to B sq	P to K Kt 4th
6. P to Q 4th	Kt to K 2nd
7. Kt to K B 3rd	Q to K R 4th
8. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to K B 4th
9. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q R 3rd
10. P to Q 6th	

(The attack is conducted with a good deal of vigour and determination up to a certain point.)

10.	Castles

(This is sheer desperation; Black's position being so hopeless that he could see no escape.)

11. P takes Kt	K B takes P
12. Kt takes Q R P (ch)	K to Q Kt sq
13. Kt to Q B 6th (ch)	P takes Kt
14. B takes Kt	B to Q B 4th
15. P to Q B 3rd	B to Q Kt 3rd
16. P to Q R 4th	K to R sq
17. B to K 2nd	

(Lost time. He should have pushed on with his Q Rook's Pawn, allowing Black not a moment's respite.)

WHITE (Mr. M.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
17.	P to K B 3rd
18. P to Q Kt 4th	Q to K Kt 3rd
19. P to Q Kt 5th	B to Q R 4th
20. B to Q 2nd	K R to K sq
21. P takes Q B P	B to Q B 7th
22. Q to Q B sq	R takes B

(Ingenious, but quite unavailing against the best play on the other side.)

23. K takes R	P to K Kt 5th
24. Kt to K sq	R to K sq (ch)
25. K to B 2nd	P to K Kt 6th (ch)
26. K to Kt sq	R to K 7th
27. Kt to K B 3rd	

(An inexplicable blunder, by which White throws away the game at the moment he might have claimed it as his own. He had only to play his Queen to her Kt 2nd, and Black would have been bereft of all resource; for, suppose:—

27. Q to Q Kt 2nd B to Q Kt 3rd

(taking the K Kt P with Rook, or the K R P with Pawn, would have been obviously useless)

28. P to Q R 5th, and White must win.)

27.	R takes P (ch)
28. K takes R	P takes P (dis ch)
29. K to B sq	B to Q 6th (ch)
30. K to K sq	Q to K Kt 6th (ch)

and White resigns.

CHESS IN PARIS.

We have the pleasure to present this week another of the games played by the great Russian master, Mr. Petroff, during his recent visit to France.

(*Allgaier Gambit.*)

BLACK (Mr. X.)	WHITE (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K R 4th
9. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 6th
11. R to K Kt sq	Q to K B 3rd

(In the next game it will be seen that Mr. Petroff varied his play at this point by taking the K B Pawn, and, in so doing, added much to the interest of the combat.)

12. Kt to K 2nd	

(The editor of *La Régence*, to whom we owe these games, notes here that Black would gain nothing by capturing the K Kt Pawn—

12. Kt takes K Kt P B takes Kt
13. Q takes B R to K Kt sq
14. Q to Q B 8th (ch) K to Kt 2nd (*best*)
15. Q takes Q Kt P Q takes Q P

and White has a good position.)

12.	B takes Kt
13. P takes B	Q to Q Kt 3rd
14. Kt to Q 4th	

(Q to Q 4th, according to the authority just cited, would have been more to the purpose, as in that case White must have exchanged the Queens, because taking the Bishop would have involved the loss of the game. Thus:—

14. Q to Q 4th Q takes B
15. Kt takes Kt P takes Kt
16. B to K 6th (ch) K moves
17. P to K 6th, &c.)

WHITE (Mr. P.)	BLACK (Mr. X.)
14.	P to Q B 4th
15. P takes P (in passing)	Kt takes P
16. B takes Kt	P takes B
17. B takes P	Kt to K B 4th
18. Kt to K 2nd	

(This is better play than moving the P to Q B 3rd.)

18.	B to Q R 3rd
19. R to K B sq	R to Q sq
20. Q to Q B sq	Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)
21. K to B 2nd	

(If he had played his B to Q 2nd the reply would have been Q to K 5th, &c.)

21.	P to K Kt 6th (ch)
22. K to B 3rd	B takes Kt (ch)
23. K takes B	Q to K 5th (ch)
24. B to K 3rd	Kt to Q 5th (ch)
25. K to K sq	Kt tks Q B P (ch)
26. K to K 2nd	Q tks K Kt P (ch)

And Black resigns.

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10th Foot: J. N. Anderson to be Ensign. 31st: Lieut. J. J. Bailey to be Paymaster. 56th: Cadet A. A. L. F. Levert to be Ensign. 63rd: Capt. L. H. Thomas to be Captain, vice Capt. J. Gore to be Captain. 87th: Ensign G. Cox to be Adjutant. 88th: Lieuts. H. L. Harvest and S. H. Hobbs to be Captains; Ensigns C. W. Burton and C. V. Hassall to be Lieutenants; Ensigns W. M. Mencham and G. D. H. Brookes to be Ensigns. 91st: Capt. S. H. Bruce to be Captain. 102nd: W. H. M'Caskill to be Ensign. 108th: Lieut. J. H. Shaw to be Adjutant.

4th West India Regiment: W. S. Elderton to be Ensign.

STAFF.—Major and Brevet Col. H. Hamilton to be Deputy Adjutant-General in Ceylon.

BREVET.—Captain and Brevet Major R. Gibson to have the honorary rank of Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. H. G. A. Vicars to be Major in the Army. The following promotions to take place in succession to Gen. W. L. Darling, Colonel of the 96th Foot, who died Oct. 8, 1863:—Lieut.-Gen. W. Pattle to be General; Major-Generals P. Edwards, W. Cartwright, A. C. D. Goodman, and P. Taylor to be Lieutenant-Generals; Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. H. Bates to be Major-General; Major and Brevet Lieut.-Col. C. W. Green to be Colonel; Capt. and Brevet Major L. H. Hamilton to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. W. H. Fitzgerald to be Major; Lieut.-Cols. T. G. A. Oakes and R. Hume to be Colonels.

ADMIRALTY.

In consideration of the valuable assistance rendered by Commander F. W. Sullivan during the recent successful operations of her Majesty's troops in New Zealand, Commander Sullivan has been promoted to be Captain.

Also, in consideration of the successful operations against the batteries of Kagosima, the following promotions have taken place:—Commander L. J. Moore to be Captain; Lieuts. J. A. Poland and G. Poole to be Commanders; and Assist.-Surg. C. R. Godfrey to be Surgeon.

Vice-Admiral of the White T. Bennett has been appointed to receive a pension of £150 a year, as provided by her Majesty's Order in Council of June 25, 1851, vacant by the death of Admiral G. F. Rich, and the name of Vice-Admiral Bennett has been removed to the Reserved Half-pay List accordingly; and, in consequence of this removal, the following promotions have taken place:—

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir Charles Talbot, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.
Rear-Admiral, on the Reserved List, the Right Hon. Lord John Frederick Georgiana Halyburton, G.C.H., to be Vice-Admiral on the same list.
Rear-Admiral of the Red Sir John M'Dougall, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Rear-Admiral of the White George Elliot to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.
Rear-Admiral of the Blue George Goldsmith, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.
Capt. Edward Gennys Fanshawe to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.—At the request of the legal advisers of Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, the opening of the court-martial has been postponed from Thursday, the 12th, till Tuesday next, the 17th inst.

Colonel Warre, of the 57th Regiment, has been placed on the New Zealand Staff, temporarily, as Colonel on the Staff.

Colonel Charles Henry Somerset, C.B., died recently in his forty-sixth year.—The death of Rear-Admiral James Pulling, in his seventy-sixth year, took place at Plymouth, on the 2nd inst.

The Government are making inquiries as to the expense of erecting at every barrack in the United Kingdom a gymnasium for the recreation of the troops.

A fire occurred in one of the stables of the Military Train at Aldershott yesterday week, destroying seventy-six horses. The stable was a wooden erection, and was reduced to a heap of ashes in a very short time.

The Royal factories at Woolwich have commenced manufacturing guns of the new kind ordered by the War Department. The work is ordered to be carried on night and day.

The screw-launch Experiment, fitted with twin screws driven by double cylinder engines of 3-horse collective power (nominal), made her second official trial at Portsmouth last Saturday. The speed attained on the present trial was rather in excess of that on the first trial.

From the return of the Registrar-General of Seamen and Shipping relative to the Royal Naval Reserve for last month it appears that, up to the 31st ult., 19,199 applications had been received and 16,647 volunteers enrolled. Of the above 46 possess certificates of competency as masters and 510 certificates of competency as mates, 19 certificates of service as masters, and 55 certificates as mates. This force also includes 2567 petty officers in the merchant service.

The fourth battalion of the Military Train Corps, under the command of Colonel O'Brian, having been inspected by the Commandant, Major-General Sir R. J. Dacres, last Saturday, marched from the garrison to the Royal Arsenal Pier, Woolwich, preceded by the band of the corps, and embarked on board the troop-vessel Empress, Captain Ellis, for New Zealand. The Empress had previously shipped 1000 quarter barrels of powder, a large amount of shot, shell, and other war stores, a number of guns, hospital stores, trenching-tools, 150 tons of saddlery, harness, &c. The screw steam-ship Sea King, Captain Pinel, having been fitted up as a troop-vessel, arrived off the Royal Pier last Saturday, from the Victoria Docks, under orders to embark the T Battery of the fourth brigade Royal Artillery for New Zealand. She will also take out two complete batteries of 12-pounder Armstrong guns and a general cargo of war stores. The T Battery, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Barstow, comprises 15 officers and 268 non-commissioned officers and privates.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

The fifteenth company of the Queen's (Westminster) completed for their first series of prizes on the 6th inst. The first prize (£12) was won by Sergeant John Prichard; the second prize (£7), by Sergeant Jesse Robinson; the third prize (£4), by Private Lawson; and the fourth prize (£2), by Private Anderson.

Last Saturday a battalion contest, between twenty members of the West Middlesex and twenty members of the South Middlesex Rifles, took place at Wormwood Scrubbs. Lords Ranelagh and Radstock, the Commandants of the two battalions, and a large number of volunteer officers were present. The losing corps were to present three university tankards to the three competitors making the highest scores on the winning side. The West Middlesex were victorious, making in the aggregate 1017 with their twenty men, whilst the South Middlesex twenty made but 931. The three winners of the tankards were Captain Dear, Private Armstrong, and Lieutenant Marriner. The highest score on the other side was Private Stackpoole.

On Saturday last a deputation from the officers of the 4th East York (Hull) Artillery Volunteers waited upon Lord Londesborough, at Grimston, and presented to him a magnificent sword.

The annual meeting of the Yorkshire Rifle Association was held at York on Wednesday week—the Lord Mayor was in the chair. The report, which concluded by an appeal for extended support, was adopted. Strensall-common was selected for next year's meeting; Lord Wenlock was appointed president of the association for next year.

A movement is being inaugurated with respect to the volunteer system, which is a most satisfactory proof that its popularity is not only spreading, but that active and energetic steps are being taken to further its aim in a very important particular. Rifle-matches have become a recognised part of the institution, and, as no general rules had ever been recognised respecting them, but the terms of each have depended chiefly upon local considerations, it was quite time that some conference or general meeting had been held to decide upon certain regulations which should be the guiding basis of all such contests. A preliminary meeting was recently held at the St. James's-quadrant to consider a proposal for holding a conference on "rifle-shooting." Nearly every metropolitan corps was represented on the occasion. Captain MacGregor presided, and, after the subject had been thoroughly discussed, it was moved by Captain Fane (Oxford), seconded by Captain Peal (St. George's), and carried unanimously, "That it is desirable to hold a conference in London of volunteers and others interested in rifle-shooting, to consider the management of rifle-matches, county meetings, and other competitions, and the regulations as to prizes, entries, and weapons, as well as targets, marking, and scoring, so as to promote the financial success of such meetings, and to aid the National Rifle Association in its efforts to make rifle-practice more popular as a manly exercise, and more effective as a national defence." Moved by Lieutenant Scott (London Scottish), seconded by Lieutenant Cunningham (Harrow), and carried unanimously,—"That such a conference, as proposed in the first resolution, be convened by the gentlemen now present, and that the resolutions of the conference be respectfully submitted to the Council of the National Rifle Association for their consideration." Moved by Captain Field, (Hon Artillery Company), seconded by Sergeant Tyrrell (Ealing), and carried unanimously,—"That the gentlemen present and those who have signified their assent be a committee to carry out the above resolutions, and with power to add to their number. Captain Macgregor to be chairman; Captain Woods, vice-chairman; and Lieutenant Cunningham, hon. secretary. Address, King's College." It is probable that the conference will take place in January.

The Queen has been pleased to appoint Henry Mills, Esq., one of her Majesty's counsel learned in the law, to be a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William, in Bengal.

THE OPENING OF THE FRENCH CHAMBERS.—A little before one o'clock on Thursday cheers were heard outside the Louvre, the drums at the same time beating a salute, and almost immediately after a master of the ceremonies, advancing into the hall, announced "The Empress," and at once the whole assemblage rose. Her Majesty and the Prince Imperial the next moment appeared at the entrance, and proceeded up the hall, preceded and followed by the great officers and ladies of her household, and, as they advanced, were greeted with loud cries of "Vive l'Impératrice!" "Vive le Prince Impérial!" Her Majesty, who looked in blooming health after her late excursion to Spain, took her seat with the young Prince in a tribune on the right, close to the estrade, having near her Princess Clotilde, Princess Mathilde, and Princesses Lucien and Anna Murat. The Prince was dressed in his uniform as a Corporal of the Grenadiers of the Guard. Her Majesty had only just taken her seat when the cannon of the Invalides announced the arrival of the Emperor, and the next moment the Imperial cortège entered the hall in the customary order.

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12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	8	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	6
12 Table Forks	20	11	0	12 Table Forks	40	15	0
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7	8	12 Dessert ditto	25	9	6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3	13	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4	0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3	13	1 Soup Ladle	11	4	2
4 Sauce Ditto	10	3	13	4 Sauce ditto	12	4	16
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	3	1	0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	5	2	0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)	3	1	0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)	5	2	0
12 Tea Spoons	10	3	18	12 Tea Spoons	14	5	12
1 Pair Sugar Tongs	3	0	15	1 Pair Sugar Tongs	5	1	0

A pamphlet is published, with 300 Engravings, as a guide to the tock in the Showrooms. It contains the weights and prices of silver spoons, forks, tea and coffee services and table plate, with particulars of ornamental plate for private use or presentation; also, of the best silver-plated manufactures, gold and silver watches, clocks, and jewellery. Gratis on application, and post-free to any part of the British dominions.
For the use of communittees, a work is printed with large lithographic drawings of plate kept ready for presentation.

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THE LONDON-BRIDGE FIRM.

MILITARY CANTEENS for OFFICERS, £8 8s. each (Oak Case), containing

PLATED SPOONS AND FORKS.	£	s.	d.	IVORY TABLE KNIVES.	£	s.	d.
4 Table spoons	0	12	0	Brought forward	5	5	8
6 Table forks	0	12	0	1 Gravy spoon	0	7	0
6 Dessert spoons	0	12	6	1 pair sugar tongs	0	3	6
6 Dessert forks	0	12	6	2 Salt spoons	0	2	4
6 Tea spoons	0	5	0	1 Butter knife	0	3	6
2 Egg spoons	0	5	0	6 Table knives	0	11	0
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0	6 Cheese knives	0	8	0
1 Pair fish carvers	0	14	0	Pair of meat carvers	0	7	6
2 Sauce ladles	0	6	0	Pair of chicken carvers	0	7	6
1 Mustard spoon	0	1	8	Ivory-handle steel	0	3	0
				Oak chest	0	8	0
Carried forward,	£5	5	8	Complete	£8	8	0

Every other size and pattern in stock.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Silversmiths and Cutlers, West-end House, 220, Regent-street; and 67 and 68, King William-street, London-bridge. Same prices charged at both houses as at their Manufactory, Queen's Plate and Cutlery Works, Sheffield.
Observe the address.

CHANDELIERS in BRONZE and ORMOLU for DINING-ROOM and LIBRARY, Candelabra, Moderator Lamps, in Bronze, Ormeulu, China, and Glass. Statuettes in Parian, Vases, and other ornaments.—OSLER, 45, Oxford-street, W.

OSLER'S GLASS CHANDELIERS, WALL LIGHTS, and Lustres, for Gas and Candles. Table Glass, &c. Glass Dinner Services for 12 persons, from £7 15s.
Glass Dessert Services for 12 persons, from £2.
All articles marked in plain figures.
Ornamental Glass, English and Foreign, suitable for presents. Mass, Export, and Furnishing Orders promptly executed.
London—Showrooms, 45, Oxford-street, W.
Birmingham—Manufactory and Showrooms, Broad-street.
Established 1807.

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BEDSTEADS AND BEDDING. Stock very large. System of business, small profits.
Entrance, 145, Tottenham-court-road.

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CARPETS—CARPETS—CARPETS.
Stout good Brussels .. .. .. 2s. 6d. per yard.
Elegant New Patterns .. .. .. 3s. 3d. "
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These prices are much below the present value.
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Stout Worsted Damasks, double width, 2s. 6d. per yard.
Australian Wool Damask .. .. 3s. 3d. "
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The Prince's Easy Chair .. .. .. 30s.
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FURNITURE CARRIAGE-FREE to any part of the Kingdom.

Drawing-room Suites, complete	£35	0	0
Dining-room Suites, complete	28	0	0
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Warranted First Class.
P. and S. BEYFUS, 144, Oxford-street.
Illustrated Catalogues gratis and post-free on application.

A MARQUETERIE POLISHED DEAL BEDROOM SUITE of FURNITURE, consisting of a wardrobe, chest of drawers, washstand, dressing-table and glass, with towel-horse, chamber-cupboard, and two chairs, complete. Price, for the whole, 20 guineas.—At R. GREEN and CO.'S, 24, Mortimer-street, Regent-street, W.

OLD OAK FURNITURE—a complete suite for a dining-room, comprising a magnificently-carved antique sideboard, with plate-glass back, a ditto dining-table, a side-table to correspond, and eight chairs in morocco; the whole to be SOLD for 55 guineas—half its value. Also, four extra chairs and other furniture, suitable for a library.—At ROBT. GREEN and CO.'S, 24, Mortimer-street, Regent-street.

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EASY-CHAIRS, SOFAS, and COUCHES, best quality only, made to any shape, on approval, at T. H. FILMER and SON'S Manufactory, 31, 32, and 34, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W. An Illustrated Priced Catalogue sent post-free.

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HANDSOME BRASS and IRON BEDSTEADS.—HEAL and SON'S Showrooms contain a large assortment of Brass Bedsteads, suitable both for Home use and for Tropical climates; handsome Iron Bedsteads with Brass Mountings and elegantly Japanned; Plain Iron Bedsteads for Servants; every description of Wood Bedstead that is manufactured, in mahogany, birch, walnut-tree woods, polished deal and japanned, all fitted with bedding and furniture complete, as well as every description of bedroom furniture.
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WINES—PURE AND CHEAP. THE IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, consisting of leading Growers of Clarets, Ports, Sherries, &c., imports the choicest Wines and sells to the Public at reasonable Prices.
Cellars—Marylebone Court House, W.;
Stores and Offices—314, Oxford-street, W.
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ALLSOPP'S PALE ALE.—The October Brewings of the above Ale are now being supplied in the finest condition, in Bottles and in Casks, by FINDLATER, MACKIE, TODD, and CO., at their New London Bridge Stores, London Bridge, S.E.
Nov. 1, 1863.

ALLSOPP'S ALE AND GUINNESS'S STOUT.—JOHN F. BIGGS and CO., sole contractors for bottled beer to the International Exhibition. Agents for Samuel Allsopp and Son's India Pale Ale and Burton Ale, and Guinness, Son, and Co.'s Extra Stout. Importers of Wines and Spirits. Offices and Stores, the Royal Exchange, E.C. The trade supplied on liberal terms, for cash.

TURTLE.—McCALL'S WEST INDIA. Superior quality, prepared by a new process. Flavour unsurpassed. Real Turtle Soup, quarts, 10s. 6d.; pints, 5s. 6d.; half-pints, 3s. Callipash and Callipee, 10s. 6d. per lb. Sold by leading Oil and Italian Warehousemen, Wholesale Chemists, and others.
J. McCall and Co., Provision Stores, 137, Houndsditch, N.E.
Prize Medal for Patent Process of Preserving Provisions without overcooking, whereby freshness and flavour are retained.

CHEESE—STILTON in perfection.
HAMS—Small, first class.
BUTTER—Aylesbury, Fresh Daily.
CRAFT, Cheesemonger, Knightsbridge.

HORNIMAN'S PURE TEA CHEAPER. Full benefit of reduced duty obtained by purchasing Horniman's tea in packets; very choice at 3s. 4d. and 4s. "High Standard" at 4s. 4d. (formerly 4s. 8d.) is the best imported.

Originated for the use specially of those under Homœopathic treatment, it has through its agreeableness become generally accepted.

EPPS'S COCOA (Commonly called Epps's Homœopathic Cocoa), distinguished as a Fragrant, Grateful, and Invigorating BREAKFAST BEVERAGE.
Sold in Tin-lined ¼lb., ½lb., and 1lb. Packets.

Sold by Grocers, Confectioners, and Druggists.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. A Delicious Sweetmeat, constantly growing in Public Favour.

Made by J. S. Fry and Sons, Bristol and London.

FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA, Distinguished by Fine Flavour, Solubility, and Nutritious properties.

ALL Good Cooks and Careful Housewives use Symington's PATENT PREPARED PEA FLOUR, perfectly wholesome, and requires no boiling. Packets, 1d., 2d., and 4d.; Tins, 1s., 1s. 6d., and 3s. All Grocers, &c.—Works, W. SYMINGTON and CO., Bowden Steam Mills, Market Harborough.

OSWEGO
PREPARED CORN, for Puddings, Custards, Blancmanges, &c. Manufactured and Perfected by T. KINGSFORD and SON, of Oswego, State of New York.
It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
It is a quarter stronger than any of the imitations, has a finer grain, and is more delicate.
The Oswego has the natural golden tinge, and not the chalk white produced by artificial process.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., Garlick-hill, London.

KEEN'S GENUINE MUSTARD. There are many qualities of Mustard sold.
Obtain Keen's Genuine Mustard and full approval is guaranteed.
FIRST MANUFACTURED 1742.
Sold by most Grocers from the Cask, and in 1lb. and ½lb. Canisters.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London.

NOTICE.—We have now supplied the larger portion of the Family Grocers of England with our
ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL DELIVERY OF
KEEN'S MUSTARD.
Purchasers of this valuable table condiment will, upon obtaining our manufacture, award to it the character of superior quality which it has maintained during the
SALE OF MORE THAN A CENTURY.
KEEN, ROBINSON, BELLVILLE, and CO., London. Oct. 2, 1863.

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SHERWOOD BED LIGHTS, Sixpence and Eightsencpence a Box. These candles are made to supply a want very generally expressed—a cheap, really good chamber candle. They will be found inferior only to "Price's Candles, which will not drop grease when carried," which are sold in Boxes, One Shilling and Three Shillings each.

GLYCERINE, which very simple tests show to be impure, is being sold on the statement that it is "in every respect equal to Price's." Most medical men prescribe PRICE'S GLYCERINE. Where purity is of importance, patients can ensure it by desiring to have their Glycerine in 1lb., 8oz., 4oz., or 2oz bottles, with capsules over the stopper, marked "Price's Patent." Belmont, Vauxhall.

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TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES.
GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.
This unrivalled Starch is used in the Royal Laundry, and pronounced by her Majesty's Laundress to be the Finest Starch she ever used.
Her Majesty's Lace-dresser declares it to be the best she has tried,
and the above award by some of the most eminent scientific men of the age confirms its superiority.
WOTHERSPOON and CO., Glasgow and London.

COALS.—COCKERELL'S COALS, price 26s., cash. Central Office, No. 13, Cornhill, E.C.

SUMMERS'S CASTOR-OIL PILLS (a safe Substitute for Castor Oil). For Bilious and Liver Complaints, Wind, Headache, and Drowsiness. Sold by all Chemists; or a box sent by post from the Proprietor, Mr. Summers, Chemist, 43, Curtain-road, London, for 15 stamps.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA is an excellent remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout, and Indigestion, and as a mild aperient for delicate constitutions.—172, New Bond-street, London; and all Chemists.

ASTHMA SPECIFIC.—DATURA TATULA. By immediate contact with the air cells and passages the fumes of this plant afford instantaneous relief. The remedy is adapted for use by all patients. Introduced into this country, and prepared only by SAVORY and MOORE, Chemists to her Majesty and H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 143, New Bond-street; 29, Chapel-street, Belgrave-square; and 1, Lancaster-terrace, Hyde Park, London.

100 PATTERNS SILKS.—Post-free.—All the New Coloured Silks for Winter, plain and figured, from 1 guinea the Dress.
NICHOLSON'S, 50 to 52, St. Paul's-churchyard.

10,000 YARDS BLACK SILKS, comprising every description and width of Black Glacés, Gros Grains, Moire Antiques, Gros de Suez, &c., the colour and durability of which are guaranteed. Patterns free.
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3000 YARDS MOIRE ANTIQUES, very cheap. 10 Yards of Rich Black Moire Antique for 2½ guineas, warranted all pure Silk. Humboldt, violet, new blue, suit, brown, green, pink, sky, silver gray, amber, and white at proportionately low prices. Patterns post-free.
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SILKS—PATTERNS FREE.
New Winter Checks,
£1 7s. 6d. for 12 yards.
Glacés—Light and New Colours,
£1 19s. 6d. for 12 yards. Any lengths cut.
The Gros de Suez—£2 7s. 6d. for 12 yards.
Brocbé, Checks and Stripes, £1 19s. 6d.
Moiré Antiques, in New Colours,
£4 10s the Full Dress.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, One Guinea—to bottom of Dress.
The New Double-milled Ozonian Cloth
Walking Jacket, £1 9s. 6d.,
approved of by every one.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

KNICKERBOCKERS, Linseys, patterns free.
New Mixtures, 1s. 7½d. per yard.
French Poplins, in New Colours,
18s. 6d. per 12 yards.
French Merinos, full width, 2s. 9d. yard.
JOHN HARVEY and SON, 9, Ludgate-hill.

FRENCH MERINOS, at 2s. per Yard, Double Width, in all the new and beautiful shades of colour. Fine and soft wool being essential to the dyeing of brilliant and durable colours, the Merino is decidedly the best article to select for giving entire satisfaction. A few cases only can be offered at this ridiculously low price. Every Lady would do well to send for patterns.—HARVEY and CO., Lambeth House, Westminster Bridge, S.

LADIES' MANTLE CLOTHS for AUTUMN WEAR, in a variety of materials, from 1s. 11d. per yard and upwards. Also, a very large Stock of Woollen Goods for Gentlemen and Boys' wear, from 2s. per yard to the best qualities. Patterns free.—CHARLES MEEKING and CO., Woollen Warehouse, 111, Holborn-hill (corner of Hatton-garden, London).

FAMILY MOURNING SENT FREE OF EXPENSE.
Families are respectfully informed that an assortment of mourning goods (including dresses, bonnets, millinery, mantles, shawls, &c., and every requisite for a complete outfit) would be dispatched for selection to any part of the country, free of expense, immediately on receipt of an order per post or telegram, accompanied by an experienced Assistant, or superior fitting Dressmaker (if necessary). Patterns and Estimates free. Also complete lists of Mourning requisites for every grade or degree of relationship.
Agent for the new imperial mangetting Crape.
Address PETER ROBINSON, Family and General Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London.

JAMES LOCKE and CO. beg to solicit the attention of their customers to their NEW STOCK of SCOTCH MANUFACTURED GOODS for the present and coming season, among which will be found the Newest Styles in Cloaks and Jackets for town or country wear, Shawls and Wraps for travelling, and Linsey Woolseys and other materials for Dresses, Skirts, &c. Patterns forwarded free.
James Locke and Co.
The Scotch Warehouses, 117, 118, and 127, Regent-street.

INDIA, CHINA, FRENCH, PAISLEY, NORWICH, and FANCY SHAWLS, from 1 guinea to 300 guineas.
FARMER and ROGERS, having received all the New Patterns for the present season, solicit attention to the largest and most magnificent variety of Shawls in the world. Amongst their recent importations of India Shawls are many superb patterns in Long and Square Cashmeres, well adapted for Wedding Presents.
India Shawls bought and exchanged.
The GREAT SHAWL and CLOAK EMPORIUM,
171, 173, 175, 179, Regent-street.

SILKS, VELVETS, MOIRE ANTIQUES. GRANT and GASK invite an inspection of several very cheap Lots, which are worthy of special notice—viz., 200 pieces of the Richest Moire Antiques, at 2½ guineas Full Dress of 9 yards, wide width, or any length cut at 10s. 6d. per yard. A quantity of the best Lyons Silk Velvets, from 3s. 6d. to 10s. 9d. per yard, many of the latter being worth 20s. per yard. Several hundred pieces of new Fancy Gro'grain Silk, in all the new Shades of Colour, at 2½ guineas for 14 yards, wide width.
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Patterns forwarded to the Country.
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NEW MANTLES in CLOTH, VELVET, and SEALSKIN. GRANT and GASK are exhibiting an extensive collection of these fashionable garments in Astracan, Cloth, Velvet, Sealskin, &c., at very moderate prices.
In the new department for Furs, Sealskin Mantles, Jackets, &c., the prices will be found fully 20 per cent below what is usually charged by Furriers.
The Mourning Department contains every requisite for Family and Complimentary Mourning.
Patterns and Illustrated Fashions forwarded free.
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LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
LADIES' WEDDING OUTFITS sent free of carriage.
Descriptive Lists, with prices, sent free by post.
CAPPER, SON, and CO., 69, Grasschurch-street, London, E.C.

Sent post-free, Descriptive Lists of
COMPLETE SETS OF BABY-LINEN, which are sent home throughout the kingdom free of carriage.
UNDERCLOTHING, for HOME, INDIA, and the COLONIES, for Ladies and Children of all ages.

LINENDRAPERS TO THE QUEEN BY APPOINTMENT. Established in 1778.
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LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
J. E. and W. PHILLIPS, 27, High-street, Shrewsbury.

EIDERDOWN PETTICOATS.—These Petticoats, now for many years honoured by Royal and distinguished patronage, are not to be surpassed for elegance, lightness, and comfort. List of prices on application. Eiderdown Quilts of every size and colour.
W. H. BATSON and CO., 1, Madder-street, Regent-street.

SHIRTS.—Morning and Evening Shirts of every description, fitting with precision and ease, at moderate prices. Directions for self-measurement and patterns sent on application.—CAPPER and WATERS, 36, Regent-street, London.

LEFT-OFF CLOTHES.—Uniforms, Jewellery, Miscellaneous Property, &c., of every description purchased to any amount, by Mr. and Mrs. D. DAVIS, 46, Maryle-lane, Oxford-street, W. Ladies and Gentlemen waited upon. Parcels sent, money-orders remitted. Established seventy years.

WANTED, LEFT-OFF CLOTHES, Uniforms, Furniture, Miscellaneous Property, &c. The highest prices given. Ladies or gentlemen waited on by addressing to Mr. or Mrs. G. HYAM, 10, Beak-street, Regent-street, W.; or, Parcels being sent the utmost value in cash immediately remitted. Established 1804.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

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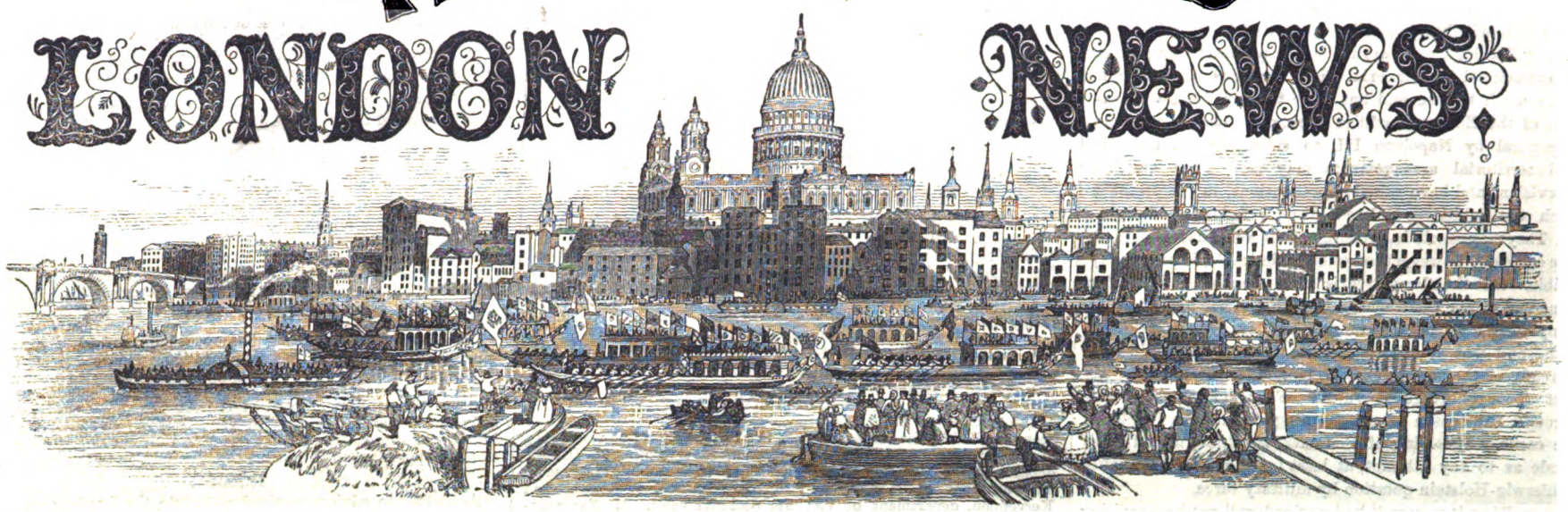
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



No. 1232.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

DEATH OF THE KING OF DENMARK.

FREDERICK VII., King of Denmark, died shortly after noon on Sunday last. An attack of erysipelas in the head and face unexpectedly proved fatal. The telegram which, on Monday morning, announced the mournful event to the people of England took them by surprise. The grief and consternation of the Danes are said to have been indescribable.

It is at a peculiarly critical moment of European history that the late King of Denmark has been gathered to his fathers. At the time of his death a fortnight had not elapsed since the Emperor of the French, in his speech at the opening of the Legislative Chambers, had astonished every Court and nation of Europe by proposing to reconsider and resettle the territorial questions which keep the Continent in a state of continual ferment, and which had developed an international complication well described as being "neither peace with its security, nor war with its happy chances." Of these questions that of Schleswig-Holstein was one, if not of the widest importance, at least of the most immediate urgency. The Germanic Confederation, acting upon its undoubted legal rights, but pushing the assertion of them to their extreme limits, had resolved on the military occupation of the Duchy of Holstein as a sort of "material guarantee" for a redress of the grievances of which the German portion of the population of Schleswig complained, and the Danish Monarch and people were alike intent on meeting that "federal execution" with war. What would have been the reply of Frederick VII. to the invitation of Napoleon III. to be present, either in person or by representative, or both, at the proposed Congress, had he lived, must be matter of conjecture only. He has now done with the politics of earth. The Treaty of 1852, signed by the Great Powers, setting aside the line of Augustenburg, fixing the succession to the crown of Denmark in the line of Sonderburg-Glücksburg, and guaranteeing the integrity of the Danish kingdom, takes complete effect, and Prince Christian of that line, father of the Princess of Wales and of George I., King of the Hellenes, who has just taken possession of his new throne, inherits the regal dignity of the departed Sovereign.

It cannot be pretended that the late King won his popularity by the blamelessness of his private life—two divorces and a third marriage, politically called "morganatic," constituting, as they did, the salient features of a career never governed by the exercise of self-restraint, would probably have gone far to alienate the respect and confidence of his subjects, if their attention had not been diverted by the attractive qualities exhibited by the King in connection with public affairs. The frank loyalty with which, on his succession to the Crown in January, 1848, he published the Constitution which had been drawn up by his father, the expansion of it, at least in so far as it affected the Danes, in 1854, and the singular decision and gallantry with which, in the face of imminent and serious dangers, he upheld, throughout his reign, the integrity and independence of his little kingdom, gained for him a remarkable ascendancy over the hearts of his people. From the outbreak of the Schleswig and Holstein revolt in 1849, to the signing of the Berlin treaty of peace in the summer of 1850, the Sovereign maintained the rights of his crown and kingdom, not only against his rebellious provinces, but against the armed strength of Prussia sent to aid them, with unblenching courage, and, on the whole, with marvellous success. Fortune favoured him. Political reasons of a domestic nature led to the withdrawal of the Prussian army, then under the command of General Wrangel, which had pushed its way as far as Fredericia; and the armies of the duchies, although subsequently led by a Prussian officer of high renown, soon lost the whole ground which had been obtained for them by their German ally, and were completely defeated at the sanguinary battle of Idstedt. The high spirit with which the King confronted the odds which had been brought to bear against him, the substantial triumph to which it had led the way, and the fearless energy with which it made preparations for the more unequal conflict yet to come, rallied the confidence of the Danish people to Frederick VII. They loved him in spite of the defects which, under other circumstances, they would probably have marked with severer displeasure; and we can readily believe that tidings of his decease, coming unexpectedly upon them, have overwhelmed them with temporary dismay.

Prince Christian of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, now in his forty-fifth year, succeeds to the Royal honours assigned to him by the Treaty of 1852 at an anxious moment, but one, we think, which sheds a ray of hope upon the destiny of his country and the tenour of his reign. On the one hand, there hangs over him the executory resolution of the Germanic Confederation, to which Prussia and Saxony hold themselves bound, if not ready, to give effect. On the other hand, the personal relation in which he stands to Europe as the father of the new King of the Hellenes, and to this country through his daughter, the Princess of Wales, will assure him of a moral sympathy and diplomatic intervention likely enough to protect his kingdom from any hasty enforcement of the demands of the Federal Diet. But fear as well as favour will probably befriend him. The Potentates, great and small, which make up that clumsy political machine known by the name of the Germanic Confederation, have their eyes fixed, for the present, not upon

"THE FIRST BITE," BY W. C. T. DOBSON, A.R.A., IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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Denmark but upon France. They, at least, cannot contemplate without uneasiness any formal revision or abrogation of the Treaties of 1815; and the congress to which the Emperor of the French has invited them foreshadows to many of them changes which will harmonise but poorly with their dynastic interests. "The legitimate aspirations of peoples" is a phrase which, enunciated by Imperial lips, awakens their alarm. They have much to lose and but little to gain from a reconstruction of the European edifice upon new bases; and the mere proposal by Napoleon III. to substitute natural for artificial territorial arrangements may well have startled their prevision, and have raised apprehensions, in the presence of which the Schleswig-Holstein dispute fades into insignificance. They may conclude, as the rest of the world has concluded, that the congress, however theoretically desirable, is practically impossible. But the alternative is more menacing still. War from one end of the Continent to the other is not likely to find Germany with a superfluity of political, or even of military strength—and war stands behind the Emperor's pacific proposals ready, if they are refused, to launch its horrid bolt. We are just upon the verge of winter. Four more months will bring round the season of campaigning. A universal mêlée is on the cards. The King of Denmark, we think, may dismiss solicitude as to any attempt, at least for the present, to settle the Schleswig-Holstein question by military force.

The new King, it may well be imagined, will not be unwilling that the congress should be held. A European war, although it seems at first sight unlikely to involve Denmark, would place her in a position of terrible uncertainty. For no one knows as yet the base-line from which war, should it be determined upon, will take its departure, still less the objects to which it will be ultimately directed. What if Napoleon, defeated by the "jealous rivalry of the great Powers" in his pacific overtures, should ally himself with Russia for the re-adjustment by military force of territorial boundaries? What if, neither of them very cordially affected towards Germany, they should begin by disposing of certain outlying nationalities in conformity with the wishes of the people — Poland, Hungary, and Venetia, to wit—and absorbing, by way of compensation, the one the Rhine provinces of Prussia, the other the rich but undeveloped country of the Turk? These, perhaps, are dreams; but they are dreams which may peradventure shape the policy of a baffled Potentate like the Emperor Napoleon. At any rate, the complications of war may render it of the last importance to either of the belligerents to command the Baltic; and Denmark has already experienced the misfortune of losing a fleet as the result of apprehensions excited by a war in which she took no part. Who can assure her that it will not be deemed necessary to the interests of one or other of the conflicting Powers that her convenient slip of territory should be militarily occupied, and held, as it were, in pawn, until the renewal of peace?

It is at such an epoch of general misgiving in Europe, and from the midst of these dim prospects of approaching change, that Frederick VII. has finally quitted the stage, to the deep regret of his subjects, and that Prince Christian succeeds to the throne of Denmark. Which is most to be congratulated admits of a question. In neither case can such of us as look on from afar fail of observing that care lines the crown the wearers of which are popularly regarded as supremely fortunate, and that the highest position is associated with the heaviest responsibilities. Honour to the kingly memory of the departed! Peace and prosperity to his Royal successor! For the sake of a people closely akin to ourselves, whose spirit adversity has never broken; for the sake of the Princess who recently came among us, and will probably be the mother of future Sovereigns; and for the sake of that comity of nations in which Denmark holds no undistinguished place, we devoutly hope and pray that Christian IX. may long reign over a free, industrious, enterprising, and happy nation.

"THE FIRST BITE."

Does Mr. Dobson, in the picture from the Winter Exhibition, engraved on the preceding page, intend to reopen the controversy respecting the consumption of fruit and grain by the small birds? If so, he evidently takes the part of the birds, as a painter should. We fancy, however, some member of a "sparrow club" may exclaim, "Well, but does not the artist make the bird betray its liking for fruit? Is it not, also, an understood thing with the girl that it has a weakness for pears?" And the friend of "bird murder" may add, with more facetiousness than ingenuousness, "Does not the bird take the fruit out of the very mouth of the child?" To this we would, in all seriousness answer, No doubt, birds are fond of fruit; but it is proved they have a still keener relish for insects. If this were not so, and the insects had been unchecked, the girl might very likely have found fewer sound and "untapped" pears. As it is, there are enough for all; and the little the poor bird gets for its services is but a small proportion to the whole.

Our first impression of the black and dismal fowl perched so tamely on the little girl's shoulder was that it must be a jackdaw; but in drawing deeper upon our small stock of ornithological knowledge, the large size and entire blackness of the creature convince us that it is a raven—that "ebony bird from the night's Plutonian shore" of which sang poor Edgar Allan Poe in that wildest and strangest of all wild and strange poems, "The Raven." Here, though, 'tis no "grim, ungainly, ghastly, gaunt, and ominous bird of yore," but doubtless a familiar playmate and pet.

In any observations on a picture by Mr. Dobson the reader might, however, expect some allusion to its technical qualities as soon as or before its subject was much dwelt upon. But our rule is to limit, for obvious reasons, the remarks accompanying our Engravings of pictures to description, or those reflections which may seem to be not unnaturally suggested by the subject. In this case, however, as technical qualities are the most essential attributes of the picture, it will not be out of place to mention that "The First Bite" exemplifies a simplicity and chastity of style or method of painting, which is the more valuable for being, as we said in our notice of the exhibition in which the picture is now to be seen, comparatively rare in the English school. There are no slapdash splotches, blurs, or flourishes; no conventional hatchings, no ostentatious display of cleverness; no crude and vulgar application of paint, either opaque or transparent. All is simple, uniform, broad, and clear. It takes a close examination of, for instance, the head of this child—so prettily snooded by the black veil, and pure as the blue sky from which it is relieved—to discover the quantity of delicate work by which such a result can alone be attained. Of course, when some of the more palpable elements of attractiveness are eliminated from a work of art, and much is sacrificed to breadth, there is always a danger of falling into emptiness, inanity, and "quietism," especially when the negative tendency extends to invention and expression. We should, in justice to other artists, point out, as a proof of this danger, the fixed expression of the girl's head, and a want of the true vivacity of childhood. Nevertheless, the qualities we have been commending are, in themselves, invaluable in a work of this class. They, indeed, even more than higher mental characteristics, constitute the merit of painting *per se*; and, in the same way, Burns's song to the daisy is, in its kind, as true and choice a specimen of poetic art as Milton's description of a fallen archangel.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor presided at a Council of Ministers at the Tuileries on Wednesday. His Majesty returned to Compiègne in the evening.

The *Progrès de l'Oise* publishes the subjoined intelligence from Compiègne:—"A staghunt took place on Wednesday week. On Thursday the Court and the guests took an excursion to the Château of Pierrefonds (an Engraving of which is given on page 512). On Friday there was a battue in the reserved park, where 900 head of game were killed, of which 175 fell to the Emperor's gun." On the 15th the Emperor reviewed the troops in garrison in the town as well as the National Guard, and afterwards distributed recompenses.

A colossal bronze statue of Prince Eugène Beauharnais has been placed on the pedestal prepared for it in the Place Prince Eugène.

The election of M. Pelletan for one of the districts of Paris has been annulled by the Corps Législatif in consequence of an informality of the returning officer. The election of M. Bourcier, of Villiers, department of Vosges, has been cancelled upon the same grounds. The elections of MM. Chambrun, department of Lozère, and Kerveguen, department of Var, are declared valid. M. Favre announced his intention to sit for the department of the Rhône, out of the various places for which he had been chosen. The committee confirmed the election of M. Roy Loulay for the department of the Charente Inférieure, and of M. Abbattucci for Corsica. The election of M. Bravay for the department of Gard was proposed to be annulled.

The official yellow-book of diplomatic documents has been issued in Paris. It contains nothing on Italian affairs. There are some documents in it relating to America—one being a despatch of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, of Sept. 13, relating a conversation with Mr. Dayton, in which the latter contradicted the rumours in circulation respecting a protest of the Federal Government against the events taking place in Mexico, and denied the truth of the assertions relative to an alleged Russo-American alliance. M. Drouyn de Lhuys, in reply, declared to Mr. Dayton that the disposition of the Emperor's Government on the American question had not changed. It had not recognised the South, "and for the best of reasons," therefore, had not signed any treaty with it for the cession of Texas and Louisiana. M. Drouyn de Lhuys added that France sought neither for herself nor others any acquisition in America.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The Marquis Pepoli has arrived with the reply of King Victor Emmanuel to the Emperor's letter of invitation to the congress.

According to a telegram from Madrid, Queen Isabella has replied to the Emperor Napoleon's letter inviting her to send a representative to the congress, and has intimated her acceptance of the proposal.

Senhor Antonio Jose de Avila has been appointed the delegate to be present on the part of the King of Portugal at the congress.

La France believes itself able to state that several European Sovereigns have officially announced their acceptance of the congress. No refusal has as yet been received. *La Nation* thinks itself in a position to affirm that of the great Powers Prussia raises least objection to the proposal for a congress. Several Governments (it adds) have foreshadowed the nature of the reply they are about to give, but state that they will still allow some time to elapse before sending their official reply.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

General Forey made his farewell address to the Mexicans on the 30th of September. He announced that he had terminated the great mission with which the French Emperor had intrusted him and was about to return to France. He assured the Mexicans that no alteration had been made in the policy of the Emperor to form a new Constitution, under which all might be happy; that the Emperor's intentions had not been fully realised, but that was because they had not been sufficiently known. In conclusion, he considered that the nation ought to thank Providence that its happiness had been consigned to such a Monarch.

SPAIN.

The Queen received Marshal Narvaez on the 12th inst.

In last Friday's sitting of the Congress the verification of the elections of members took place.

Two steamers have left Cadiz for St. Domingo with 1400 troops. The Government is determined to uphold the rule of Spain in that island. By the latest advices from St. Domingo, we learn that the revolution was in full vigour. The rebels held possession of the entire island, with the exception of the capital and the east, and they were last reported within a few miles of St. Domingo City. Two victories were claimed by the Spaniards near Dela Mosa and Monte Piata.

ITALY.

The King held a review on Tuesday, at Naples, of twelve legions of the National Guard of the city and nine battalions from the province of Terra di Lavoro. The spectacle is described as magnificent. His Majesty arrived at Leghorn on Wednesday, and was enthusiastically received.

The Parliament has resumed its sittings.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on the 13th, the committee appointed to examine the treaty of commerce and navigation with France brought up a report proposing its adoption.

The following is a summary of the Budget for 1864:—The anticipated increase of the revenues amounts to 2,727,156,21 lire. The bills for the new taxes, not having yet been voted by the Senate, could not be taken into the calculations of the Minister of Finance. The ordinary receipts amount to 522,011,729.09 lire, and the expenditure to 775,858,303.30 lire, leaving a deficit of 253,846,574.21 lire. The extraordinary expenses, estimated at 124,106,987.52 lire, will be covered by the alienation of crown lands.

The Roman Railway Company has accepted the conditions of a concession to construct a railway from Cevita Vecchia to Tuscany, the line to be completed within two years and a half.

AUSTRIA.

The Upper House of the Reichsrath has voted 20,000,000 of florins for the relief of the distress in Hungary.

At the sitting of the Lower House of the Reichsrath on Tuesday the Galician deputy, Herr Ditb, demanded of the Police Minister that the excessive severity of the police in Galicia should be abated and the laws of personal liberty be respected. The Minister replied that the measures adopted by the authorities were in accordance with the law, and only directed against the revolutionary party who wished to sever Galicia from the Austrian empire.

PRUSSIA.

The Chamber of Deputies has had under its consideration the report upon the Royal ordinance of June last concerning the press. Two influential members of the Chamber have brought forward a resolution declaring that the House declines to sanction the ordinance, on the ground that it was at once unnecessary and unconstitutional. The resolution, as proposed, emphatically asserts the principle that no limitation of the liberty of the press could be effected by means of a Royal ordinance, and that the decree in question was, therefore, even according to the terms in which it was couched, a violation of the Constitution.

DENMARK.

DEATH OF KING FREDERICK VII. AND PROCLAMATION OF PRINCE CHRISTIAN AS KING.

The King, of whose illness only a slight previous intimation had been received, died on Sunday of erysipelas, at his palace at Glücksburg, near Flensburg, in the duchy of Schleswig. A memoir of his Majesty is given in our "Obituary" column, at page 527.

The late King is succeeded by Prince Christian, father of the Princess of Wales and of the King of the Greeks.

On Monday M. Hall, President of the Council of Ministers, proclaimed Prince Christian as King of Denmark, under the title of King Christian IX., from the balcony of the Palace of Christiansburg, Copenhagen. On the appearance of the new King on the balcony an immense crowd assembled before the palace gave enthusiastic cheers for "Denmark and Schleswig!" "The new Constitution for the whole Monarchy!" "The new Danish Constitution!" "The Hall Ministry!"

King Christian has given his sanction to the new Constitution, which had passed the Rigsraad during the life of the deceased King, but had not been confirmed by him. The alacrity of the act has given great satisfaction, and his Majesty is very popular at Copenhagen.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Government project of a common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig was adopted on the 12th by the Rigsraad. The announcement of this vote was received with loud applause by the public filling the gallery of the house.

A conciliatory proposal regarding Holstein was made to the Germanic Confederation by Denmark, on Saturday last; and the death of the King will possibly postpone for the moment any further proceedings.

The death of the late King has opened up a fresh phase of the much-vexed Schleswig-Holstein question. Prince Frederick of Augustenburg has issued a proclamation claiming to be Duke of Schleswig-Holstein. The Duke of Saxe-Coburg and some other German Princes have recognised the Augustenburg claimant. The Duke has had an interview with von Bismarck, and Berlin is full of rumours of approaching hostilities. The Holstein Deputies are active in their opposition to King Christian's succession to the Duchies.

RUSSIA.

According to advices received at Trieste, the Russians are making warlike preparations on the Caspian Sea. Moreover, the Russian papers publish an Imperial ukase ordering the formation of twelve new regiments of infantry, each containing three battalions. This force is intended to form the third reserve corps. Other accounts from St. Petersburg speak of maritime preparations. Letters received from Odessa state that Russia is increasing her army in the southern provinces. 160,000 men are said to occupy the country from the Crimea to Galicia, under the command of General Luders.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Between the National Government and the Russian authorities Polish landowners will certainly be ruined. The National Government has ordered the realisation of a forced loan of forty million florins; and a decree by the Russians imposes upon the kingdom of Poland an additional tax to indemnify the Treasury for the sum of twenty-seven millions of florins abstracted by the insurgents. The deficit is to be replaced within eleven years.

By an Imperial rescript the Grand Duke Constantine has been definitively relieved of his functions as Viceroy of Poland.

News from Warsaw includes a statement that on Wednesday 300 prisoners left the citadel of that city, condemned to deportation. The women of the poorer class, not having been able to conform to the regulations respecting apparel, have been arrested and beaten with rods. All the clergy of the Franciscan convent have been arrested. Numerous arrests continue to be made.

A communication from Vienna states that the Austrian Government has at length granted to Langiewicz permission to go and reside in Switzerland.

Mdlle. Pustowojtoff, the Polish amazon, and late Aide-de-Camp to Langiewicz, is said to have abandoned the profession of arms, and is now in a situation as companion to a lady in Galicia.

TURKEY.

The Porte has addressed a note to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, protesting against the armaments on the frontier and the building of gun-boats on the Black Sea, in violation of the Treaty of Paris. The Turkish arsenals and navy-yards are working day and night in order to meet eventualities.

GREECE.

The King assumes the title of "George I., King of the Hellenes."

The protocol ratifying the resignation of the Protectorate and the cession of the Ionian Islands to the kingdom of Greece by Great Britain was signed on Saturday by the representatives of the five great Powers, the signatures standing in alphabetical order:—1, Austria; 2, Great Britain; 3, France; 4, Prussia; 5, Russia. The fortifications of Corfu will be demolished previously to the transfer of the island to Greece.

AMERICA.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

Alternate advance and retreat seem to be the order of the day in Virginia. This time it is General Meade who makes the forward movement. On the 7th inst. two divisions of his army, under the command of Generals French and Sedgwick, advanced to the north bank of the Rappahannock and captured the Confederate redoubts at the Rappahannock Bridge and Kelly's Ford, together with 1800 prisoners and seven guns, after a sharp engagement, in which the Federals lost 800 men according to one telegram, and 500 according to another. On the 8th inst. the whole Federal army crossed the Rappahannock, and advanced, with little opposition, towards Culpepper, while the heights of Fredericksburg were reported to have been occupied by General Kilpatrick's Federal cavalry. On the morning of the 9th inst. "heavy firing" in the neighbourhood of Culpepper was heard; but nothing was known in New York respecting its origin or result.

Chattanooga despatches of the 3rd inst. state that the Confederates on Lookout Mountain (stated in a previous despatch to have been relinquished by them) were shelling General Hooker's position in Lookout Valley, and added that General Bragg's forage-train had been captured. There had been, it is said, some severe fighting between the Confederates and General Sherman's corps near Tuscumbia; but we are not told either the date or the result. The Confederates had apparently commenced serious operations against General Burnside's corps; for official despatches announced that two of General Burnside's advanced positions had been captured, and that portions of two Federal regiments had thus fallen into the hands of the enemy. Part of the Confederate army was said to have disappeared from the front of the Federals at Chattanooga, and there were reports that at least fourteen Confederate brigades were across the Tennessee river, while there had been several sharp encounters between Federal detachments and bodies of Confederate partisans in Tennessee.

Despatches report that Columbia, Alabama, is in Federal possession, without giving details of its capture.

The Confederates had been repulsed at Colliersville, on the Memphis and Charleston Railway, and the General in command of them, with his Staff, had been captured. In Arkansas they had also been repulsed, and it was said that General Price had retreated beyond the Red River.

Charleston advices are to the 5th inst. The heavy bombardment of Fort Sumter by the Federals continued without cessation. Part of the sea-wall had fallen in, burying thirteen men. President Davis has visited the defences, and has expressed an opinion that they could never be taken.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The elections in the State of New York have been decisively won by the Republicans. In New Jersey the Democrats are triumphant.

General Butler had been placed in command of North Carolina in the room of General Forster.

Mr. Seward has made a speech asserting that there could be no peace until Mr. Lincoln was President of the whole United States. He anticipated the early submission of the insurgents, "when there would be peace, and the angels in heaven might tune their harps to the symphony of such a peace." There was no State that had not been made stronger, and no citizen that had not been made richer by the war.

Governor Seymour has addressed a large meeting of the Democrats of New York, pointing out the immense number of men called to serve in the army, the serious loss of life, and the prospect of bankruptcy and ruin to the nation; and all for the purpose, not of reso-

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the Union and the preservation of the nation, but for the centralisation of power in the hands of the President.

President Jefferson Davis has made a speech at Mobile, reminding the troops that they were not common soldiers, but the best population of the country poured into the army, and he appealed to them from other incentives than military discipline. Self must be entirely forgotten in present times, and those who were hoarding up wealth were hoarding up infamy, the mark of which they and their posterity who shall have grown rich by war must bear.

INDIA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The news from Calcutta, by the overland mail, is of very slight importance.

The same remark applies to that from China, the most noticeable circumstance being the presence at Pekin of Mr. Lay, of the Customs, Captain Osborn, and General Brown, with the view of inducing the Imperial Government to come to a clear and definite arrangement as to Captain Osborn's flotilla and the Captain's position in regard to it.

Up to the departure of the mail there had been no further active hostilities in Japan. The immediate effect of the bombardment of Kagosima had been to cause the passage to the inland sea, which has been open to merchant vessels for three or four years, to be closed.

AUSTRALIA.

VICTORIA.

The leading events of the month (says the *Melbourne Argus* of Sept. 25) are the arrival of his Excellency Sir Charles Darling, and his assumption of the government of this colony; the departure of Sir Henry Barkly for the Mauritius (where he succeeds the late Sir William Stevenson); and the prorogation of Parliament without Mr. Heales's bill to amend the Land Act of 1862 having become law. Sir Charles Darling reached Melbourne on the 9th inst., the Suffolk having had a favourable passage of seventy-two days. He was received by the Ministry, and was warmly welcomed on his landing at Sandridge Railway Pier by the Mayor and Corporation of Melbourne. On the same afternoon Sir Henry Barkly gave the Royal assent to two bills of a pressing character. On the following Friday Sir Charles Darling took the oaths of office in the presence of a vast assemblage, and afterwards prorogued Parliament. [We shall illustrate this ceremony next week.] On the evening previous Sir Henry Barkly, accompanied by Lady and Miss Barkly, went on board the mail steam-ship Bombay, which sailed at an early hour next morning for Sydney, where Sir Henry and his family have been the guests of Sir John and Lady Young. They again embarked by the Northam en route for Port Louis by way of Aden. Both on his embarkation by the Bombay and his short visit to Melbourne during the Northam's stay in the bay Sir Henry Barkly received every becoming mark of attention. His Excellency Sir Charles Darling held his first levee on the 16th inst. It was unusually well attended, and the first impressions created by his Excellency are altogether in his favour.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have arrived at Melbourne.

We have received a letter from our Correspondent at Melbourne, but are unable to find room for it in the present Impression.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

The Government of Adelaide intend to introduce a bill to promote the settlement of the northern territory, fixing the price of land at 7s. 6d. per acre. Half the quantity will be reserved for sale in England, and the other half will be sold in the Australian colonies. A half-acre town allotment will be given in with each preliminary land order. The survey officers will fix the sites for townships.

The Legislative Council has agreed to the address to be sent home to the Queen, protesting against the resumption of the transportation movement.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

At Sydney the public interest was fixed on the reinforcements being forwarded to New Zealand.

Mr. Martin's motion of censure on the Government, for their police and judicial appointments, has been defeated in the Assembly by a majority of 44 to 18. Mr. Smart produced his Budget on the 3rd inst. Apprehending at the end of this year a deficit of £439,000, he proposed to issue debentures, redeemable in five years, and to impose a number of new duties, including stamp taxes, to double the colonial postage, and to increase the duties on wines, beers, and coffee.

Several daring robberies have been committed by armed bushrangers in the western and southern districts.

QUEENSLAND.

Parliament has been prorogued.

The reported new gold-field at Rockhampton has turned out a failure.

NEW ZEALAND.

Since the last mail there have been two or three skirmishes with the Maories, who were believed to be assembling in a body at a place called Meremere, on the bank of the Waikato, where they were intrenching themselves, and where General Cameron hoped to be able to strike a more or less decisive blow.

Reinforcements of volunteers were arriving in New Zealand from the Australian colonies.

An order had been issued confiscating the lands of the natives who were in arms, and promising grants to those of the colonists who should volunteer for the suppression of the native insurrection.

Advices from Herat state that the Turcomans had resumed hostilities. Ten thousand Persians, with twenty guns, had arrived in the vicinity of Herat.

Prince Couza opened the National Assembly of the Danubian Principalities on Sunday, and in his speech on the occasion made a strong appeal in favour of harmony between the different parties.

The great popular festival of the Netherlands, to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their deliverance from French dominion, commenced in Amsterdam on Monday and continued throughout Tuesday. The festival was preceded by religious services in all the churches of the country on Sunday.

Mr. Pritchard, formerly British Consul at Tahiti, writes to contradict the statement of his death which was made by the French journals. He says:—"I have been in England six years. I have long been the travelling secretary for the Home and School at Blackheath for the sons and orphans of missionaries. The schooner Anita sailed from the Fiji group on the 1st of January, bound for the Navigators' Islands. There were ten passengers on board. Among them were Captain Gardner, American Consul for Samoa, and his lady; also Miss Pritchard, my daughter, who was bringing to this country the two daughters of her brother, Mr. William T. Pritchard, who succeeded me in the consulship. On the 11th of the same month they were overtaken by a most tremendous hurricane, in which the vessel was wrecked and all on board perished. My son was not in the schooner."

Another disastrous gale burst upon our coast last week, causing great loss both of life and property. Several vessels foundered or went ashore, and the loss seems on this occasion to have fallen very heavily on foreign vessels, several of which are reported lost, with all hands on board. Many of our coasting traders were caught in the gale, but few went ashore ——During the late storms the National life-boats succeeded in rescuing thirty-eight persons from seven wrecks, besides bringing in four vessels with twenty-nine persons on board. The life-boats also went off in reply to signals of distress on twelve occasions, but their services were not ultimately required.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered the ship Tudor, 1786 tons, Captain Wherland, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Co., London, for the conveyance of emigrants to Melbourne, Victoria, at £14 7s. 6d. per statute adult. The Tudor is appointed to receive her passengers at Birkenhead, and to sail about the 13th of January next. ——The ship Flying Cloud, 2500 tons burden, belonging to Messrs. T. M. Mackay and Co., sailed on the 10th inst. from Gravesend for Queensland—Captain H. C. Keen, commander. The Flying Cloud is the thirty-fifth vessel that has sailed on the land-order system of emigration, under the immediate direction of the Queensland Government. She contains 482 souls, divided into paying, assisted, and free passengers, and consisting of 196 members of families, 222 single men, and 64 single females. ——The ship British Crown, which sailed from Liverpool for Lyttelton, New Zealand, on the 2nd of May last, with the first batch of the distressed cotton operatives, arrived out at her destination on the 14th of August, all well. Ten births and twelve deaths (all of children under three years) took place on the voyage.——The Government emigrant-ship Robert Small, 721 tons, Captain Darke, which sailed from Southampton on the 10th of June last, arrived at Melbourne, Victoria, on the 16th of September, having on board 200 married couples, 4 single men, 200 single women, 9 boys and 10 girls between one and twelve years of age, and 9 infants—numbering in all 234 souls. Two births and one death (that of an infant) took place on the voyage. The majority of these emigrants were Lancashire operatives, who received free passages to Victoria out of the sum of £5000 sent home by the colonial authorities for their benefit.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams have been received through Mr. Reuter's office:—

ITALY.—Turin, Nov. 19.—The *Official Gazette* of to-day publishes a Royal decree proclaiming an amnesty. It annuls the penal punishments awarded in the Neapolitan provinces for all crimes except those connected with brigandage and ordinary offences. The amnesty extends to all offences against the press laws, and all persons who have evaded the conscription or acted in contravention of the laws relating to the National Guard.

POLAND, Breslau, Nov. 19.—The Russians have been selling, at Lowicz, by public auction, the timber from the woods, which have been cut down as a strategic measure. A Polish cavalry corps has invaded the town and seized 10,000 florins, the produce of the sale, leaving a receipt.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The working men of Leeds have determined on erecting a memorial statue to their late distinguished townsman Sir Peter Fairbairn.

The Andover election has terminated in the return of the Conservative candidate, Mr. Humphery. The polling took place on Wednesday, and at the close the numbers were—For Humphery, 130; for Hawkshaw, 83.

Mr. Wm. Markby, of the Inner Temple, will be the Recorder of Buckinghamshire, in the room of Mr. Henry Mills, Q.C., who resigned that appointment on being named Judge in the Supreme Court of Bengal.

By the elevation of the Hon. Mr. Cavendish to the Peerage, in consequence of the death of Lord Chesham, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Buckinghamshire.

A large number of Roman copper coins, of ancient date and of different reigns, have been discovered in the vicinity of Old Sarum, on property belonging to Mr. John H. Campbell Wyndham, of the College, Salisbury. One jar contained 218, another 159, and a third 140.

On Tuesday last the Earl and Countess of Zetland, with a party of ladies, met the Commissioners at the South Gare Breakwater, mouth of the Tees, and carefully inspected the works in progress and expressed their great satisfaction.

Miss Margaret Vining, of St. Ives, Cornwall, has been presented by the Royal Humane Society with their bronze medal for rescuing from drowning, at the peril of her own life, a young woman who, a short time since, was carried out of her depth while bathing.

A Glasgow paper announces "for sale, by private bargain, the wonderful organ of James Watt, the illustrious inventor of steam, made by his own hands for his own amusement, in the city of Glasgow, nearly 100 years ago."

The eleventh annual report of the Free Public Library at Liverpool states that since the commencement of the library more than 2,400,000 volumes of books have been issued. The average issue is now upwards of 1600 volumes per day.

An officer in the Manchester police force, named Robert Mills, has been presented by the Royal Humane Society with an acknowledgment, elegantly engrossed on parchment, of his bravery in saving the life of a lad who had fallen into the Rochdale Canal.

At a meeting of the local subscribers to the Hartley Relief Fund, held at Newcastle yesterday week, it was stated that the surplus would amount to about £3000. This it was generally desired should be spent in assisting the Miners' Permanent Relief Funds, which owe their origin to the Hartley catastrophe.

A conference of Nonconformists was held in Manchester on Wednesday, for the purpose of promoting the objects sought to be attained by the Liberation Society. A public meeting was held in the Free-trade Hall in the evening, at which several resolutions in support of the objects of the society were passed.

On Monday the tenants of Lord Combermere celebrated his Lordship's ninety-first birthday. The noble Viscount has been in the British service for seventy-three years. A subscription was commenced for the purpose of erecting a memorial to his Lordship, and about £300 was collected in the room.

A meeting in support of the National Society of Education was held at Maidstone on Wednesday, when his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury took the chair, and in a short but excellent address set forth all that had been done for Church education in the diocese and urged upon the meeting the propriety of doing more. Mr. G. Hardy, M.P., Mr. Beresford Hope, and several other gentlemen also addressed the meeting.

Colston's anniversary was celebrated at Bristol, yesterday week, by the customary gatherings of the three societies—the Anchor (Liberal), the Dolphin (Conservative), and the Grateful (neutral). The amounts collected for charitable purposes at these dinners were respectively £610, £480, and £650, the total being £1740. This sum is nearly £100 in excess of that contributed last year.

An influential meeting was held at the Mansion House, Dublin, yesterday week, in order to adopt measures for the opening of Stephen's-green as a public park—the Lord Mayor presided. The meeting was addressed by the Lord Mayor Elect, Mr. J. Haughton, Mr. R. D. Webb, Mr. Kenny, Mr. P. J. Smith, the Rev. Mr. Scully, Sir Colman O'Loghlen, M.P.; Mr. Jackson, Mr. Corrigan, Mr. Solomons, Mr. M. Burke, Professor Galloway, Mr. Dwyer, and Mr. Pim. A committee was appointed to carry out the object.

A grand amateur Shakspearean representation was given at Winchester by the committee intrusted with the management of the Winchester Amateur Dramatic Representation on Tuesday evening, when the tragedy of "Macbeth" was performed—Miss Marriott, of Sadler's Wells, sustaining the part of Lady Macbeth with her usual power. Macbeth was performed by Mr. H. Wyeth, and Macduff by Mr. G. H. Poynter. Both were exceedingly good. The dresses were appropriate, and the whole was got up with skill and went off with acclamation.

The inauguration of a statue to the late Duke of Richmond, at Huntly, Aberdeenshire, took place yesterday week in the presence of a large concourse of people. The statue, which is a fine specimen of the sculptor's art, the work of Mr. Alexander Brodie, is 9 ft. in height, and represents the Duke as Colonel of the Sussex Militia, having upon his breast the Waterloo and Peninsular medals, and the Order of the Garter, with the sword by his left side, and a scroll in his right hand. Upon a granite tablet is the following inscription, in gold letters, and surmounted by a crown:—"Erected as a memorial of Charles Gordon Lennox, fifth Duke of Richmond, by the tenantry of his Lordship at Huntly, 1862."

A new school of design has been opened at Coventry. The building, which is of brick ornamented with stone, includes a picture-gallery, 50 ft. long by 20 ft. wide, and a library, 30 ft. long by 16 ft. wide. The architecture is Gothic. On Tuesday se'nnight a conversazione took place in the new building, at which Lord Leigh, the Lord Lieutenant of the county of Warwick, presided. The Right Hon. C. B. Adderley, M.P., delivered a long address complimenting the people of Coventry on the spirit they had shown, at a time of depression of trade, in looking out for new modes of employment and in founding such an institution as that just opened. The meeting was afterwards addressed by Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P., and others.

The exhibition of Scottish art, got up by the Royal Scottish Academy on occasion of the visit of the Social Science Association at Edinburgh, closes this week. The Academy, in their annual report just issued, describe it as the "most remarkable display of Scottish artistic talent which has ever been congregated together in an exhibition gallery;" and their resolutions express "their profound sense of obligation to her Majesty the Queen for the gracious response which the application of the council received in the courteous and speedy transmission of several of the works of Sir David Wilkie"—one of them, "The Penny Wedding," being, in their opinion, "the finest picture of its class in existence, of any age or country." The Academy state that the measure of success which has attended the exhibition is eminently satisfactory.

The committee appointed to get up the exhibition of Irish manufactures for 1864, in connection with the Royal Dublin Society, have drawn up a report on the probable income and expenditure. The council of the society also appointed a committee to confer with the Exhibition Committee. The reports of both have been published. According to the Exhibition Committee, the outlay upon the undertaking is calculated to amount to £6740, and the receipts from all sources to £2989, showing a balance to credit of £2749. But the estimate of the committee of the council differs materially from this, and exhibits a balance on the other side. According to this the total expenditure, exclusive of the outlay of the Fine-Arts Gallery, for fitting up the Shelborne-yard, and the cost of medals, would be £7257, while the total receipts from all sources would be only £6282, leaving a balance of loss on the exhibition of £975. The society, however, have consented that a fine-arts gallery should be added to the exhibition of Irish manufactures, and that the Shelborne-yard should be roofed over, on condition that it should be guaranteed against having to bear any part of the expense by a deed to that effect analogous to that which was signed by those who got up the exhibition of 1861.

The ship Austral, outward bound from London to Adelaide, was abandoned on Oct. 10. The crew escaped in the boats, and afterwards were picked up. The ship and cargo are said to be insured for £60,000.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

ON Tuesday morning the court-martial on Colonel Crawley, who has been called upon to defend himself against certain charges in connection mainly with the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley, was opened in the large room of the clubhouse at Aldershott.

To enable those of our readers who have not followed the story of this vexed case to understand the matter, the following concise history may be useful:—

Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley was appointed, early in 1861, to the command of the 6th (Inniskilling) Dragoons, then at Ahmednuggur, in the Deccan. Going out fresh from home service, he set about introducing reforms with energy rather than with discrimination; and feuds arose which soon divided the regiment into hostile cliques. In less than a year from the time when Colonel Crawley assumed command of the Inniskillings, Paymaster Smales—a singularly outspoken man—had been brought once before a Court of Inquiry and once before a general court-martial. At the latter trial, known as the Mhow court-martial, there was hard swearing on all sides, and the finding, though receiving the approval of Indian military authorities, was quashed by the advice of the law officers in England. In connection with the Mhow court-martial arose an incident which roused public feeling in England to a pitch of indignation. Shortly stated, the version which reached this country was, that three non-commissioned officers who were to have given important evidence before the Mhow court-martial were arrested by order of Colonel Crawley, and illegally kept in close confinement for forty days during the full heat of an Indian summer. At the end of that time one of the non-commissioned officers had died, another was a lunatic, and the third, whose constitution must have been of iron, was released by order of superior authority. In the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley, who sank under the confinement, the circumstances were peculiarly affecting. It was alleged that he and his wife, who was in the last stage of consumption, were lodged in a single room rather less than fifteen feet square, originally a stable; that the roof was bombproof, and that it consequently retained the heat like an oven, never having time to grow cool before it again attracted the rays of the sun. In consequence of a report that communications had reached Lilley and his wife in their cell, orders were given by some one to station the sentry for the future inside, instead of outside the room, so that he might keep John Lilley, and consequently his wife—who was afflicted with chronic diarrhœa—under his eyes by night as well as by day.

The conduct of Colonel Crawley was, as we have stated, substantially approved by the military authorities in India; and Sir Hugh Rose attributed the death of Lilley to drunkenness, because stimulants indispensable to the wife in her prostrate condition had found their way into the prison chamber. The Commander-in-Chief at home, however, censured the proceedings; and, after the strong expression of opinion in Parliament and elsewhere, ordered a court-martial on Colonel Crawley in England. For this purpose about 150 witnesses—belonging, with two or three exceptions, to the 6th Dragoons—have been brought from India to give evidence.

The charges against the prisoner, divested of technicalities, are two:—

Firstly, that he, by undue severity to Sergeant-Major Lilley when under close arrest, was guilty of conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman.

Secondly, that in an address made by him at the Mhow court-martial he accused Lieutenant and Adjutant Fitzsimons of having, of his own accord, acted with that undue severity towards Sergeant-Major Lilley, he (Colonel Crawley) well knowing that the accusation was false, inasmuch as he himself had given express orders on the subject to Adjutant Fitzsimons in the presence of many witnesses.

The *personnel* of the Court is as follows:—Lieutenant-General Sir G. A. Wetherall, K.C.B., presides; the other members of the Court being Major-Generals John Lawrenson; D. Russell, C.B.; R. Rumley; E. C. Hodge, C.B.; Colonels R. Wardlaw, 1st Dragoons; G. Gambier, C.B., R.A.; Hon. G. T. Devereux, R.A.; G. A. Oakes, 12th Lancers; Lieutenant-Colonels C. Sawyer, 6th Dragoons; W. W. Lodder, 59th Foot; J. N. Sargent, 3rd Foot; S. G. Jenyns, C.B., 13th Hussars; H. M. Jones, 73rd Foot; and F. D. Grey, 37th Foot.

Colonel James Kennard Pipon (unattached) is the officiating Judge-Advocate; the official prosecutor being Colonel Sir Alfred Horsford, K.C.B. Colonel Crawley is assisted in his defence by Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt.

Colonel Crawley, having been asked whether he would plead guilty or not guilty, rose, and, addressing the Court, made a protest against being called upon to plead, because the charges were so limited that he would be unable to place the whole of the circumstances before the Court, and to disabuse the public mind of the matters which had been stated to his prejudice. He described himself as having been most maligned by the press both of India and England. He also read a lengthened correspondence between himself and the authorities at the Horse Guards, in which he had demanded in effect to be permitted to go into all the circumstances which led to the court-martial at Mhow.

The official prosecutor objected that the matter had been fully considered by the authorities, and that the Judge Advocate was of opinion that the charges on which the prisoner was to be tried were sufficient in law.

The Court then retired to another room, and on their again taking their seats, the President said that it was the opinion of the Court that they ought to proceed to trial on the charges as framed.

Colonel Crawley then pleaded "Not guilty."

Sir A. Horsford, as official prosecutor, addressed the Court, recapitulating the charges, and stating that he should be prepared to bring ample evidence to prove them. It would appear perfectly clear that if Colonel Crawley had not himself been guilty of undue severity to Sergeant-Major Lilley, he had not prevented others from being unduly severe, as it was his duty to have done.

The Court proceeded to hear evidence, the principal witness examined being Adjutant Fitzsimon, who proved that when Sergeant-Major Lilley was first arrested on a charge of conspiracy against his Colonel the sentry was posted outside his room, but afterwards witness was sent for by the Colonel, who severely blamed him for not performing his duty by posting a sentry inside, who was not to leave night or day. Witness, in consequence of what was said at the court-martial at Mhow, wrote a letter complaining of observations made by Sir Hugh Rose with respect to his conduct, but was induced to withdraw it in consequence of a letter read to him by Colonel Crawley from the Adjutant-General, intimating that his letter was an act of insubordination.

Private Blake was also examined, and stated that he posted the sentinel outside, according to the usual practice, and was arrested for doing so, and tried by court-martial for neglect of duty.

Sergeant Miles, who spoke strongly in favour of the prisoner, stated that no undue severity was used to Sergeant-Major Lilley, and the sentries were posted in the usual manner. Sergeant-Major Lilley drank hard, but witness had never seen him drunk on duty.

Wednesday's proceedings were chiefly occupied with the cross-examination of Major Champion and the production of documentary evidence in the case. The Major stated that the different residences occupied by Sergeant-Major Lilley were not unfit for human habitation, but more comfortable places than were usually allotted to men of his rank. He further stated that when Lilley's first rooms were wanted to be pulled down the Colonel made application to procure a still more comfortable place for him.

On Thursday Major Champion was recalled, and said it was not true that Sergeant-Major Wakefield was a raving maniac at the time of his release. He returned to duty as a Sergeant merely, and in about a year returned home, on completion of service. Lieutenant Fitzsimons was recalled for cross-examination, and said the quarters of Lilley were not such as had been described. The second were uncomfortable, but not unfit for habitation; they were as good as those occupied by the greater part of the regiment.

We shall give some Illustrations in connection with this trial in future Numbers.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton manufacturing districts continues to decrease, but the falling off in Mr. Farnall's last report is very slight—a little over 200. To meet the wants of the coming winter, which on the most sanguine calculation cannot be light, the Central Committee have a balance in hand of rather over £250,000; the Mansion House Committee (in round numbers), £60,000; the Bridgwater House Fund, £86,000; and the Liverpool Fund, £40,000. In addition to these sums there is a reserve of promised, but not yet transmitted, subscriptions, the amount of which cannot be estimated.

On Monday a meeting was held of the Central Executive Committee—the Earl of Derby in the chair. The honorary secretary reported that £456 had been received during the past week, and that the balance in the bank was £258,392. Five packages of clothing had been received; and 136 barrels of flour, three hampers of wine, and one bale of clothing had been sent off.

The Mansion House Committee held its fortnightly meeting yesterday week, the Lord Mayor in the chair. Mr. Pickering, the cashier, reported that the total sum received up to Thursday, including interest, was £512,416, of which £309 was received during the past fortnight, £93 being from colonial resources. The total amount already remitted to the distressed districts, including grants for emigration, was £452,906. Grants were made to the amount of £1169, including £250 to Glossop and Hadfield, and £150 to Dukinfield.

The committee of the Orphan Working School have admitted sixty children each year for some time past; but as there is room in the building for four hundred, and only about three hundred children are there, they have determined to admit seventy during the ensuing year, in order to fill up the numbers as early as possible, not doubting that the public will enable them to do so by their increased contributions.

In the article on "The new Tribunal of Commerce at Paris," in our last Number, for "In addition to the Bankruptcy Courts and to the Conseils des Prud'hommes (corresponding to our Sheriffs' Courts)," &c., read "In addition to the Bankruptcy Courts and to the courts corresponding to our Sheriffs' Courts, the Conseils des Prud'hommes," &c. There is, it is well known, no analogy between the Conseils de Prud'hommes and our Sheriffs' Courts.

The lightning a few days ago produced, according to the *Gazette du Midi*, a curious effect upon the Church of St. Aphrodise, in the town of Beziers, in the south of France. It struck the roof and went through it. No great damage was done to the roof; but it lighted all the wax candles placed in the choir, and at the altar; and when the attendant at the church opened it in the morning he found all the candles at the altar lighted just as they are when grand mass is celebrated.

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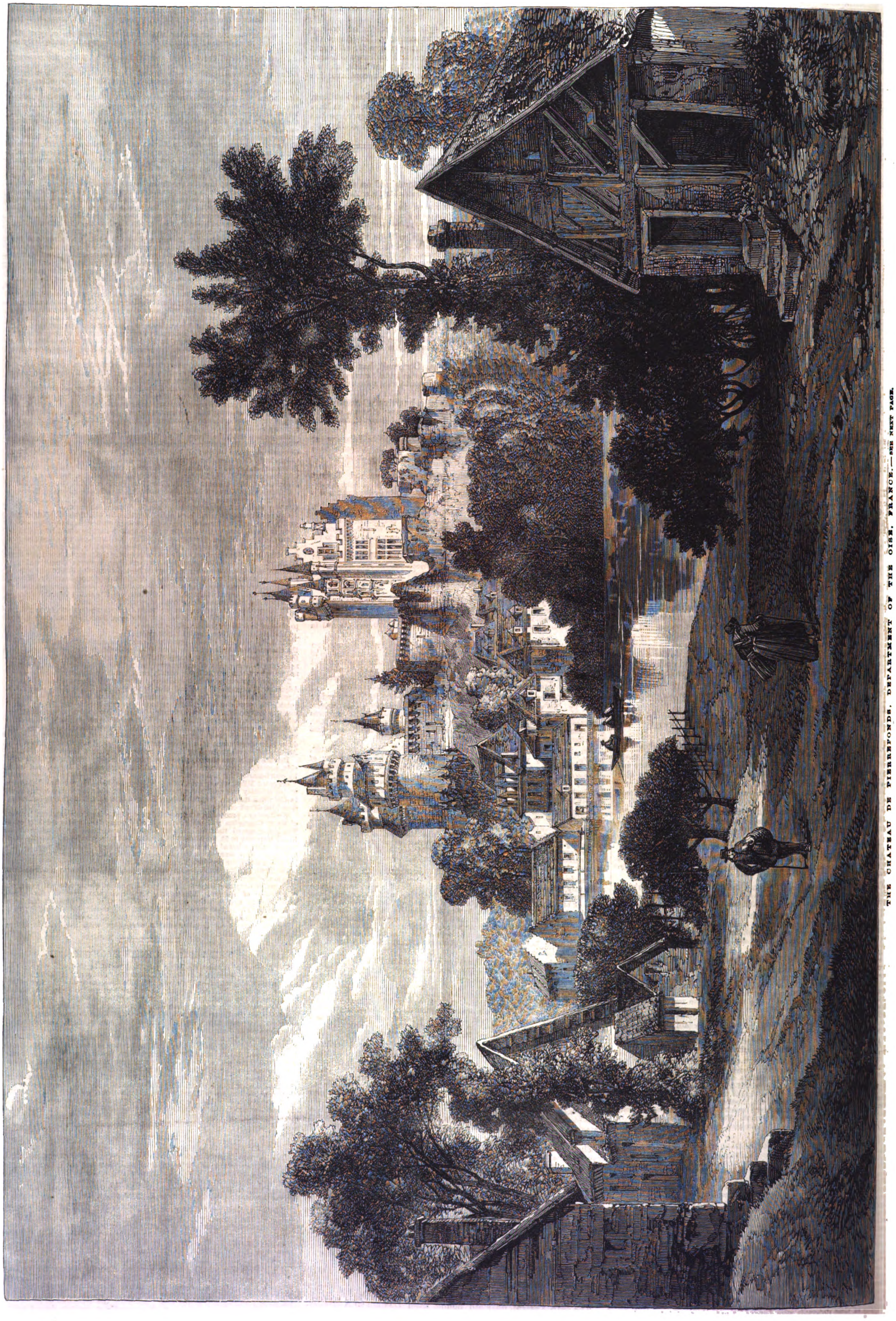

THE CHATEAU DE PIERREFONDS, DEPARTMENT OF THE OISE, FRANCE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE NEW ARCHBISHOP OF DUBLIN.

WE briefly announced in our last Number that Dr. Chenevix Trench, Dean of Westminster, had accepted the archbishopric of Dublin; and we have now the pleasure of giving a Portrait of the Archbishop Designate, from a photograph by Mayall. Although an Englishman by education and settlement, Dr. Trench is an Irishman by birth and extraction, and his appointment is likely to meet with general favour on both sides of the Channel. The last edition of "Men of the Time," edited by E. Walford, gives us the following particulars of this eminent scholar, poet, and divine:—The Very Rev. Richard Chenevix Trench, M.A., is the second son of the late Richard Trench, Esq., brother of the first Lord Ashtown, in the Irish Peerage, by Melesina Chenevix, granddaughter and heiress of Dr. Richard Chenevix, Bishop of Waterford from 1745 to 1799. He was born on the 9th of September, 1807, and graduated at Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1829, without, however, obtaining honours in either the classical or mathematical tripos. He was soon afterwards ordained, and engaged upon a country curacy. It was not, however, as a scholar or a divine, but as a poet, that the name of Mr. Trench first became known. About the year 1837 or 1838, while holding the incumbency of Curdridge Chapel, a district in the extensive parish of Bishop's Waltham, Hants, he gave to the world two volumes of poems written rather in the simple style of Wordsworth. They were respectively entitled, "Sabbation, Honor Neale, and other Poems," and "The Story of Justin Martyr." These poems soon attracted the favourable notice of the press, and they were followed in succession by "Genoveva," "Elegiac Poems," and "Poems from Eastern Sources." Among those who took an interest in the author of these volumes, was the Rev. Samuel Wilberforce, then Rector of Alverstoke, to whom Mr. Trench became Curate in 1841, resigning the incumbency of Curdridge. There he continued in the active discharge of his parochial duties till 1845, when his Rector was promoted to the deanery of Westminster, and Mr. Trench was presented to the rectory of Itchin Stoke, a living of the annual value of £380, according to the *Clergy List*, by the late Lord Ashburton, to whom he had become known at Alverstoke. Dr. Wilberforce, on his promotion to the see of Oxford, appointed Mr. Trench his Examining Chaplain. In 1845 and 1846 he was Hulsean Lecturer at Cambridge, and for a short time one of the select preachers. His chief publications during the last few years are the well-known volumes "Notes on the Miracles," "Notes on the Parables," "The Lessons in Proverbs," "The Sermon on the Mount — Illustrated from St. Augustine," "Sacred Latin Poetry," "St. Augustine as an Interpreter of Scripture," "Synonyms of the New Testament," "The Epistles to the Seven Churches of Asia Minor," "An Essay on the Life and Genius of Calderon," "Deficiencies in our English Dictionaries," "Glossary of English Words used in Different Senses," a work "On the Authorised Version of the New Testament, with Thoughts on its Revision," and a useful treatise on the modern English language, entitled "The Study of Words," being the substance of some lectures delivered at Winchester to the Diocesan Training College. About the year 1847 Mr. Trench became Theological Professor and Examiner at King's College, London, and continued to hold that appointment till 1856, when, on the death of Dr. Buckland, he was appointed Dean of Westminster. In 1832 Mr. Trench married his cousin, the Hon. Frances Mary Trench, sister of Lord Ashtown, by whom he has a numerous family.

THE RIGHT HON. AND MOST REV. RICHARD CHENEVIX TRENCH, D.D., LORD ARCHBISHOP DESIGNATE OF DUBLIN.

THE CHATEAU DE PIERREFONDS.

THE department of the Oise possesses a considerable number of ruins of old castles, the construction of which was originally due to the frequent attacks of the Normans during the Middle Ages. The most majestic of these castles was the Château de Pierrefonds, rebuilt on a new site by Louis de Valois, from 1390, and considered one of the wonders of that time. It was a veritable fortress, and, in fact, sustained several sieges. It was in the possession of the Leaguers when Henri IV. caused it to be attacked successively, but in vain, by the Duke of Epernori and Marshal Biron. Subsequent events, too long for relation here, led to its dismantlement as a

GREEK PEASANTS ON THEIR WAY TO WELCOME KING GEORGE I.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 526.

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stronghold and to its neglect as a habitation, till at length the Château de Pierrefonds came to be one of the most remarkable ruins known, ever presenting the curious and interesting appearance of a quite recent destruction or decay.

The neighbourhood of Pierrefonds itself is very attractive, being picturesquely situated on the border of the ancient forest; and during the annual autumnal sojourns of the French Court at Compiègne, a picnic or a déjeûner in the vicinity of the youthful-looking ruin has often furnished a day's distraction to the distinguished visitors. From a more exalted motive, no doubt, the Emperor of the French has taken the château under his august protection, and confided its renovation to the able direction of M. Viollet-le-Duc, the Imperial architect, who, during the last fifteen years, has restored to their pristine beauty so many invalidal buildings, and from whom we have just received the subjoined information as to the actual state of this fine archæological souvenir.

The works at the Château de Pierrefonds were commenced, by the Emperor's order, in 1858. The restoration comprises at present the seigneurial apartments (the donjon), two of the interior towers, and two of the large front towers. The staircase of honour is terminated, as well as that portion of the château which contains the three storeys of *grandes salles* and the entrance gateway. His Majesty's intention seems to be to restore this seigneurial domain to its primitive condition. The château might then well serve as a habitation, for the distribution of the apartments is very convenient; but its ultimate occupation is not yet decided upon, although it has been suggested to convert it into a museum for a collection of arms and military curiosities. At the rate the works have hitherto proceeded, the entire restoration cannot be accomplished before the end of 1868.

The Empress Eugénie, during her recent visit to Portugal and Spain, bore the title of Countess de Pierrefonds.

Our Engraving of the Château de Pierrefonds is from a drawing recently made on the spot by Felix Thorigny.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 28.

SUNDAY, Nov. 22.—Twenty-fifth Sunday after Trinity. St. Cecilia, Virgin and Martyr (about 225). Purcell's "To Deum" and "Jubilate" first performed at the opening of Stationers' Hall, 1694. Henry Brougham created Lord Chancellor of England, 1830.

MONDAY, 23.—St. Clement, Bishop of Rome and Martyr (about 64 A.D.). Death of Thomas Tallis, musical composer, 1585.

TUESDAY, 24.—Death of the Scottish Reformer, John Knox, 1572.

WEDNESDAY, 25.—St. Catharine, Virgin and Martyr (about 305 A.D.). Death of Archbishop John Tillotson, 1694; of Dr. Isaac Watts, 1748. Full moon, 9h. 1m. a.m.

THURSDAY, 26.—The Duchess of Sutherland and other ladies sign an address to the women of America on slavery (afterwards signed by about 576,000 Englishwomen), 1852.

FRIDAY, 27.—Ferdinand Magalhaens (Magellan) passes the Straits bearing his name and enters the Pacific Ocean, 1520. Princess Mary of Cambridge born, 1833.

SATURDAY, 28.—Edward Plantagenet, Earl of Warwick, judicially murdered by Henry VII., after fourteen years' imprisonment, 1499. The election of Julius de Medici as Pope Clement VII. disappoints Wolsey, and thus hastens the English Reformation, 1523.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11 57	—	0 5	0 30	0 56	1 19	1 41	2 2	2 22	2 41	3 0	3 17	3 35	3 52

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea 34 feet.

	DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER. Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	Rain in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
		Inches.	°	°	°	0-10	°	°		Miles	inches
November	11	29·376	38·5	35·8	·91	7	29·9	43·0	ENE. NNE. N.	..	·014
	12	29·939	39·9	34·4	·82	3	30·4	44·7	N.	151	·022
	13	30·269	41·1	37·2	·87	10	28·1	47·1	WSW. SSW.	127	·000
	14	30·262	47·1	44·7	·92	10	28·1	49·9	SW. WSW.	117	·024
	15	..	..	..	..	..	28·1	52·4	..	151	·000
	16	30·144	50·7	49·4	·95	8	46·0	54·8	SW.	225	·002
	17	30·156	49·9	45·0	·84	10	47·9	53·3	W. SW.	316	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	29·387	29·821	30·279	30·282	30·264	30·170	30·150
Temperature of Air	36·8°	38·6°	35·2°	47·2°	49·1°	50·4°	51·1°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	35·8°	36·6°	34·5°	46·6°	47·2°	49·7°	49·7°
Direction of Wind	ENE.	N.	WSW.	SW.	WSW.	SW.	W.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY, NOV. 23, and during the Week, Balfe's new Opera, BLANCHE DE NEVERS. Supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, Miss Anna Hills, Miss Emma Haywood, Messrs. W. H. Weiss, H. Corri, A. Cook, C. Patey, C. Lyall, J. Rouse, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr. A. Mellon. Commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Every Evening at Eight. Vocalist, Mdlle. Volpini. Violin, Signor Sivori. The "British Army Quadrille," performed by the grand Orchestra and three Military Bands. Selection from "Faust." Full Orchestra, three Military Bands, and full Chorus. Conductor, M. Jullien. Promenade and Gallery, 1s.; Boxes, 2s. 6d.; Private Boxes, 10s. 6d., £1 1s., and £1 11s. 6d. Places may be secured at the Box-office. Mdlle. Treballi, Signor Bettini, Signor Bossi, and Mr. Santley, Mdlle. Volpini and (Violin) Signor Sivori will appear on Tuesday next. Admission, One Shilling.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS EVERY EVENING. At Seven, the new and greatly successful Comedy of SILKEN FETTERS—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Howe, Miss M. Harris, &c.; after which, THE GOLDEN FLEECE—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. Compton, and Miss Louise Keeley; to be followed by Mr. Charles Mathews (just translated from the French) in his most characteristic character of "Un Anglais Timide" (otherwise COOL AS A CUCUMBER, recently performed by him in French at the Theatre des Varietes in Paris, upwards of forty nights; concluding with LITTLE DAISY.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. Great and continued success of the production of Lord Byron's MANFRED, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most complete and legitimate triumphs of a combination of artistic capabilities achieved on the stage for many years.

On MONDAY, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform a New and Original Farce, by John Oxenford, Esq., entitled BEAUTY OR THE BEAST; principal characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Neville, Barrett, Spencer, and G. Weston; and Mrs. Edmund Falconer and Miss R. Leclercq. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about Ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED. Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Bedford, Weever, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Mizzirima (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagerson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Byde. Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Eburne; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Hardieur, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Staubbach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the shceted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Flashing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Spectral Illusions by Mr. Cox; and also Professor Pepper's adaptation of Dirck's invention, under the special superintendence of Professor Pepper. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr. Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Earnard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Beale. To conclude with the new and original farce by W. Brough and A. Halliday, Esqrs., entitled MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Principal characters by Messrs. B. Imore, G. Weston, J. Neville, Warde; Miss Hardieur, and Mrs. Neville. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.

In preparation, a GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, to ensure the scenical magnificence of which the exclusive services of the celebrated Artist Mr. William Beverley have been retained.

Private boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 2s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances commence at seven o'clock, and terminate every evening at a Quarter-past Eleven.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER.—THIS EVENING, MONDAY, and during the Week, a Comedietta by W. Gilbert, entitled UNCLE BABY—Messrs. Widdicombe, Shore, Charles, Miss F. Leclercq, and Miss Charlotta Leclercq. After which, at Eight o'Clock, BEL DEMONIO a Love Story, in Twelve Tableaux. Principal character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Brougham, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Kate Terry, Lavenue, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Elsworthy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—In consequence of the triumphant success of Miss Bateman in the character of Leah, EVERY EVENING, until further notice, at Eight, the Seventh Week of the New Drama of LEAH—Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs. Arthur Stirling, R. Phillips, Billington, Stuart, Eburne, Miss H. Simms and Mrs. Billington. Performance to Commence at Seven with THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; and to conclude with THE IRISH TIGER—Mr. Stephenson and Miss K. Kelly.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.—Herr Herrmann's last appearances.—The Performances will commence EVERY EVENING at Eight. Half-price to all parts of the house at Nine. Constant change of programme. Celebrated Ring, Hat, Fish, and Money Tricks each evening. Commence at Eight.

SEE NADAR'S GÉANT DAILY. Palace lighted at Dusk. Open for admission from Ten till Six o'Clock.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending NOV. 23. Open at 10. Admission, Saturday, Half-a-Crown; other days, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price. Season Tickets, Free.
Nadar's Giant Balloon, Compensator, and Car in the Centre Transept.
Orchestral Band at 12.30 and 4 o'clock. Pianoforte at 3.30. Great Organ Performance at 2.30 daily.
Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery and Great Picture Gallery.
Observe the Great Exhibition of articles for sale, a large proportion of which, manufactured at the Palace, may be purchased at wholesale prices.
Great Display of Chrysanthemums and Geraniums in the Naves and Transepts.
Saturday—CONCERT; and, at Five o'Clock, London Rifle Brigade, Presentation of Prizes. Half-a-Crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NADAR'S MONSTER BALLOON, "LE GEANT," which ascended from the Champ de Mars, Paris, with nine persons, and passed over Germany, Belgium, and Holland, descending in Hanover, is now exhibited with COMPENSATOR attached, inflated to its full dimensions, in the Great Transept. The Balloon reaches nearly from the roof to the floor, and extends to within a few feet of the side galleries.
The Colossal Car, with its various fittings and appliances, is also on view for a few days.
The Palace lighted up each evening. No extra charge for admission. One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRYSANTHEMUMS and POMPONES. Immense Display in the Naves and Transepts.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL. MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 23, CHAS. HALLE'S last appearance before Christmas. LOTTO'S last appearance but three. Vocalists, Santley and Wilbye Cooper. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and Programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 48, Piccadilly.

MR. SANTLEY will sing "THE STIRRUP CUP," by Arditi, and the scena from "RICHARD CŒUR DE LION," by Benedict, at the MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, on MONDAY EVENING NEXT, NOV. 23, Charles Halle's last appearance before Christmas; Lotto's last appearance but three. Sofa Stalls, 5s. At Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street.

EXETER HALL.—MR. SIMS REEVES will Sing "SOUND AN ALARM," &c., at the National Choral Society's First Concert of the Fourth Season. "JUDAS MACCABÆUS," WEDNESDAY, NOV. 25. Principal Vocalists—Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Palmer, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Santley, Organist, Mr. J. G. Boardman. Band and Chorus, 700. Conductor, Mr. G. W. Martin. Tickets, 1s., 2s., 3s.; Numbered Stalls, 5s., 10s. 6d., 21s. Intending subscribers are requested to make immediate application, in order to secure seats for the first Concert.

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Class 3	Five-Shilling Ditto	..	Single Subscription	.. 2 2 0
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Class 4	3s. Reserved Seat, unnumbered	..	Single Subscription	.. 1 1 0
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G. W. MARTIN'S SHILLING ORATORIOS, "Messiah," "Creation," "Judas Maccabæus," "Israel in Egypt," complete works. Solos and Choruses, with Accompaniment, post-free, 16 stamps.

MR. GERMAN REED'S NEW ENTERTAINMENT and "Opera di Camera," entitled JESSY LEA (written by John Oxenford, Esq., and composed by G. A. Macfarren, Esq.) Vocalists: Miss Wynne, Mr. Whiffin, Mr. Wilkinson (their first appearance), and Miss Poole. Scenery by Mr. John O'Connor, at the Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Saturday Mornings at 3.

THE REGENT, NEW MUSIC-HALL, Regent-street, Vincent-square, Westminster—the largest, handsomest, and best-ventilated in the metropolis—WILL OPEN, MONDAY, NOV. 30. The following unequalled array of Foreign and English Artistes is engaged—Mdme. Conson, Miss Allanut, Misses Jollys, Miss Martyn, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Denny, Miss Graham, Miss Lapart, Mrs. Mata, Miss Whitzer; Senor Marsano, Mr. Knowles, Mr. Matz, Mr. Mortimer, Mr. Moran, Mr. Witney, Senor Gubilies, Mr. Watson, Lavater, Herr Bonnier, Mr. J. G. Forde, Frank Hall, Mr. Brennan, Mrs. Brennan, Orville Parker, Brothers Elistria, Alexander Family, the Elliots, Lacalles, Herbert, Jonson, Sam Collins. Instrumentalists—Mr. Cecil Hicks, Mr. Brown, Mr. Sidney Davis, Mr. Parry, Mr. Bell Mr. Hird, Mr. Tyler, M. Tiberton, Mr. Adams, Mr. Larcher, Mr. Spencer, Fobeni. Musical Director—Mr. Russell Grover. Chairman—Mr. Frank Hall. General Manager—Mr. Charles Sinclair. Open at Seven. Area, 6d.; Stalls and Balcony, 1s.

THE GREAT FIRE at the PORTLAND BAZAAR.—NOTICE.—The above Bazaar having been rebuilt, the Grand German Fair will be re-opened on Nov. 30, with an entirely New Stock of Toys and Fancy Articles. Millions of Funny Toys always on sale.

COLONEL DU HAMEL'S MECHANICAL HORSE, to be seen Daily, at Mr. Mason's Commission Stables, 129, Piccadilly. Admission, One Shilling from Ten a.m. to Four p.m.

SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW at the AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Private View, MONDAY, Dec 7, after 2 p.m., admission 5s.; Dec. 8, 9, 10, 11, admission One Shilling.

BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM.—The FIFTEENTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS will be held on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, NOV. 30th, and DEC. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. For special railway arrangements see the advertisement and bills of the Companies.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF DOGS.—The FOURTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of SPORTING and other DOGS will be held in Paradise-street (near Bingley Hall), Birmingham, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, NOV. 30 and DEC. 1, 2, and 3 (the week of the Cattle and Poultry Show). For special railway arrangements see the advertisements and bills of the companies.

NEW STYLE OF CARRIAGE, to OPEN and CLOSE at PLEASURE.—Invented and Patented by LAURIE and MARNER, Manufactory, Oxford-street, Union-street, and Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

MR. SYDNEY SMITH begs to inform his Pupils that he has RETURNED TO TOWN.—12, Bryanston-street, Portman-square.

LA DANSE.—Monsieur and Mdlle. SILVESTRE announce the Recommencement of their Select Adult and Juvenile Classes for Dancing, Deportment, and Calisthenic Exercises, &c.—8, Stanhope-terrace, Gloucester-gate, Regent's Park.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, W.—December, 1863.—Professor TYNDALL, F.R.S., will DELIVER, during the Christmas Vacation, a COURSE of SIX LECTURES on "ELECTRICITY AT REST AND ELECTRICITY IN MOTION," adapted to a Juvenile Auditory. They will commence on SATURDAY, the 26th, at Three o'Clock, and be continued on Tuesday, Dec. 29, Thursday, Dec. 31, 1863; Saturday, Jan. 2, Tuesday, Jan 5, and Thursday, Jan. 7, 1864. Non-Subscribers to the Royal Institution are admitted to this Course on the payment of One Guinea each; and Children under Sixteen years of age, Half-a-Guinea. A Syllabus may be obtained at the Royal Institution. Subscribers to all the Courses of Lectures delivered in the Session pay Two Guineas. H. BENCE JONES, Hon. Sec.

CHINA and GLASS WAREHOUSE.—All the newest Patterns in Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services, Table Glass, Lamp and Gas Glasses, Glass Shades, &c.; also a large assortment of Fancy Goods in Vases, Lustres, and Figures, &c
CUMING and BONE, 22, Tottenham-court-road, W.

THE LIBRARY COMPANY (Limited)—Offices, 25, Pall-mall, London.—Subscriptions from 10s. 6d. to £5 5s. per annum. Lists and all particulars (free) upon application to HENRY FOWLER, Soc. pro. tem.

FOR the DRAWING-ROOM TABLE or LIBRARY. Important SALE by AUCTION, in Lots suitable for private buyers, of high-class Illustrated and Illuminated Books, being the entire remaining copies of some of the productions and publications of Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, and three following days, at SOUTHGATE and BARRETT'S Great Room. Messrs. Southgate and Barrett will forward their Auction Catalogue on receipt of six stamps; or a full Descriptive Circular, with a form attached on which to give commission, post-free on application, by letter or otherwise, at 22, Fleet-street.

GIFT-BOOKS.—Important SALE by AUCTION, in Lots suitable for private buyers, of high-class Illustrated and Illuminated Books, being the entire remaining copies of some of the productions and publications of Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, and three following days, at SOUTHGATE and BARRETT'S Great Room. Messrs. Southgate and Barrett will forward their Auction Catalogue on receipt of six stamps, or a full Descriptive Circular, with a form attached on which to give commission, post-free on application, by letter or otherwise, at 22, Fleet-street.

SCHOOL PRIZES.—Important SALE by AUCTION, in Lots suitable for private buyers, of high-class Illustrated and Illuminated Books, being the entire remaining copies of some of the productions and publications of Day and Son, Lithographers to the Queen, on MONDAY, NOV. 23, and three following days, at SOUTHGATE and BARRATT'S Great Room. Messrs. Southgate and Barrett will forward their Auction Catalogue on receipt of six stamps, or a full Descriptive Circular, with a form attached on which to give commission, post free on application or otherwise, at 22, Fleet-street.

WANSTEAD ORPHAN ASYLUM.—DISTRESSING CASE: BOTH PARENTS DEAD.—The Governors and Subscribers are earnestly solicited to vote for THOMAS GEORGE DAWES; age, three years ten months. No. 31 on the proviso. Election, 26th inst. Proxies thankfully received by E. Howard, Esq., Leadenhall-market.

THE LUDGATE-HILL VIADUCT. INFANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, WANSTEAD. NOTICE OF REMOVAL.
In consequence of the immediate Extension of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, the Committee have been compelled to REMOVE their OFFICES to 100, FLEET-STREET, where all communications are to be addressed.—By order of the Committee,
Offices—100, Fleet-street, E.C. HENRY W. GREEN Secretary.

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MR. FRANCESCO BERGER (Professor of the Pianoforte) begs to announce that he pays a weekly visit to Sydenham, Penge, and Croydon; also to Pinner and Harrow. All communications to be addressed to his residence, 36, Thurloe-square, South Kensington.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1863.

AMONG the evils of the war which has called out all the violent passions of our American relatives is the generation of a habit of what we are describing in the mildest language when we call it profanity. No person of honest nature would be too hard upon a man who at a time of fierce excitement should be too much moved to be very careful of his tongue. When directing the "currents of a heady fight," neither Napoleon, Wellington, nor Clyde, was particular as to the form of emphasis in which hasty orders were delivered; and a good deal of expletive may, under such circumstances, be thought no more of than the noise of the powder that is projecting the ball. But it is really another thing when preachers in the pulpit and statesmen on the platform think it necessary to be impressive by dint of appeals and allusions which are offensive to people of taste and painful to people of religion. American speakers and writers on both sides have been a great deal too ready to claim the direct superintendence and approbation of Providence; and those who would affect to see the blasphemy of such a man as Suwarrow, for instance, who rhymed on "Glory to God and to the Empress" after the butchery at Ismail, are ten times as prompt with similar tributes at every fresh slaughter in the course of a fratricidal war. We do not propose to annoy our readers by illustrations of this practice, as those who have read the documentary history of the struggle will recall a mass of such sins against propriety and religion; but even those who have noticed the clerical menaces of Greek fire and worse, by the Federal preachers, and have seen Mr. Lincoln's telegram, in which he invited one of the Generals to stand still and see the salvation—we scarcely care to copy the rest of the messsage—will not have been prepared for Mr. Seward's last outbreak. This, for mingled folly and profanity, perhaps outdoes most of what has preceded it. And this is the utterance, not of a soldier in the fierce heat of a fight, or even of a fanatic preacher blatant for the sake of pew-rents, but the deliberate oratory of the leading statesman in the Cabinet of Washington.

Mr. Seward, the Palmerston and Russell of the Lincoln Ministry, has been making a speech in which he declares that there can be no peace until Mr. Lincoln shall be President of the whole United States. Then, that is to say, when the flower of the Southern soldiery shall have been slaughtered—when the cities are garrisoned by Federals, and scores of Butlers are holding the people in an iron clutch—when the sword and the fire have done their work, then, cries Mr. Seward, "There will be peace, and the angels in Heaven may tune their harps to the symphony of such a peace."

Suwarrow, the Russian savage, is fairly outdone by Seward, the Federal statesman and philanthropist. The idea which he calls up is too painful to be regarded lightly, though the ridiculous blends with it to an extent which makes it difficult to repress a smile. If he had been content to be only portentously magniloquent instead of profane; if he could have remained outside the barrier, and not rushed in where those he invokes fear to tread, it would have been well. Could he have been satisfied with the music of the spheres and let the morning stars sing together, rejoicingly "Hail, Columbia!" the sentiment would have been American, and not altogether impious. But the picture which he has sought to draw is so audacious that we should have hesitated to reproduce it, but that it is well that English readers should understand the sort of madness which has judicially laid hold of the men of the North.

Leaving it, and forgetting as far as we may do the profane part of the idea, we should much like to know Mr. Seward's idea as to some of the steps with which it would be necessary to follow up the peace, whenever it is made. If it were possible that the South could be dragooned into submission, what next? We do not think so ill of the Federal Statesmen as to believe that they desire to rule the nine millions of the South as Mr.

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Seward's idol, the Emperor Alexander, is ruling the Poles. We do not even suppose that he desires perpetual garrisons over the South, martial law, and a reign of terror. The idea probably is that if the South can once be subdued it will accept the humiliation, and take the goods the North provides it, and that in time ill-feeling will subside and institutions begin to work again. If these improbable events are ever to come to pass, it is not too soon for Mr. Seward to have begun to consider the sources of the misfortunes that have wasted the States, and what remedial measures should be adopted to prevent the recurrence of such miseries. And as, even if the North should have to make peace on other terms, and should have no occasion to include the concerns of the South in any Washington legislation, the same hints may be as useful, or perhaps more so (as Federal administration, under the circumstances, will be more difficult than heretofore), we should like to ask him respectfully whether these are among the rearrangements which he meditates.

Has he been convinced by the events of the last two years that universal suffrage is a mistake? Has he learned that to hand over the Government to the control of mere masses, without real cohesion or mutual understanding, is a blundering and dangerous process, as the result has shown? Does he think that this horrible war would have occurred had the American representative system been rational instead of the reverse, and if educated men and persons of property had really had a voice in the country? What can be a more terrible sarcasm upon the whole system than the mode in which the Chief Magistrate is chosen? The Americans are obliged, when attempting to elect their President, to eliminate every man of mark or notoriety, and the only man who has a good chance owes it to his utter obscurity—to the fact that, whereas something is known of other candidates, nobody can say good or evil of him. It was to his being nobody that Mr. Lincoln—an attorney—owed his being placed at the head of a great nation. And what is the consequence of such selection—if it be not an abuse of language to apply the word to the most blundering way of laying hold of a Sovereign. You get a mediocrity, or something worse, and he governs as might have been expected, and as would have been expected had anything been known about him. Mr. Lincoln, with some good intentions, has done more mischief than any Monarch of Europe (except Napoleon I.) who ever reigned. How can it be otherwise, when election is but mob acclamation? The intermediate electoral body makes matters no better, because it fairly represents the constituency, which is the worst conceivable. Has Mr. Seward thought of abolishing universal suffrage and of coming to a property qualification? We hope so, for to this complexion he or his successors must come at last.

Then, has he considered why the State is so ill served in America? He will hardly deny that it is so, in the face of the universal testimony of the American press, that the civil and military service is a mass of jobbery and incapacity. Has it occurred to him that while the wicked and foolish arrangement which turns every office-holder out of place on a political change must effectually prevent office-holders from being anything else? A man knows that he has but a limited term to serve, and then he must once more seek his fortune. He would be something better or worse than a man if he gave much thought to anything save getting into office, and, when in, making, by fair means or foul, as much provision as he can against the day of his extrusion. And this is just what the public servant in America does. He has managed to get his place. As for devoting himself to learning its duties with a view to discharging them in the best manner, and, it may be, improving the system of which he is a part—as so many of our own public servants do—that is out of the question. He has to feather his nest, and he has not much time for the nidification. So the young and vigorous men of the country are either plundering it or are engaged in intrigue in order to have a chance of plundering it when a political change comes. Will Mr. Seward propose to make offices permanent, except, as here, when the holders misconduct themselves? If so, and he can carry his point, he will create a new service, and the affairs of the country will be managed in a new way.

If Mr. Seward will consider that by abolishing universal suffrage and by making offices permanent he may do much to elevate his country, and if he will mature plans to be offered when peace shall come, he will be a better patriot than he has hitherto shown himself. And if he will do this, and leave off talking profanely about the angels, we do not know that he would be the worst President that could be chosen to succeed Mr. Lincoln. But we doubt his courage. He is brave enough to be profane, not to be patriotic.

At a Privy Council meeting held on Tuesday, at Windsor, Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued beyond Dec. 1.

The Queen has appointed the following gentlemen, now attachés at the undermentioned places, to be third secretaries in her Majesty's diplomatic service:—The Hon. Power Henry Le Poer Trench, Munich; Mr. Audley Charles Gosling, Stockholm; Mr. Henry Nevill Dering, Berne.

An order, under the hand of Sir George Grey, is published in Tuesday's *Gazette* extending the time during which it is prohibited to take salmon in the rivers Fowey and Camel and their tributaries, in the county of Cornwall, from the 1st day of February to the 1st day of April following.

Mr. Howitt, a brother of the celebrated Australian explorer of the same name, and a son of William and Mary Howitt, has, with three others, been drowned, owing to the upsetting of a canoe on Lake Brunner, in the western district of Canterbury, New Zealand.

Some specimens of English verse in classic metres, by the Poet Laureate, will, we understand, appear in the next number of the *Cornhill Magazine*. Mr. Tennyson will also contribute to it a translation, in blank verse, of some lines of Homer.

Messrs. Bacon and Co., of Paternoster-row, whose excellent and effectively-issued maps of North America have been from time to time noticed in this Journal, have brought out a Map of Europe, showing the railways, submarine telegraphs, and latest political boundaries, and containing much useful information respecting the several States; they have likewise produced a Railway and Commercial Map of England and Wales, based on the Ordnance Survey. Both maps are coloured. They are characterised by accuracy of drawing and clearness; and, finally, they are published at a low price.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in good health.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia, drove in the grounds adjacent to the castle. The Duke of Cambridge, attended by Colonel the Hon. James Macdonald, arrived at the castle. Viscount and Viscountess Sydney also arrived. The Right Hon. Sir Charles Wood had an audience of her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, drove out in a carriage and four. The Crown Princess of Prussia, attended by Countess Hohenthal and Count Furstenstein, went to London in the morning to meet the Crown Prince of Prussia upon his arrival from the Continent. The Crown Princess met his Royal Highness at the London-bridge station; thence their Royal Highnesses proceeded to the Waterloo station and travelled by special train to Windsor, arriving at half-past seven o'clock. The Marquis of Normanby had an audience of the Queen to deliver the insignia of the Order of the Garter worn by his late father.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, drove in the castle grounds. Subsequently her Majesty held a Council, which was attended by Earl Granville, the Duke of Argyll, Viscount Palmerston, the Right Hon. Sir G. Grey, and the Right Hon. W. Gladstone. At the Council Parliament was ordered to be further prorogued from Tuesday, the 1st of December. Mr. Helps, Clerk of the Council, attended. Earl Granville and Viscount Palmerston had audiences of the Queen.

On Wednesday her Majesty, accompanied by the Crown Princess, drove out. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce and Colonel Ponsonby, went to Oxford to-day and inspected many of the objects of interest in the University. Their Royal Highnesses were the guests of Dean Stanley. After leaving the school the Princesses proceeded to the University barge to witness the final heat of the University four-oar races between Trinity and University. Their Royal Highnesses on leaving Christ Church Meadow were loudly cheered by the undergraduates. The Princesses returned to Windsor at five o'clock by the express train. The Queen and Royal family take daily walks and drives in the vicinity of the castle.

The Queen has honoured Mr. Frith with a sitting for his picture of "The Prince of Wales's Marriage."

The Crown Princess of Prussia has graciously consented to lay the foundation-stone of the district new church which is being erected at Windsor on this day (Saturday), the twenty-third anniversary of her Royal Highness's birthday. The ceremony, which will take place about half-past twelve o'clock, will be attended by the Bishop of Oxford and a number of the local clergy, the Mayor and Corporation, and the members of the Castle and Etonian Lodges of Freemasons.

Lord Cremorne has succeeded Lord De Tabley as Lord in Waiting.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Sandringham House.

On Thursday week the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major Teesdale, and Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, paid a visit to the Castle Rising estate, and spent the day shooting, with Lord Alfred Hervey and other noblemen, invited to meet his Royal Highness. Mr. Odo Russell left Sandringham House to-day.

On Friday week the Prince and Princess walked in the grounds adjacent to the house.

On Saturday last the Prince and Princess, attended by the Countess of Moreton, Major Teesdale, and Mr. H. Fisher, drove to Westacre, where the Prince joined the West Norfolk hounds for a day's hunting. The Princess drove a pair of greys, proceeding in the direction the fox had taken, and came up with the field at Harford Hall, the seat of A. Fountaine, Esq., where her Royal Highness alighted. The Prince and Princess returned to Sandringham House in the evening.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses, attended by the Countess of Moreton, Lieutenant-General Knollys, and Major Teesdale, drove to Castle Rising, and attended Divine service in the parish church of St. Lawrence. The Rev. Charles Walter Bagot, Rector of the parish, officiated.

The Princess takes daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of Sandringham. The flags on the estate are floating half-mast high, in consequence of the death of the late King of Denmark. It is understood that the visit of the Prince and Princess to an evening party at Holkham Hall, on the 23rd instant, is postponed in consequence of this event.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood Palace.

On Saturday last his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince William of Hesse, Prince Frederick of Holstein and his son Prince William of Holstein, left Holyrood Palace for Dalkeith Palace, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch. The Royal party arrived at Dalkeith Palace shortly before eleven o'clock, when they were received by the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch, the ladies Victoria, Margaret, and Mary Scott, and a distinguished circle invited to meet their Royal Highnesses. After partaking of breakfast the Royal guests inspected the palace, and afterwards proceeded on a shooting excursion. Luncheon was served in the park, after which the sport was resumed. The Royal party returned to the Palace shortly after five o'clock, having succeeded in bagging seventy-five head. Dinner was served at half-past seven o'clock, after which Prince Frederick of Holstein and his son left for Edinburgh, accompanied by Robert Scott, Esq., of Fossaway.

On Sunday, the Prince and Prince William of Hesse attended Divine service in the morning in the West Parish Church. The Rev. Jas. Lamont preached. In the afternoon their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the Duke of Buccleuch's private chapel. The Rev. W. B. Bushby officiated.

The Prince and Prince William of Hesse, after having been duly introduced by the Lord Justice General, took their seats on Tuesday night as members of the Speculative Society, Edinburgh, and remained throughout the debate.

The Crown Prince of Prussia, attended by Captain von Schweinitz, arrived at Dover, from Calais, on Monday at four o'clock. His Royal Highness was met on landing by Colonel Ponsonby, Equerry to the Queen. The Prince left for London, en route to Windsor, at half-past four o'clock, by the mail-train on the South-Eastern Railway.

His Royal Highness the Count de Paris has left Southampton on board the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steam-ship Ellora, en route for Egypt.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and the Countess Apponyi have arrived at Chandos House from Paris.

His Excellency Baron de Gros left Albert-gate House on Sunday for Paris.

His Excellency the Saxon Minister has arrived at the residence of the Legation, in Hobart-place, from Saxony.

The Queen has appointed his Highness Seramudi Rajahye, Hindostan Raj-Rajender Sree Maharaiah Dheeraj Sewaee Ram Sing, Bahadoor of Jyepore, and His Highness Furzund Dilbund Rasekool Itahqad Dowlut-i-Englishia Rajah Suroop Sing, Bahadoor of Jheend, Knights of the most exalted Order of the Star of India.

The Board of Trade inquiry into the cause of the accident to the Cunard steamer Africa has resulted in the suspension of Captain Stone's certificate for six months. The Africa, it will be remembered, struck on a rock near Cape Race on the night of the 12th of October, but by able management she was got afloat, and safely beached at St. John's. The suspension of Captain Stone's certificate has excited a good deal of disapproval in Liverpool. A meeting of "Shipowners, captains, and others interested in the mercantile marine of the port" has been held in that town, at which resolutions were passed condemning the present official Courts of Inquiry, and pledging those present to use every possible effort to obtain the immediate restoration of Captain Stone's certificate. Captain Judkins and Captain Paton, of the Great Eastern, were amongst the speakers at the meeting; and the former, who spoke with the authority of a man who has crossed the Atlantic about three hundred times, declared that the mishap to the Africa was due not to neglect in the use of the lead, but to "an unaccountable under-current."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

A meeting of the governors of St. Thomas's Hospital was held on Tuesday, and, notwithstanding some protests from parishes in the south-east of London, they agreed in a resolution to adopt the Stangate site for the hospital, and to give £95,000 for the ground, subject to the approval of the Court of Chancery.

The 110th session of the Society of Arts was opened on Wednesday by an address from Mr. William Hawes, chairman of the council, when the Prince Consort's prize, awarded at the last examination, and those allotted to the successful competitors for the wood-carving prizes in June last, were distributed.

A meeting of the Royal Geographical Society will be held on Monday evening next, Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair, when the following papers will be read:—1. Communication from Mr. Tinne relating to explorations in the river district west of the White Nile. 2. Journey of Colonel Pelly on the shores of the Persian Gulf.

The chrysanthemums in the Inner and Middle Temple Gardens, brought, through the generous rivalry between the respective head-gardeners, Messrs. Broome and Dale, to a high degree of excellence, have drawn great numbers of ladies and gentlemen for the past fortnight to those gardens; which, as stated, have courteously been thrown open to the public. Should the present weather continue, the flowers may be seen in perfection for a few days longer.

The winter course of lectures to the members of the Young Men's Christian Association was commenced on Tuesday evening by Professor Owen—his subject being "On some instances of the Power of God, as manifested in His Animal Creation." The lecture was concluded with a brief review of the progress of science, in astronomy and geology especially, and a word of counsel to all seekers for truth to approach its investigation with minds perfectly unbiassed and unprejudiced.

Last week the births of 2061 children—1066 boys and 995 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1851.——The deaths in London rose from 1270 in the first week of the current month to 1457 in that which ended last Saturday. The deaths under twenty years of age increased from 721 to 757; those at sixty years and upwards from 209 to 276. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks (viz., the forty-sixth week in each of the years 1853-62) is, with a correction for increase of population, 1379. A widow died at the age of ninety-four years; another at ninety-six.

The ceremony of nominating the Sheriffs for England and Wales took place on Thursday week, in the Court of Exchequer, at Westminster. The Lord Chancellor was present, the Barons of the Exchequer, and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in his gold robe of office. The form gone through is something like the following:—There are three names on the list for each county; the present holders of the office were struck off, and fresh names were added in their places. In January next one of the three names will be "pricked" for the office for the ensuing year—generally the name at the top of the list; so that the gentlemen nominated will, as a rule, have two years to prepare for the assumption of office.

A public meeting was held yesterday week to decide upon the most appropriate mode of raising a testimonial to the honour of the late Field Marshal Lord Clyde, and to take steps for providing the funds for the same. The Duke of Cambridge was in the chair, and upon the platform were Earl De Grey and Ripon (Secretary for War), the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Malmesbury, the Earl of Ellenborough, Sir Charles Wood (Secretary for India), the Earl of Lucan, the Earl of Cardigan, Lord Stanley, Sir R. Murchison, Sir R. Hamilton, Sir R. Airey, and numerous other gentlemen officially or otherwise connected with the military and civil services of the country. The body of the room was crowded. The Commander-in-Chief passed a high eulogium on the merits of Lord Clyde, tracing his career from his entry into the Army, almost unheeded and unknown, to the time when he attained a position which it will be difficult for another to occupy. Impassioned speeches in honour of his services were also delivered by Earl De Grey, the Duke of Argyll, the Earl of Ellenborough, Lord Stanley, and others. It was resolved that a statue to the deceased warrior should be erected in the metropolis, and that a general subscription should be invited.

LAW AND POLICE.—The case of the Alexandra came on for hearing on Tuesday in the Court of Exchequer. Sir Hugh Cairns in an elaborate address urged that no case had been made out to disturb the verdict of the late jury. He commented at great length on the meaning of the Foreign Enlistment Act, which, he said, had not been infringed by the construction of the Alexandra. Mr. Karslake followed for the defendants. An eloquent reply was made by the Attorney-General. The case had not concluded when we went to press with our country edition.

Some days have been occupied in Vice-Chancellor Wood's Court this week by the arguments in connection with a bill filed by Colonel Brownlow Knox, M.P., against Mr. Gye, lessee of the Royal Italian Opera House, alleging a partnership and praying for a settlement of accounts on that footing. Some interesting facts in the history of the opera during the last thirteen years were disclosed in the course of the case. In September, 1849, after the failure of the previous lessee, Mr. Delafield, Mr. Gye obtained a lease of the house for seven years. Colonel Knox, who was an intimate friend of Mr. Gye, offered to lend him £5000; Sir William De Bathe, another known patron of musical art, was likewise induced to contribute, and the result of the negotiation was a loan of £10,000 to Mr. Gye by Messrs. Coutts, the bankers, on a bond by which Mr. Gye himself agreed to be liable for £2000, Colonel Knox for £5000, and Sir William for £3000. The year 1851 (the Exhibition year) resulted in a profit. Messrs. Coutts were paid off, and Sir William de Bathe retired. However, in March, 1852, the same bankers made another advance of £10,000 on the security of the lease and the bond of Mr. Gye and Colonel Knox. In consequence of the Wagner lawsuit the season of 1852 was the reverse of profitable, and, as more funds were required, Mr. Arthur H. Thistlethwayte was induced to join in the enterprise, and advanced £12,000 on the understanding that he was to be entitled to one third of the profits. But the season of 1853 was not much better than that of 1852, and Colonel Knox began to be uneasy, asked for security, and suggested an inspection of accounts. Mr. Thistlethwayte, who was in the Guards, was ordered out to the Crimea, and died there in 1855, having left his share to the other two. Next year the theatre was burnt down, and Colonel Knox was set down as a contributor towards the re-edification to the extent of £5000. The Colonel, however, alleged this to be a mistake, and an estrangement between him and Mr. Gye followed, resulting in this appeal to Chancery. After going into the matter at great length, the Vice-Chancellor decided that there had been no partnership. The statements in the defendant's answer as to the arrangement being that if there were a loss it must be borne, if a profit, Colonel Knox's money must be paid back, were not improbable. The plaintiff's bill must be dismissed with costs; but the rest of the case might stand over, with leave to amend, and so to frame the bill to get an account upon the footing that Colonel Knox was a proprietor.

An unsuccessful attempt was made in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday to remove the judgment and execution obtained against the Great Eastern by one of her creditors for £5350.

The inquest on the bodies of Mrs. Hunt and her two children, who were poisoned in a cab, was brought to a close on Monday night. The jury found a verdict to the effect that all three were poisoned by prussic acid, administered to them by Samuel William Hunt, who put an end to his own existence on Monday se'nnight.——The Coroner's inquest on the body of Hunt was held yesterday week, and resulted in a verdict of *felo de se*. The inquiry elicited several facts which tend to account for some of the apparent contradictions which the circumstances of the case had previously presented. Amongst the most important was the evidence of a hairdresser, who stated that the deceased purchased a moustache a day or two before the committal of the murder. This fact supports the story of the cabman.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE CHURCH.—The Rev. T. Evetts, Rector of Monk's Risborough, to be Rural Dean of Aylesbury. Rev. J. Maitsty, Rector of Easington, Durham, to be Rural Dean. Rev. A. L. Brembead to be Honorary Canon of Peterborough. Rev. E. D. Green, Incumbent of Bromborough, to be Surrogate for Chester. *Rectories:* The Rev. F. B. Burgess to Wilby and Hargham, Norfolk; Rev. W. C. Hunt to Odell, Bedford; Rev. J. E. A. Inge to Athelington. *Vicarages:* The Rev. W. Bayles to Foston-on-the-Wolds, Hull; Rev. W. M. Farley to Cretingham, near Woodbridge, Suffolk; Rev. T. Field to Pampisford, Cambridgeshire; Rev. G. M. Platt to Whitkirk, Yorkshire. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. S. Smyth, Incumbent of St. Andrew, Hoxton, to the Shoreditch Workhouse; Rev. C. A. Wetherall to the Forces, Fourth Class. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. E. Hawley, to Shire Oaks, Notts; Rev. G. Hervey, to St. Augustine's, Haggerston. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. O. L. Chambers to Hook, near Goole; Rev. J. Dixon to Hoo and Letheringham, Suffolk; Rev. F. Mills to Lindfield, Sussex; Rev. P. J. Walks to Nether Wilton, Northumberland. *Curacies:* The Rev. W. Andrews to Westborough with Dry Doddington; Rev. J. S. Bartlett to Christ Church, St. Leonard's-on-Sea; Rev. W. C. Bompas to Holy Trinity, Louth; Rev. D. Carron to Little Marsden, Lancashire; Rev. U. Cookworthy to Fowey, Cornwall; Rev. H. M. Finney to Gotham and Radcliffe; Rev. W. Gill to Goosey, Stanford-in-the-Vale; Rev. T. H. Gregg to Portland; Rev. A. Harrison to Digby, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. Hook to Devizes, Wilts; Rev. J. Hunt to St. James's, Oldham, Lancashire; Rev. G. W. Marwood to Bolton, Lancashire; Rev. T. Myers to St. Andrew's, Auckland; Rev. J. P. Nicholson to Milton, Southsea; Rev. E. Perke to Blakeley, Lancashire; Rev. J. H. Rawdon to Halton, Lancashire; Rev. T. C. Smith to Nuthall, Notts; Rev. W. N. Stedman to Hambleden, Bucks; Rev. J. J. Turner to Somerby-with-Humby, Lincolnshire; Rev. H. Usher to Barrowby, Lincolnshire; Rev. W. G. Vernon to Theing, Newtown; Rev. O. P. Vincent to St. John the Evangelist, St. Pancras; Rev. E. Warbreck to Bolton-le-Moors; Rev. A. Watton to Skillgate and Upton, Somersetshire; Rev. R. J. Webb to Melton Ross, Lincolnshire; Rev. T. C. Webster to St. Ann's, Lancaster; Rev. A. Wright to Bolton-le-Sands, Lancaster. The Rev. E. V. Hall to be Lecturer of St. Peter's, Brighton. —*Guardian.*

A thank-offering of £100 has been sent to the National Life-boat Institution by a lady, "for preservation at sea during the awful storm of the 31st ult."

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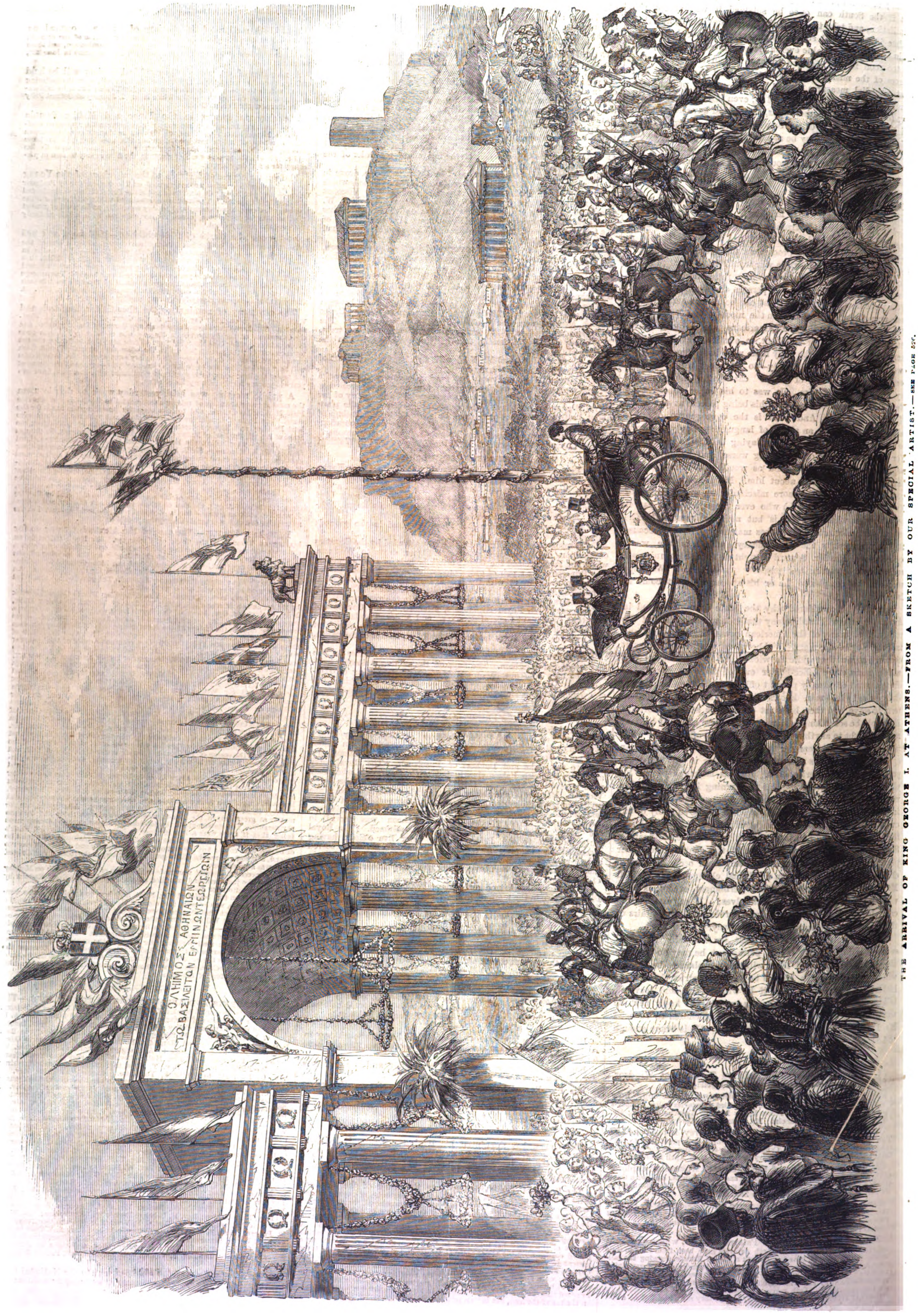

THE ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE I. AT ATHENS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 526.

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OVERFLOW OF THE NILE: DESTRUCTION OF THE VILLAGE SHUBRAH-NAMLAH.—SEE PAGE 526.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Our silent highway, which has so long been accustomed to make an occasional noise in the world, is this week familiar to the clinking of hammer on iron on its own account. There is a Thames Tunnel, and a dozen or two of bridges cross the Thames; but the tunnel necessarily was never intended to touch the river, and bridges are no more than means of connecting land—in fact, an absolute defiance of the river's dividing power. But the Thames Embankment emphatically belongs to the Thames, and the sooner the Thames "makes the most of it" the better. The contract has been taken, and one caisson having been actually driven in—or built, or sunk, or whatever the operation may be called—it seems fair to conclude that the work will proceed in good earnest: with what result nobody knows. True, legislators—amusingly divided into hereditary and enlightened—have sanctioned the scheme as wise. But those accustomed to London on both sides of the river know well that the southern shore is constantly submerged by a high tide, whilst the northern remains as dry as a ship's biscuit. Of course the embankment will displace an immense body of water, which, instead of being suffered to lie on the low shore, will be forced into the narrower stream. Thus the sore plight of Lambeth will be increased. The Bishop's-walk will demand a Bishop's boat, and the medley population, from eastern to western Searle's, may have to take to the water, and, like the superfluous Chinese population, live in barges, coracles, or rafts. During the Parliamentary recess—or, perhaps, during the next four or five recesses will be time enough—Mr. Cowper must turn his attention to a name for the newly-formed piece of land. For want of houses on both sides it cannot properly be called a street; something more grandiloquent must be found—Parade, for instance. Strand or Thames Parade; or, with the proper complement of trees, the word Avenue might be employed, as being at once elegant and novel.

While London is undergoing smiles in that quarter it is "catching it" not far off. Certain great gentlemen have decided that Lord Clyde's statue shall be placed in Trafalgar-square; and Lord Stanley was good enough to advocate the

Keeping a corner for something that's nice,

as Goldsmith says, in the shape of reserving the fourth corner of the Square for a statue to Sir John Lawrence when that great man shall no longer be able to take care of himself in that or any other matter concerning art or good taste. With Sir John, happily, we at present have nothing to do: but surely it is time to stop further additions to the number of black gentry on granite pedestals, who frighten little children into worse fits than policemen occasion, and are of no use whatever to our large nursery-maid population. Such gloomy memorials induce anything but pleasing remembrances of the dead; and, indeed, it is probable enough that, when Macaulay's New Zealander and Shelley's South Sea Islander come at last, they will be of opinion that their boasted progenitors were as big as Patagonians and blacker than anybody was ever painted yet. The New Zealander suggests St. Paul's, where the recent sculptural efforts have been in good taste; the Napier brothers statues, and the Crimean bas-reliefs. By-the-way, in the latter works there is doubtless an objection to much protrusiveness, for in the monument to Captain Lyons the paddle-boxes of her Majesty's ship Miranda are entirely omitted. Now, as the Captain was standing on the paddle-box when he received his death-wound, history is to some extent falsified; and, consequently, the future Weguerlen's Land-er will be puzzled as much as the New-Zealander. It is to be feared that the verdict of any commission of inquiry into the monument question would be, that London should have no out-of-door statues at all, unless they can be accommodated with at least partial shelter.

It is all well enough to call spirits from the vasty deep, although the caller may be doubtful of the probable movement of the callees. So it was well of Burns in his aspiration that people might see themselves as others see them: although, probably, the Scottish people, during the principal years of Dr. Johnson's life, would scarcely have cared to see themselves as Dr. Johnson saw them. Burns's aspiration is about to be put seriously to the test in respect of the "Great German people, a race of thinkers and of critics," as Sir Edward Lytton styles them in one of his dedications. Mr. Henry Mayhew has been amongst them taking notes, and "faith, has prent 'em." Through a something analogous to Lieutenant Morrison's glass (which, by-the-way, was a naval glass, showing pictures to the marines), or, say, by seeing through the futurity of proof-sheets, it is safe to announce here that no living domesticated German would care to see himself as Mr. Henry Mayhew sees him. He sees the ordinary middle-class family of Saxony to be but little removed above that London poor which he has studied and described so well. They are steeped in a kind of unconscious poverty, and, as English hovels are never without toys for the children, these strange people take great educational care of their offspring, and lavish important halfpence upon unreasonable luxuries in the shape of immoderate potations of beer.

From Mr. Mayhew a book of travels must not be expected. He has, as Mr. G. H. Lewes says, *lived himself* into the country. A five years' residence has given opportunity for seeing the people in and out of doors. At home, quarreling quarterly for infamous refuse left by the otherwise all-consuming pig. At the Universities, where no student's academical career is complete until he has received a semi-circular sword-graze over the right cheek, or had the tip of his nose slashed off to be eaten up by the attendant dog, or sewed on again by the providential surgeon. Throughout the countries touched the lodging is wretched, the food worse. The author does not hesitate to speak of the miseries of German people, and he goes deeply into the causes. And all this is done, not in dry statistics, but in that manner which has caused him to be acknowledged one of the most readable writers of the age, and one who has always sought subjects by many readers considered to be unreadable. Many of the national customs, from birth to marriage, and later still, will be found curious and interesting, and quite without the pale of observation jealously guarded by "Murray's Hand-Book." Much of the interest of "German Life and Manners" will turn upon an occasional contrast with corresponding institutions in England, and, after perusal, the Englishman will be far more inclined than the German to become prosy and sentimental over his Fatherland. But yet the Germans live comfortably. They have but little to supply their wants; but they have no wants, except tobacco, and that they consume with a passion sufficient to raise another King James and a second "Counterblast."

And England bears as the most honoured people on its soil a family not altogether without German blood in the loyally-loved veins. The Court abandons tobacco. Throughout the length, breadth, rotundities, and heights of Windsor Castle every cigar, and all weeds pipewards bound, are interdicted. The Prince of Wales fares the same as the meanest hind in the palace in respect to tobacco. The walls are said to be covered with little printed warnings, framed and glazed, against violating Majestical behests. Is this custom to spread, out of that most graceful species of flattery—imitation? Will Mr. Gladstone resist, just after having halved the duty on manufactured tobacco, confident in his proved theory that decreased taxation leads to increased revenue? British housewives may again be becoming nervous concerning the matutinal fragrance of curtains, and British husbands may again be thinking of going to the club.

People take different views of the last of things. Modest people hesitate nervously over the last square of toast, which is never worth eating; whilst old English gentlemen never fail to impress upon youth the propriety of "buzzing" the bottle. Marmion died contented in the field, "last of his race." And yet the papers, under the demoniacal title of "More Shame for Him," describe how Mr. So-and-so the other day shot a male specimen of the sand grouse who had paid a visit to Unst, the most northern point of the Shetland Isles. That the bird was certainly not the last of his race may be presumed; but it may also be presumed that he was the only one within hail of swan shot. He met his fate, and undoubtedly deserved it as much as any other bird. The addition to the dinner matters little—the importance to ornithology may be great. It is difficult to see why the last of a thing or things should not be sacrificed, always excepting that celebrated remainder biscuit after a voyage, because in its case the difficulties of mastication must be considerable. But if the only bird present is to be preserved, surely the ultimate dodo of the Mauritius, seen in 1828, deserves to be immortal.

The Hon. Francis Leveson Bertie has been appointed a clerk in the Foreign Office.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

When the present Ministry was formed it professed to represent a piece of political mosaic: that is to say, it was to be composed of materials generically alike, but of different shades of colour, so curiously and carefully joined that it should present at least a smooth surface. Three degrees of Liberalism were to be embodied in this bit of fancy work. The Peelites were to show in the lightest shade; the Whigs were to be rather darker in colour; while the Manchester Radicals were to be the most pronounced in dye of all. As a matter of course, the colour that was most decided required to be used the most sparingly, in order to avoid extinguishing the others. In the allocation of places in the Cabinet—to drop metaphor—two members of the Manchester school were considered enough; and when Mr. Cobden declined to join Mr. Milner Gibson in undergoing the process of gilding Radicalism into enforced courtiership, recourse was had to Mr. Charles Villiers. Now, in the case of Mr. Milner Gibson, and it would also have been the case with Mr. Cobden if he had accepted office, the saying attributed to Lafayette of Louis Philippe, that he was King of France not because but in spite of his being a Bourbon, might have been parodied. They were chosen for the Cabinet, not because of, but in spite of, their extreme political opinions. They were Radicals, pure and simple. This rule does not, however, apply strictly to Mr. Charles Villiers. No doubt he has been always found in the van of certain popular movements, and he professes very pure Radicalism, and has generally acted it; while, as a leader in the anti-corn-law agitation, he did great service. It has, indeed, often crossed one's mind that perhaps no man really did so much for obtaining the abolition of the corn laws as Mr. Villiers; for who shall say what was the effect on the minds of the class which was threatening, as well as of that which was threatened, of the prominent leadership of a man who was an aristocrat by birth, breeding, and associations; closely connected with placemen, and, indeed, a placeman himself. Most, if not all, the other leaders of the movement might be supposed to be fighting for their interests as well as their principles; but it was abundantly clear that Mr. Villiers was contending for a principle, and he was an unimpeachable witness to its purity and its truth. Still, in the Ministry now, Mr. Villiers can hardly be considered so completely a representative man as Mr. Gibson is, or Mr. Cobden would have been. As a Cabinet Minister, ingrafted on the membership for Wolverhampton—for, of course, that is the way to put the dignity of the case—Mr. Villiers has been recently addressing his constituents, and he showed capital training as an official personage. The Prime Minister could not have made a speech in which the Government could have been less compromised, while Mr. Villiers's own opinions were neatly insinuated. In truth, we venture to say that we think him a very able and tactical speaker. Slightly heavy in his delivery and a little monotonous in voice, he yet goes straight over the ground, seldom or never coming to a check, and constantly letting fall smart little sarcasms, which, uttered without any change of tone, with equal immobility of countenance and a certain air of unconsciousness, are very effective. As chief of the Poor-law Board, he has always shown himself master of the details of his department, and he defends it with all the necessary zeal and ingenuity. With him to the electors of Wolverhampton came Mr. Weguelin, the other member. This is a gentleman who was very scurvily treated by the electors of Southampton. That body always professed, or, rather, it was tacitly understood that they professed, a desire to be represented by one member who should stand on the merits of the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Company, and when they were deprived of Sir Alexander Cockburn they declared that thenceforth their other member should be a first-class mercantile man. This latter they found in Mr. Weguelin, who soon took a good place in the house amongst the business and merchant-prince members, and was known to be able to criticise even such a Chancellor of the Exchequer as Mr. Gladstone. Nevertheless, at the very next election, Mr. Weguelin happening to be ill and unable to appear personally before the constituency, all of a sudden they chose a wild Irish barrister, who is also a Queen's Counsel in Ireland, who—speaking of him purely in his Parliamentary capacity—always reminds one of a well-intentioned bull in a china-shop. However, Mr. Weguelin is, no doubt, comfortable enough at Wolverhampton, and not the less so because he sits for that borough under the shadow of a colleague who will be in the Cabinet of all Ministers professing any degree of Liberalism.

In some critical remarks made on a recent speech by Mr. Henry Berkeley at Bristol, one of the daily journals insinuates that he is, as it were, a fossilised Reformer, a kind of Radical Dodo, which is to be viewed only as a political curiosity. Though rather a dry joker, Mr. Berkeley has too much vitality about him still to be relegated to the region of fossils; and it would not be very surprising, should a Tory Government come in under Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli, if he were to find his pet scheme of the ballot made a Government measure and carried. It must not be forgotten that in Mr. Disraeli's Reform Bill the principle of the ballot was absolutely proposed; for there was a provision by which, in certain cases, voting-papers could be used, and that was getting in more than the thin end of the wedge. Another criticism upon Mr. Berkeley goes to say that in his annual motions on the ballot he reproduces his old jokes. Nothing can be more unjust; for nothing is more surprising than the way in which he contrives to elicit new fun out of an old subject, and to illustrate with pungency well-used, if not positively well-worn, arguments. In these days of humdrum Sessions, Mr. Berkeley's yearly exercitation would be a dreadful loss. It fills up so pleasantly the brief interval between five o'clock and the dinner-hour. All things considered, and recollecting his appearance last Session, we will take on us to say that Mr. Berkeley is in good preservation, and that it will take more than one smart leading article to extinguish him, although, of course, it is not to be supposed that the journal in question really wishes to destroy an apt subject for at least one of the said smart articles a year. Mr. Berkeley has made two appearances recently at Bristol—one on his own account and another on account of "Colston's anniversary"—a curious anniversary, for it causes festive meetings of three parties of Bristolians, who dine together according to their politics. Mr. Berkeley was naturally the cynosure of the eyes of the Radical feasters met to celebrate "Colston," and of him we must say no more at present. But, besides a neutral dining party, which has naturally not been chronicled in the London newspapers, there was a Conservative gathering, also for "Colston's" sake, where Mr. Cave, who is connected by birth and family with Bristol, was present; and he and Colonel Kingscote, one of the members for West Gloucestershire, were the heroes of the occasion. There are few more rising men in the house on the Conservative side than Mr. Cave. At one time he was incumbered with a somewhat heavy style and an almost lugubrious voice; but, speaking, so to speak, with a certain gradation, talking first of distinct subjects which he understood and could illustrate with special knowledge, he got attention; and then, widening his view, he took a modest part in general debates; and now he really holds, as we have intimated, not only an excellent but a rising position as a member. Nay, there was one occasion last Session when he positively rivalled Mr. Berkeley in jocoseness, and spoke a whole speech, every sentence of which was not merely funny but witty, and provoked inevitable laughter; all the time, however, going to the point in discussion. If it were not that Mr. Cave is too much mixed with great mercantile affairs and Bank of England directions, and committees for the supervision of West India affairs, to allow of his taking office, we should book him for an under-secretaryship or a vice-presidency of the Board of Trade in the next Tory Ministry—always supposing that the whole of the younger-son-of-the-aristocracy interest was first duly provided for.

We remember that soon after Mr. Morrison was elected for Plymouth he delivered an address to his constituents, the burden of which might have been written down as, "Pity the sorrows of a rich young man," who has been chosen as member for a town that conceives local charity in a very large and comprehensive sense. In short, he was obliged to say distinctly that any draughts drawn—in imagination—upon him during the progress of his election would not be honoured at what the drawers supposed to be maturity. This must have been a severe blow to expectants from a millionnaire, using the term in a merely literal sense. If we are not mistaken, Mr. Morrison threatened them that, unless he was taken at his word with regard to the draughts for his acceptance, he should be obliged to limit his intercourse with his constituents within a very narrow compass. As he has been discoursing with them recently, and telling his opinions with sufficient boldness, we presume that Plymouth has ceased in his case to have Danae-like hopes that their member would come often to them in the midst of a shower of gold.

THE FARM.

The Christmas fat shows are looming in sight at last, and may be said to open next week at Rugby and Reading. The Aberdeenshire feeders are likely to be in force, and Messrs. Stewart and Martin hold good hands—the former especially; but his best half-bred shorthorn ox is, we believe, not entered at Birmingham, and the Darlington fixture will keep it from Smithfield. Liverpool show is also held during the Smithfield week, so that the Fat Brigade will get most dreadfully divided. Mr. M'Combie's black ox is the largest he ever fed, and, in fact (as his owner observes), "a small man will hardly be able to see him without a ladder or assistance of some kind." The handsomest ox at Tillyfour has, unfortunately, a delicate stomach, and has never made weight as it ought to have done, in spite of the most judicious coaxing in and out of the house. Lord Southesk's black heifer, Quadroona, which won at Kelso, is going on for next year; but the Southesk herd will be most probably represented by an older one, and it is said that the Duke of Buccleuch (who bred Mr. M'Combie's celebrated Smithfield heifer of 1861) may send some of his blacks. Now that galleries have been erected in Bingley Hall, the public are to be admitted to witness the judging. As we said last year, we do not see why, with such good galleries to hand, the public should be barred out at Islington, if they care to pay extra. Admitting them to the body of the hall would be quite out of the question. We have seen enough of the inconvenience of that plan at Dublin. Still, judging fat cattle is not a very lively process, and those who have stood up consistently for open judging at the Royal and elsewhere, while every attempt was made both by tongue and pen to prevent its adoption, seem to care very little for it at Christmas-tide. With the exception of sheep, every Birmingham entry is in advance of last year—poultry, pigs (for which there is now a breeding class), and pigeons especially so, while the new corn entries number fifty-seven samples.

The Highland Society have held a preliminary meeting at Stirling in reference to their meeting of next year, which will take place in its Queen's Park. About £1200, not including breeders' medals and bronze medals, will be given in prizes, and it was also decided to continue the prizes for poultry. In point of prize money the Southdowns are still on an equality with the Cheviots, Leicesters, and Black-faced, despite the very meagre figure which they cut at Kelso. For blood horses there is no prize, but the agricultural horses have £202 allotted to them.

"Are pigs profitable stock?" has formed the subject of a good discussion at the Croydon Farmers' Club, in the course of which some curious experiences were brought out. One gentleman had been so much struck with the mode of fattening Aylesbury ducks, by nailing them by the web of the foot to prevent them waddling about that he had tied up some of his pigs with chains round their necks, and found the experiment answer. He also ascertained upon weighing, that for every half-hundred weight of food they made 14 lbs. of flesh, whether they were fed upon rice or barley meal. He added that there was no better animal to work in a straw-yard, as it had more nitrogen than any of them, and therefore made dung faster. Another breeder did not think so highly of the confinement system of fatting, but laid down this trite maxim, "Do not put a pig to feed a pig." He did not, however, approve of washing them. Mr. Streeter's experience was in favour of pulped swedes and mangolds, mixed with ground corn, but he did not recommend this diet during the whole process of fatting, as the fat would boil out in cooking, which would not be the case if the fatting was finished with corn alone. Another hint was thrown out to the effect that it was better to keep pigs for your men, and sell it to them at half or under market price, than to let them keep pigs for themselves and incur the temptation of robbing the farm for their stye supplies. The necessity of warmth was enforced by all the speakers, who seemed to be pretty generally agreed that pigs are profitable.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

Royal Institution of Great Britain.—The lectures for the ensuing season will include courses on "Experimental Optics," by Professor Tyndall; "The Metallic Elements," by Professor Frankland; "The Morphological and Chemical Phenomena of Animal Life," by Professor Marshall; "On the Antiquity of Man," by Mr. John Lubbock; "The Natural Law of the Conservation of Energy," by Professor Helmholtz; "Falling Stars and Meteorolites," by Mr. Alexander Herschel; and "The History of Music (from about 1600 to 1750)," by Mr. John Hullah. The Christmas lectures, adapted to a juvenile auditory, will be given by Professor Tyndall—"On Electricity at Rest and Electricity in Motion."

A New Comet was observed on the 5th inst. by M. Tempel, at Marseilles, 173 degrees 14 minutes right ascension, and 10 degrees south declination. It has a tail extending two degrees, and the nucleus is as bright as a star of the fourth magnitude.

Tubing made of Cold Steel.—We learn (from *Les Mondes*) that at Glasgow there is now at work a hydraulic machine, weighing thirty tons, able to exert a pressure of 600 tons, destined for the manufacture of steel tubes. It is said that the force of this machine is so great that a steel cylinder fifty millimetres (nearly two-tenths of an inch) thick is reduced more than a millimetre in thickness, and increased in length more than a millimetre by each passage through the machine. This method may possibly be applied to the manufacture of cannon. The steel must be of a peculiar quality; the cast steel of Messrs. Hawkworth has succeeded well.

The Application of Sunlight to the Microscope has been made by Mr. Wenham. He placed his microscope in full sunlight, receiving the rays upon a concave mirror, and thus enlightened the object placed in the focus of a large converging lens used as a condenser. To soften the excessive brilliancy, he placed the green and red glasses of his sextant (which gave a whitish neutral tent) over the eyeglass of his microscope. He states that the most delicate objects, such as the circulation of the sap in the anacharis, become visible and afford a charming spectacle.—*Les Mondes.*

Purification of Air by the Vaporisation of Water. In a communication to the Academy of Sciences at Paris, M. Morin states that during his studies on ventilation his attention was especially drawn to the arrangements at the British Houses of Parliament made for purifying the air by steam before permitting it to enter, both in winter and summer. He was led, in consequence, to attribute a salubrious effect in the air to the presence of watery vapour dissolved in the air; possibly due, like the rain in storms, to the development of a small quantity of electricity (conformably to the experiments of Saussure and Pouillet), which modifies the air and produces active oxygen, so efficient in destroying the emanations of decaying bodies and other effluvia. M. Morin accordingly caused experiments to be made at the Conservatoire des Arts, the results of which he considers to favour his opinion, and he accordingly calls upon the medical profession and sanitary commissions to examine the question.

With regard to the Cleansing of Ancient Painted Glass and M. Chevreul's process, M. Bontemps has written to the Academy of Sciences a warning letter, stating that great care must be taken in dealing with this glass, since, although the black characters traced on the glass of the twelfth and thirteenth centuries are generally well enough vitrified, yet sometimes they have so little undergone the action of fire as to be easily rubbed off with the finger nail. It would, then, be highly dangerous to wash them with muriatic acid. In respect to the chef-d'œuvres of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, he denies that the beautiful effects are due to chance and to the accidental rugosities in the glass, &c., and asserts that they are to be attributed to the intuitive knowledge which the artists possessed of the laws of the contrast of colours so ably enunciated by M. Chevreul in our own day.

Azulene is the name given by Mr. Septimus Piesse to a new body discovered by him to exist in several essential oils. In a paper read before the Chemical Society on the 5th of November, Mr. Piesse stated that, though this substance was first observed by him as a product derived from the fractional distillation of otto of patchouli, he has since found it to exist generally in essential oils as an integral part of their proximate constitution, giving, in fact, the colour by which each oil is distinguished. Pure azulene has a beautiful blue colour, and it is to the presence of a small quantity of azulene that blue oil of chamomile owes its azure tint; and hence the name given to the new body. It is now ascertained that brown-green, yellow-green, and green oils owe their colour to a portion of azulene and a yellow resin, varying in proportion, as optically indicated. At the meeting Dr. Hoffmann objected to the name, as likely to be confounded with azuline, a blue colouring matter obtained from coal tar. Dr. Gladstone stated that he himself had separated the blue produce from otto of patchouli, but was not yet satisfied with its purity. He proposed the name cæruleine, and stated that in a short time he would be prepared to read a paper on the subject. The editor of the *Chemical News* says that the name cæruleum has been appropriated to a well mineral blue.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

MR. TOPHAM seems to have the knack of giving us bad meetings in the spring and summer, and good in the autumn. Out of season, as all racing seems to be, when the Newmarket stands are closed, there was plenty to be seen at Aintree, and a more slashing handicap finish than that between Blithfield, Golden Pledge, and Fairwater has not been fought out this year. Catch-'em-Alive, with Challoner in the saddle, could not "act" through the heavy ground. Lord Stamford (whose sale is postponed till Dec. 3) won four races during the week, in three of which his second jockey, James Mann, wore his colours. The November entries are generally good, and that for the Two Thousand of '65 a rather remarkable one. Out of the ninety nominations twenty-eight are contributed by six owners. Stockton keeps up its numbers well, and it has received a good ally in Mr. Thomas, who enters several of the Eltham Park foals.

The *Life* states that there were 80,000 people present on the two days of the Constantinople meeting, and that, owing to its success, it has been decided to form a jockey club there. Her Majesty's Vice-Consul was starter and judge on the occasion; and the Sultan's son was presented with a 21b. racing-saddle, which caused extensive orders of the same article from wealthy Turks. [An Engraving and a description of the races at Constantinople are given in this Impression.]

The battues seem as large as ever this year. At Weston Colvile, near Newmarket, 1260 pheasants were shot in two days, and 1137 hares were the formidable item in the three days' return at Dapplin Castle, Perthshire.

A novel match has been made for the Copenhagen grounds on Dec. 14, when Large, the champion runner, is to contend against "Spicer's donkey," for £10 a side, the quadruped receiving a quarter of a mile out of four miles.

The most remarkable coursing event since our last has been the success of Mr. Gavin Steel's kennel at the Coquetdale Club. He did not run anything in the Dog Puppy Stakes, but divided the corresponding stake with his Scheweppe and Spray, ran up to Agility for the Netherton Stakes with Spencer, and won the Biddleston Stakes with little Spider, own sister to the three. Scheweppe and Spray belong to a litter of eleven, all of them alive and over the distemper. The cross of Seagull and Sourocks seems likely to be as lucky as that of Beacon and Scotland-Yet, and the third and last litter consists of seven, of which one has been, unfortunately, stolen. Little Spider, who ran so well at the Waterloo last year, is one of the gamest and plainest greyhounds of the day. As a three months' puppy she broke one of her hind legs, and she has lost nearly nine inches of her tail, which gives her a very bulldog appearance. The meetings for next week are Wolverhampton (O), Swarland, Coquetside Club, North Somercotes, Metropolitan Club's Champion, Dranor Club (O), Jed Forest, Dumfries Club, West Herefordshire, and Scarborough (O).

SHREWSBURY AUTUMN MEETING.—MONDAY.

Sheldon Court Stakes of 10 sovs.—Lord Burleigh, 1. Welland, 2.
Queen's Plate.—Blithfield, 1. Bally Edmund, 2.
Newport Gold Cup.—Gemma, 1. Despair, 2. Lady Louisa, 3.
Racing Plate.—Foreteller, 1. Jessie, 2. Highland Mary, 3.
Carnival Nursery Handicap of 10 sovs.—Caroline, 1. Nucleus, 2. Diviner, 3.
Foregate Stakes of 10 sovs.—Cassidia, 1. Summerside, 2. Cuckoo, 3.
Abbey Handicap of 3 sovs.—Overture, 1. Redpole, 2. Bohemia, 3.
Pittfield Handicap of 5 sovs.—Liston, 1. Reindeer, 2. Zora, 3.
Hurdle Race of 7 sovs.—Serious Case, 1. Pot Pourri, 2. Shan Van Vocht, 3.

TUESDAY.

Salopian Stakes.—Caroline, 1. Alphæus, 2.
Sports Handicap Selling Race.—Southport, 1. Vigil, 2. Sapper, 3.
Scurry Stakes.—Prescription, 1. Neilgherry, 2. Rest, 3.
Shrewsbury Cup.—Donne Canne, 1. Blackdown, 2. Odine, 3.
Severn Stakes.—Corsica, 1. Fanfreluche, 2. Belle of the Vale, 3.
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Farfalla, 1. Reindeer, 2. Redskin, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Juliet, 1. Spicebox, 2.
Stewards' Cup.—Knave of Trumps, 1. Suburban, 2. Despair, 3.
Handicap Sweepstakes of 5 sovs.—Fravola, 1. Zora, 2. Don't Come Late, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes.—Rest, 1. Coronet, 2. Bosh, 3.
Handicap Plate.—Dolphin, 1. Miss Julia, 2. Biondella, 3.
Anglesey Nursery Handicap Plate.—Pegasus, 1. Tomfoolery, 2. The Tailer, 3.
Wednesday Cup.—Buckland, 1. Zelle, 2. Lord Burleigh, 3.
Column Handicap.—Bathilde, 1. Cadiz, 2. Jack of Hearts, 3.
Longdale Handicap.—Queen Elizabeth, 1. Pupil, 2. Fravola, 3.
Acton Burnell Stakes.—Spicebox, 1. Jessie, 2. Douche, 3.
Mortimer Handicap.—Peignoir, 1. Leontes, 2. Confederate, 3.]
Handicap Plate of 50 sovs.—Zelle, 1. Bernice, 2. Tornado, 3.
Nursery Handicap.—Bradamante, 1. Fauconberg, 2. Antoinette, 3.

THURSDAY.

Herbert Handicap.—Tornado, 1. Captain Crow, 2.
Groby Stakes.—Jasper, 1. Fravola, 2.
Attingham Park Stakes.—Neilgherry, 1. Antipodes, 2.
£10 Handicap Plate.—Despair, 1. Juliet, 2.
Sweepstakes.—Virginia, 1.
Handicap Plate.—Dolphin, 1. Gazelle, 2.
Copeland Nursery Handicap.—Blarney, 1. Confederate, 2. Nucleus, 3.
Autumn Steeplechase.—Arbury, 1. Thomastown, 2. Medora, 3.
Langner Hall Steeplechase.—Brian Borohoime, 1. Nereus, 2. Inkerman, 3.

At Madras Sir Charles Trevelyan has offered a prize of 500 rupees for the best essay on the following thesis:—"Compare the influence of Greek learning on the Arabs under the Abbasside Caliphs of Bagdad and the Ommiyade Caliphs of Cordova with the subsequent influence of Arabian learning on the reviving European mind after the dark ages; and from the comparison infer the probable influence which the mature intellect of Europe should exercise in its turn, now that it is once more brought in contact with the Mohammedan mind in India." Professor E. B. Cowell, Moulavi Mohammad Wajih, and Abdul Latif Khan Bahadur are the judges.

A scientific expedition, headed by the Rev. H. B. Tristram, recently passed through Malta for Syria, for the purpose of investigating the geology, zoology, and botany of the Holy Land. This region has been little explored by naturalists, to whom it is a sort of *terra incognita*, and promises therefore to afford a very productive and highly interesting field of observation. The *Malta Times* states that the expedition is abundantly furnished with every requisite for the objects it has in view, in the way of scientific instruments, traps for catching the smaller mammals and reptiles, nets for fishing in the Jordan, &c., and includes on its staff a skilled taxidermist from the Zoological Society. A photographer also accompanies the expedition, the results of whose exertions will doubtless afford a valuable adjunct to the labours of the party, which, if the state of the country permit, are intended to extend over a period of six or eight months.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE continued drain of bullion from the Bank of England for export purposes, and the unfavourable accounts from most of the Continental Bourses, have produced considerable inactivity in the market for Home Securities. Sales of stock for money have rather increased, and the quotations have ruled lower—Consols, for Transfer, having declined to 92¾.

Under the impression, on the part of the mercantile community, that money will become dearer—more especially as the Bank of France has lost about £300,000 in specie since the last return was made up—the demand for accommodation has increased, and, in the open market, the lowest quotations for the best commercial paper are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	..	.. 6	per cent.	Four months' bills	.. .. 6½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	..	.. 6	,,	Six months' bills	.. .. 6½ 7 ,,
Three months' bills	..	.. 6 6½	,,		

At the usual meeting of the directors of the Bank of England held on Thursday, no alteration was made in the rates of discount. The week's return shows a decrease in the stock of bullion of only £14,163.

Throughout the Continent money is in active request, with only moderate supplies on offer. The Bank of Russia has declined to draw bills upon England, except for very limited amounts; and it is announced that the Bank of France will shortly commence the issue of notes of £2 each to relieve the present pressure. The rates of discount in the leading cities are as under:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	7	.. 7	Amsterdam ..	4½	.. 4½
Vienna ..	6	.. 5 6	Turin ..	6	.. 6
Berlin ..	5	.. 5	Brussels ..	5	.. 5
Frankfort ..	5	.. 5	Hamburg ..	—	.. 6
			St. Petersburg	6	.. 12

The imports of the precious metals have been on a moderate scale, and the whole of them have been taken for the Continent. About £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank for Egypt.

We understand that the contemplated Swedish Loan will not be brought forward for some time.

The Council for India have disposed of £400,000 in bills on the various Presidencies. The rupee drawings were unaltered, and the applications within the limits amounted to £2,750,000.

Most of the Continental exchanges have become rather more favourable, and there is still a small decline in the import of gold from New York.

Terms for the consolidation of the London, St. Katharine's, and the Victoria Dock Companies have been agreed upon.

On Monday, Home and Indian Securities were flat. However, prices were steady:—Consols, for Money, realised 92¾ ⅞; Bank Stock, 236; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾; Red Sea Annuities, 21 1-16; India Five per Cents, 103¾; Ditto Four per Cents, 102; the Four per Cent Rupee Paper, 99¾; the Five-and-a-Half per Cent. 115; the Bonds, 7s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 6s. dis. The quotations were somewhat drooping on the following day, with a heavy market. Consols left off at 92¾ ⅝; Ditto, for the 3rd of December, 91¾ ⅝ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾; Bank Stock, 237; India Stock, 226; Ditto, New, 106¾ ⅞; Rupee Paper, 104¾ to 105¾, and 114¾ to 115¾; India Bonds, par to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 3s. discount. On Wednesday no change of importance took place in prices; but the market generally was somewhat heavy:—Consols closed at 92¾ ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾ ⅞; Bank Stock, 237; New Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 76; Long Annuities, 14⅝; India Stock, 223 to 221; Ditto, New, 106¾; Ditto Four per Cents, 100¾; Ditto, Five-and-a-Half per Cent Rupee Paper, 114⅝; Exchequer Bills, 3s to 4s. dis. On Thursday the market was somewhat firmer, and Consols marked 92⅝ to ¾ for Money, and 91¾ to ⅞ ex div. for Account; the Reduced and New Three per Cents sold at 90¾ ⅞; and Exchequer Bills, 4s. to 3s. dis. Bank Stock realised 237; India Stock, 221; and India Five per Cent Stock, 106¾ ⅞.

American Securities have been heavy, and drooping in price. Virginia Six per Cents have sold at 52¾; Illinois Central Seven per Cents, 74; Ditto, 100 Dollar Shares, all paid, 70¾.

The market for Foreign Securities has ruled heavy, and prices exhibit an almost general decline from last week. Brazilian Four-and-a Half per Cents have marked 80¾; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 92¾; Equador, 14; Egyptian, 90¾; Ditto, second issue, 92¾; Greek, 31; Ditto, Coupons, 14¾; Mexican Three per Cents, 39; Peruvian Three per Cents, 1853, 85¾; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 49; Ditto, 1862, 48¾; Ditto, 1863, 48¾; Russian Old Five per Cents, 91; Ditto Three per Cents, 54¾; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 87¾ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 53¾; Ditto, Passive, 34¾; Ditto, Certificates, 13¾; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 90¾; Ditto, 1858, 69¾; Ditto, 1862, 70¾; Venezuela Six per Cents, 55¾ ex div.; and Italian Five per Cents, 71¾. Portuguese Scrip has sold at ¼ to 1 premium; Bra zilian, ¾ dis.; and the Confederate Loan at 60 to 62. Turkish Consolines have realised 47¾ to ¾.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have been dealt in to a moderate extent. Annexed are the leading quotations:—Alliance, 47¾; Anglo-Austrian, 6¾; Australasia, 75¾; Bank of Egypt, 26¾; British North American, 47; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 35¾; Colonial, 40¾; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23; Imperial, 2¾; Imperial Ottoman, 17¾; London and Brazilian, 50¾; London Chartered of Australia, 29; London and County, 51¾; London and Northern, 10; London and South African, 26¾; London and Westminster, 20; Oriental, 58¾; Provincial of Ireland, 9¾; Union of Australia, 58; and Union of London, 39¾.

A fair average business has been transacted in Colonial Government Securities:—Canada Six per Cents have sold at 103; Ditto Five per Cents, 92¾; Cape Six per Cents, 1870-1, 110¾; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 104¾; New South Wales Five per Cents, 101¾; and Victoria Six per Cents, 109¾.

The Miscellaneous Market has been moderately active:—British Indian Tea Company's Shares have sold at 3¾; Crystal Palace, 3¾; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 1¾; General Credit and Finance of London, 7¼; Great Shelf, ¼; Hudson's Bay, 14¾; International Financial Society, 10¾; Italian Irrigation Six per Cent Bonds, 87; Joint-Stock Discount, ¾; Ditto, New, 2¾; London Financial Association, 2¾; National Discount, 9¾; Oriental Inland Steam, ¾; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 81; Ditto, New, 51; Royal Mail Steam, 77; Regent's Canal, 28; Berlin Waterworks, 9; East London, 132¾; European Gas, 15¾; Imperial, New, 74; London, 47; Westminster Chartered, 87; Commercial Union Insurances, 8¾; Guardian, 51; Imperial Fire, 350; London, 44¾; Marine, 96; Ocean Marine, 17¾; Thames and Mersey Marine, 6¾; Pelican 52½; Phœnix, 149 ex div.

The Railway Share Market has been in a depressed state. Prices, generally, have given way, and the supply of stock has increased to some extent. The following are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Edinburgh and Glasgow, 96; Great Eastern, 40¾; Great Western, 68; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 108; London and Brighton, 110; London, Chatham, and Dover, 44¾; London and North-Western, 103¾; London and South-Western, 101; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48¾; Metropolitan, 119¾; Ditto, New, 6¾; Midland, 127¾; North British, 52; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101¾; Ditto, Leeds, 58¾; Ditto, Stockton and Darlington, 3⅞; North Staffordshire, 76¾; South-Eastern, 93¾; Victoria Station and Pimlico, 170.

Preference Shares.—Great Western Four per Cent, 90; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 121; London and Brighton Seven per Cent Stock, 156¾; Midland Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 102¾; North-Eastern—Stockton and Darlington, A, Five per Cent, 28¾.

Lines Leased at Fixed Rentals.—London and Greenwich, 62¾; London, Tilbury, and Southend, 10¾; Nottingham and Grantham, 96.

British Possessions.—Cape Town and Mowle, 102¾; East Indian, 107; Ditto, G Extension, 107¾; Grand Trunk of Canada, 2nd Preference, 65; Ditto, 3rd Preference, 46; Ditto, 4th Preference, 28; Great Indian Peninsular, 106¾; Great Southern of India, 101; Scinde, 106¾; Ditto, Punjaub, 103¾.

FOREIGN.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9; Bahia and San Francisco, 18¾; Copenhagen, 2¾; Great Luxembourg, 13¾; Namur and Liege, 8¾; Sambre and Meuse, 9¾; San Paulo, 9; Ditto, 2¾; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 20¾; Turin and Savona, 15.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 18, shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£237,069	An increase of other securities of	£434,483
An increase of public deposits of ..	827,511	A decrease of bullion of	41,163
A decrease of other deposits of ..	260,969	An increase of rest of	14,713
A decrease of Govt. Securities of..	130,033	An increase of reserve of	286,492

The total circulation is £21,774,354. Public deposits amount to £6,451,850, and private deposits to £13,603,142. Securities are £31,107,245, and the stock of bullion is £13,419,602.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 16.—The supply of English wheat on sale here to-day was only moderate, and the general condition of the samples was by no means fine. Selected qualities of both red and white moved off freely, at full quotations; but other kinds met a dull inquiry, at late rates. The show of foreign wheat was extensive, and most descriptions moved off freely, at extreme currencies. Floating cargoes of grain were steady in price. Malting barley was quite as dear as last week. In the value of grinding and distilling sorts no change took place. The malt trade was tolerably healthy, at full prices. There was a good consumptive inquiry for oats, at 6d. per quarter more money. Beans and peas, however, were a dull sale, at the late decline in value. The flour trade was in a healthy state, at very full prices.

Nov. 18.—Wheat, barley, and oats were in steady request, at full prices; but other kinds of produce moved off slowly, at late rates.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 40s. to 45s.; ditto, white, 41s. to 47s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 40s. to 45s.; rye, 32s. to 34s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 33s.; malting ditto, 34s. to 38s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 65s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 57s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 22s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 23s.; tick beans, 28s. to 30s.; grey peas, 32s. to 34s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 34s. to 36s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280 lb.; American, 19s. to 25s. per barrel.; French, 36s. to 39s. per sack.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 950; barley, 2470; malt, 1740; oats, 60; flour, 610. Irish: Oats, 1600. Foreign: Wheat, 1100; barley, 2410; oats, 3330; flour, 660 sacks.

Seeds.—Canary seed commands very full prices, with a fair demand. Most other seeds move off slowly, at previous currencies. Cakes, both English and foreign, are inactive.

Linseed, English, crushing, 62s. to 66s.; Calcutta, 62s. 6d. to 64s. 6d.; hempseed, 44s. to 46s. per quarter; coriander, 14s. to 16s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 10s. to 12s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 10s. to £10 10s.; ditto, foreign, £9 10s. to £11; rape cakes, £5 to £6 per ton; canary, 42s. to 56s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 78s.; white ditto, 54s. to 72s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 39s. 10d.; barley, 34s.; oats, 18s. 9d.; rye, 33s.; beans, 36s. 5d.; peas, 34s. 1d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 2d.; barley, 34s. 1d.; oats, 18s. 10d.; rye, 33s. 5d.; beans, 36s. 3d.; peas, 35s. 2d.

English Grain Sold last Week.—Wheat, 112,544; barley, 111,539; oats, 10,453; rye, 55; beans, 3598; peas, 1752 quarters.

Tea.—There is a full average business doing in most kinds, and prices are well supported.

Sugar.—Nearly all raw qualities are in good request, at a further advance in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per cwt. Barbadoes has realised 41s. to 46s.; and fine Demerara, 45s. 6d. to 46s. 6d. per cwt. The stock is now 88,738 tons, against 76,799 tons last year. Refined goods move off freely, and common brown lumps are worth 51s. to 51s. 6d. per cwt.

Coffee.—No quotable change has taken place in prices; but the market continues in a sluggish state. Stock, 9746 tons, against 9698 tons in 1862.

Rice.—All kinds are a dull inquiry, at about previous rates. Stock, 42,315 tons, against 66,687 tons.

Provisions.—The butter trade continues firm, and the quotations have an upward tendency. Bacon moves off slowly, yet prices are supported. Most other provisions rule about stationary.

Tallow.—The market is quiet, at about previous rates. P.Y.C., on the spot, is selling at 43s., and for March only, 44s. 9d. per cwt. Stock, 67,228 casks, against 49,606 ditto in 1862. Rough fat, 2s. 2½d. per 8lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil sells slowly, at 40s. 6d. per cwt. on the spot. Rape is quoted at from £40 to £43; olive, £53 to £59; cocoa-nut, £45 to £48; and fine palm, £37 to £37 10s. French turpentine, 70s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is in good request, at 1s. 5d. per gallon for proof East India, and 1s. 6d. for Leewards. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; Ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 5s.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 5s. to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 19s. to 20s.; seconds, 18s. 9d. to 18s.; Hartley's, 14s. 9d. to 15s. 9d.; and manufacturers', 14s. to 15s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—Most kinds are in fair request, at full prices—viz., from 100s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—The market is very firm, and the quotations are well supported.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the trade is steady, at from 70s. to 100s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday Nov. 19).—The supply of beasts on sale in our market to-day was only moderate, and the quality of the stock was very middling. All breeds moved off slowly, at Monday's currency. The top figure was 5s. per 8lb. We were rather scantily supplied with sheep; nevertheless, the mutton trade was inactive, at late rates. The best Downs sold at 5s. 8d. per 8lb. The sheep came to hand in good condition. Although the supply of calves was limited, the veal trade was heavy, and, in some instances, the currencies had a drooping tendency. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, at last week's prices. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 2d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 4s. 10d. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 4d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 19s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 1180; cows, 130; sheep, 4120; calves, 190; pigs, 380. Foreign: Beasts, 550; sheep, 1100; calves, 176.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—Prime beef and mutton are in good request, at full prices. Otherwise, the trade is heavy. Beef, from 3s. 8d. to 4s. 2d.; mutton, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 2d.; and pork, 3s. to 4s. 4d. per 8lb. by the carcase. ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13.

BANKRUPTS.

H. KEMPTON, Grimscott-street, Bermondsey, currier.—C. DERX, Victoria-terrace, Kennington-road, baker.—G. PAGE, Middlesex-street, Somers-town, dealer in dairy produce.—H. SARGEANT, Slough, surveyor and builder.—T. J. KANE, Moneyer-street, Hoxton, brassfounder.—G. E. BAKER, Wells, Norfolk, ropemaker.—H. M. BASHALL, Trafalgar Hotel, Charing-cross, ship and insurance broker.—F. R. TOTHILL, Seaford, Sussex.—J. ALDIS, Upper Norwood, dairyman and porkman.—T. SLACK, Carlisle, butcher.—H. GODART, Acorn-terrace, Greenwich, carver and gilder.—J. T. OLLEY, Old Kent-road, vellum-binder.—W. B. GREEN, Bentley, Suffolk, farmer.—C. CLARKE, Southsea, Hants, ironmonger.—J. F. WILLCOX and W. CARTWRIGHT, Bradley, Staffordshire, charter-masters.—G. FARMER, Knightwick, Worcestershire, cattle and sheep dealer.—W. PROSSER, St. Devereux, Herefordshire, farmer.—W. MARRIOTT, Derby, commission agent.—H. L. COHEN, Basinghall-street, warehouseman and merchant.—B. H. HOOD, Cowley-road, Brixton, merchant.—E. HENDERSON, Hammersmith, tailor.—M. COLLINGS, Colchester-terrace, Stratford, outfitter.—E. H. JONES, Diamond-row, Southampton-street Camberwell, artist in fireworks.—J. GRIFFITHS, Bryngaer, Flintshire, blacksmith.—H. TAUNTON, Birdcage-walk, Bethnal-green, baker.—C. POOLE, Brighton, riding and job master.—J. WILLDEN, jun., East Dereham, Norfolk, coal merchant.—E. J. CROSS, Camden-town, glass and china dealer.—G. ALLEN, Harrold, Bedfordshire, brewer and maltster.—J. OGDEN, Huddersfield, cotton-spinner.—W. RIDER, Harrogate, lodging-house keeper.—ANN LLOYD, Coed Poeth, Flintshire, grocer.—H. J. MILLINGTON and R. MERCER, Parr Flat, Lancashire, builders.—J. T. OWEN, Ashton-upon-Mersey, Cheshire, general agent.—L. WEBSTER, Manchester, builder.—R. RUDDICK, Carlisle, innkeeper.—W. JONES, Wordsley, Staffordshire, grocer.—S. BENNETT, Halesowen, Worcestershire, miner.—E. WINWOOD, Halesowen, Worcestershire, miner.—J. ALLEN, Stourbridge, law stationer.—ELIZABETH BRANSCOMBE and AMELIA PAGE, Aston-juxta-Birmingham, schoolmistresses.—J. BAKER, Birmingham, baker.—C. O'CALLAGHAN, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—S. WALKER, Manchester, fishmonger.—J. OWEN, Bangor, master mariner.—J. BUCKLEY, jun., Darlington, beerhouse-keeper.—G. MAPLESON, Lincoln, ropemaker.—R. N. OURRIE, Southsea, Hants, hardwareman.—J. W. BARBER, Portsea, Hants, sailmaker.—J. BOYES, Kilsby, Northamptonshire, grocer.—T. L. DEAN, Stoke Damerel, Devonshire, shipwright.—J. BOOKMAN, Bond-street, Vauxhall-cross, plumber and painter.—H. PARKIN, Sheffield, beerseller.—F. BARRATT, Stoke-upon-Trent, dealer in corn and salt.—J. WILLIAMS, Roath, Glamorganshire, builder.—J. and W. GRIFFITHS, Birkenhead, builders.—J. BARKER, Knaresborough, potatoe-dealer.—R. FAIRBURN, Harrogate, bath proprietor.—H. J. WEBB, Cardiff, cab proprietor.—ANN WINDSOR, sen., Dudley.—J. C. GREENBURY, Swinefleet, Yorkshire, saddler.—G. EVERETT, Scaldwell, Northamptonshire, butcher.—E. NEWBOLD, Moira, Leicestershire, dealer in hay.—J. FOX, Alsager, Cheshire, butcher.—J. GEDLING, Workington, Cumberland, colliery agent.—E. GRAINGER, Calverley, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—R. H. BELL, Newcastle-on-Tyne, innkeeper.—A. SIMS, Wantage, Berkshire, innkeeper.—G. EARL, Lower Hereford, Northamptonshire, innkeeper.—W. ALLEN, Bees-ton, near Leeds, butcher.—W. MORGAN, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, coal merchant.—J. LANCASTER, Steeple Ashton, Wiltshire, mason.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 17.

BANKRUPTS.

G. PEACOCK, Princes-road, Notting-hill, plumber.—G. SPRY, Wellington-place, St. George's, East, surgeon.—C. FLETCHER, Park-place, Knightsbridge, and Pall-mall, East, wine merchant.—H. B. BECK, Pembroke Dock, Pembrokeshire, surgeon.—G. SOUTER, Hampstead-road, bootmaker.—C. HORSLEY, Horsechurch, Essex, agricultural machine maker.—J. HULBERT, East-street, Goldsmith-row, Hackney-road, brushmaker.—J. GASSON, Forest hill, Kent, surveyor.—E. BRYANT, Diss, Norfolk, draper.—W. S. MARSHALL, Little Fire House, Whitehall, wine merchant.—P. J. GRAFF, Hill-street, Walworth, baker.—R. TEMPLEMAN, Mount-street, Grosvenor square, cook.—H. R. COOPER, Ipswich, Suffolk, surgeon.—R. FRASER, Packington-street, Islington, mourning collar manufacturer.—J. ENGLAND, Stafford-street, Old Bond-street, tailor.—M. MOSS, Wentford-street and Union-street, Spitalfields, confectioner.—T. BIVAND, Ealing, Middlesex, fishmonger.—F. J. STONE, Francis-street, Newington, carpenter.—H. G. GROVES, Webber-street, Blackfriars-road, baker.—J. M. WEST, Stetham, Norfolk, professor of music.—J. DAGLEY, New Wandsworth, Surrey, broommaker.—T. CROSS, Shawbury, Shropshire, farmer.—W. SPENCER, Brinkworth, Wilts, grocer.—W. PILKINGTON, Morley, Yorkshire, woollen manufacturer.—T. WATSON, Barton-upon-Humber, bootmaker.—W. ROBERTS, Liverpool, builder.—R. ROBERTS, Liverpool, builder.—E. ANAGNOSTOPULOS, Liverpool, merchant.—H. MECKLENS, 89, Manchester, salesman.—P. A. LUZLEY, Lancashire and Salford, cotton-waste dealer.—J. PANTON, Tynemouth and Park House, Northumberland, and Newcastle-on-Tyne, marine architect.—W. LEWIS, Cardiff, innkeeper.—J. BROWN, Burley, Yorkshire, tailor.—W. ADAMS, Eckington, Derbyshire, black-smith.—T. HORROCKS, Bolton, Lancashire, cogger.—J. ANDREWS, Llanover Upper, Monmouthshire, incline manager.—J. PARRY, Pendleton, Lancashire, cowkeeper.—J. MOORE, Halesowen, Worcestershire, miner.—CAROLINE LOUISA STANBRIDGE, Huddersfield, beerseller.—W. T. GWYNNE, Ludlow, Salop, painter.—HANNAH CHESWORTH, Macclesfield.—J. A. WHITE, Moreton, Essex, carpenter.—W. J. ANTHONY, Aylesbury, tailor.—R. BURNAND, Stockton-on-Tees, bootmaker.—W. S. SOLE, Portsea, cashier.—J. B. HOARE, Southsea, builder.—J. MOORE, Portsea, master mariner.—E. COLEBY, Haughley, Suffolk, cattle dealer.—E. J. JONES, Liverpool, warehouse-keeper.—T. LITTLER, Alrewas, Staffordshire, wheelwright.—E. STOUT, Great Grimsby, tailor.—D. WHITE, Lower Hesford, Oxon, sawyer.—T. P. PARSONS, Fowey, Cornwall, watchmaker.—F. L. LAVANCHY, Southampton, schoolmaster.—J. D. LEWIS, Brightlingsea, Essex, smack owner.—J. CHAMPION, Chepstow, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.—J. LUSCOMBE, Loddiswell, Devonshire, ochre miner.—J. SMITH, Leeds, commission agent.—C. T. READ, Eaton, Norfolk, grocer.—W. H. HITCHING, Halifax, dry salter.—J. RAY, Hockmond wike, bootmaker.—G. BIXHAM, Sheffield, awl-blade maker.—J. WOODS, jun., Wyberton, Lincolnshire, master mariner.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. FERGUSON, Edinburgh, fancy-coloured paper manufacturer.—CHRISTIAN NICOL or DORWARD, West Clunie Perthshire, farmer.—H. KAUFFMANN, Leith, merchant.—N. LABONE, Glasgow, professor of languages.—J. ALLAN, Aberchirder, Banffshire, merchant.

FOUNTAINS AND STATUES IN THE METROPOLITAN PARKS.

THE London public owe a debt of gratitude to Mr. Cowper for the great improvements made and in course of being made in our public parks. During the last few years handsome walks amid new flower-gardens and plantations, and a number of ornamental arrangements have been quietly and unostentatiously made in Kensington Gardens, Battersea, St. James's, Victoria, Hyde, and Regent's Parks. In August last we engraved one of the last of these improvements—the beautiful gardens between rows of trees flanking the principal broad walk of Regent's Park, and which are to be followed by corresponding gardens on the opposite side of the walk. These and some other of the recently-formed promenades are laid out with what are called in the language of the gardener's art "dressed" or "geometrical gardens." In the public parks and promenades of Continental cities gardens of this description are almost universal. But though such gardens are common enough in this country surrounding the mansions of country demesnes, they are rarely elegant or in good taste, and hitherto they have been held in little estimation, probably on account of the extreme formality of the clipped trees and the prim, heavy arrangement of the parterres in the many gardens formed after the Dutch taste of the William III. period. In landscape gardening proper we have, however, been eminently successful; so much so, indeed, that the art of imitating picturesque natural scenery has come to be considered abroad distinctively English. A rather out-of-the-way part of the gardens of Versailles, irregular in its formation but charmingly picturesque, has, for example, always borne the name of *Jardin anglais*. On the other hand, from our inferiority in the construction of such gardens as those attached to the palaces of France and the villas of Italy, a dressed or geometrical garden is often said, with us, to be a French or an Italian garden. For the comparison to quite hold good, however, we should have the architectural and sculptural accompaniments of balustraded terraces and temples, statues, vases, &c.

The artistic propriety and beauty of geometrical gardens near houses or streets, notwithstanding some English prejudices against them, is not seriously to be doubted for a moment—has, indeed, long been felt, though only beginning to be fully appreciated. Such ornamental gardens harmonise far better with the formal lines of architecture, particularly those of the Italian or pseudo Classical styles so prevalent among us. They lead the eye, by a gradual and agreeable transition, from the symmetrical and artificial to parts which may bear a nearer resemblance to the wildness of nature. For this reason the lately-formed gardens in Regent's Park are to be commended; though the vases placed at intervals in the beds are open to the charge of clumsiness.

Another geometrical garden has not long been constructed in Hyde Park, nearly opposite Grosvenor Gate. This, though comparatively diminutive, is altogether satisfactory, and replaces a hideous reservoir that formerly occupied the spot. The garden is circular in form: the sloping sides are planted with shrubs and clipped trees, beds of flowers and evergreens, and the upper walk is provided with comfortable seats. Stone steps lead down to the central area, where has just been erected the simple and massive fountain, with its group of a boy and dolphin surmounting the basin, the work of Mr. Alexander Munro, which we have engraved. This is much the largest and most important of the fountains hitherto erected by the Government. We understand that the group—colossal of course—of the boy and dolphin, in Carrara marble, is six feet high. It is placed on a block of red granite chiselled to represent a rock. The basin, of polished Sicilian marble, is nine feet in diameter, and is believed to be the largest basin of a single block of marble in England. This rests on a square plinth of Dove marble, leading up to which are three circular steps in grey granite, the lowest step being eighteen feet in diameter. The whole work is upwards of twelve feet in height. The group represents a sturdy boy, a young Hercules, if you will, wrestling with almost impish delight with a dolphin, and striving to hold the agile creature on the rock on which he stands. His left leg is firmly planted on the fish's back; with his right hand grasping the dorsal fins, he presses its great head down, while with the left arm he hugs the tail high in the air, the fins flapping above his head. The action of this group is very spirited, and its execution as vigorous as anything we have seen by Mr. Munro. The "motive" also is qu

OVERFLOW OF THE NILE: REMAINS OF THE RAILWAY EMBANKMENT BETWEEN TAUTAH AND KAFER-ZAYAT ON THE ALEXANDRIA AND CAIRO RAILWAY.—SEE PAGE 526.

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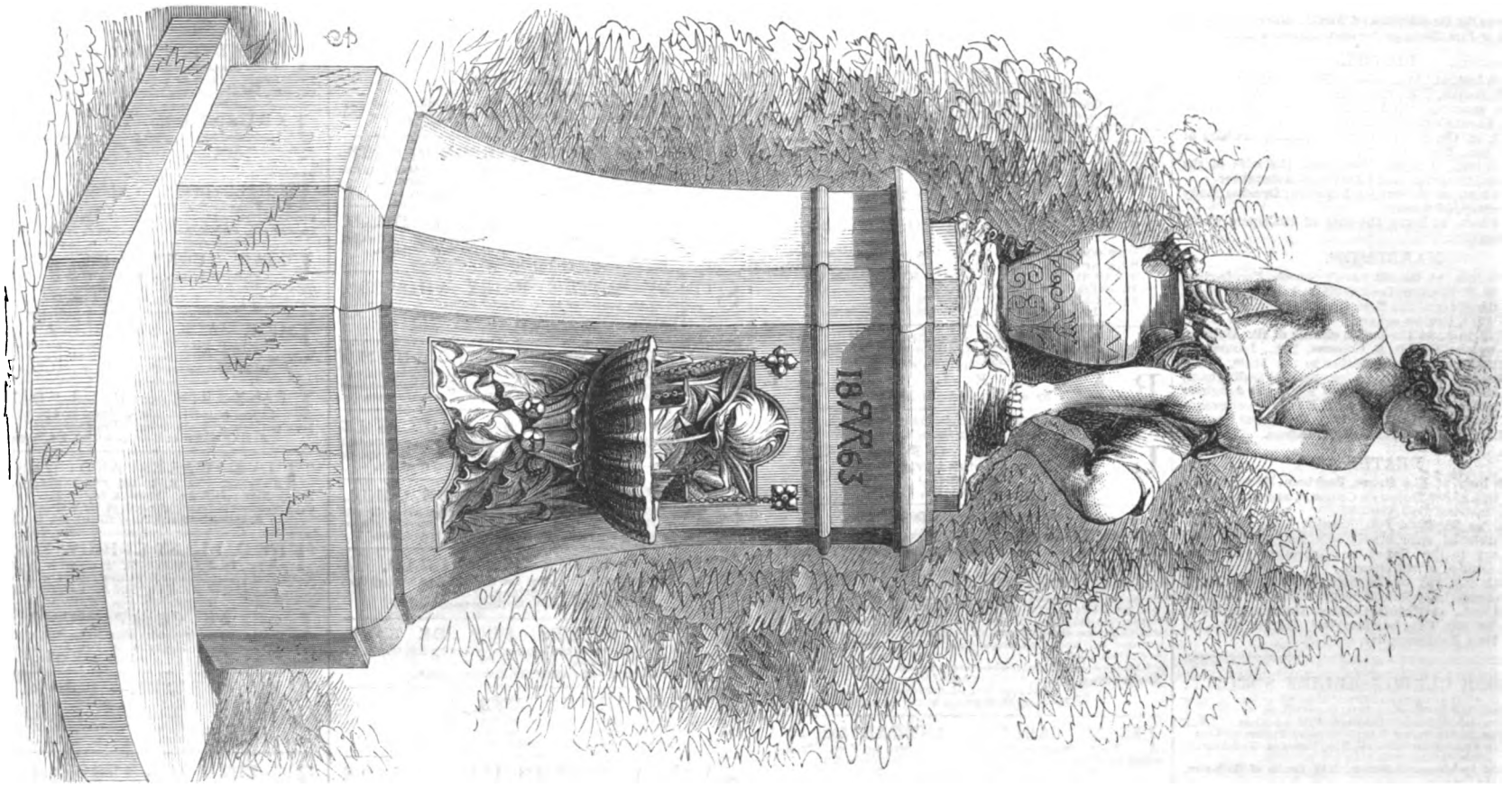
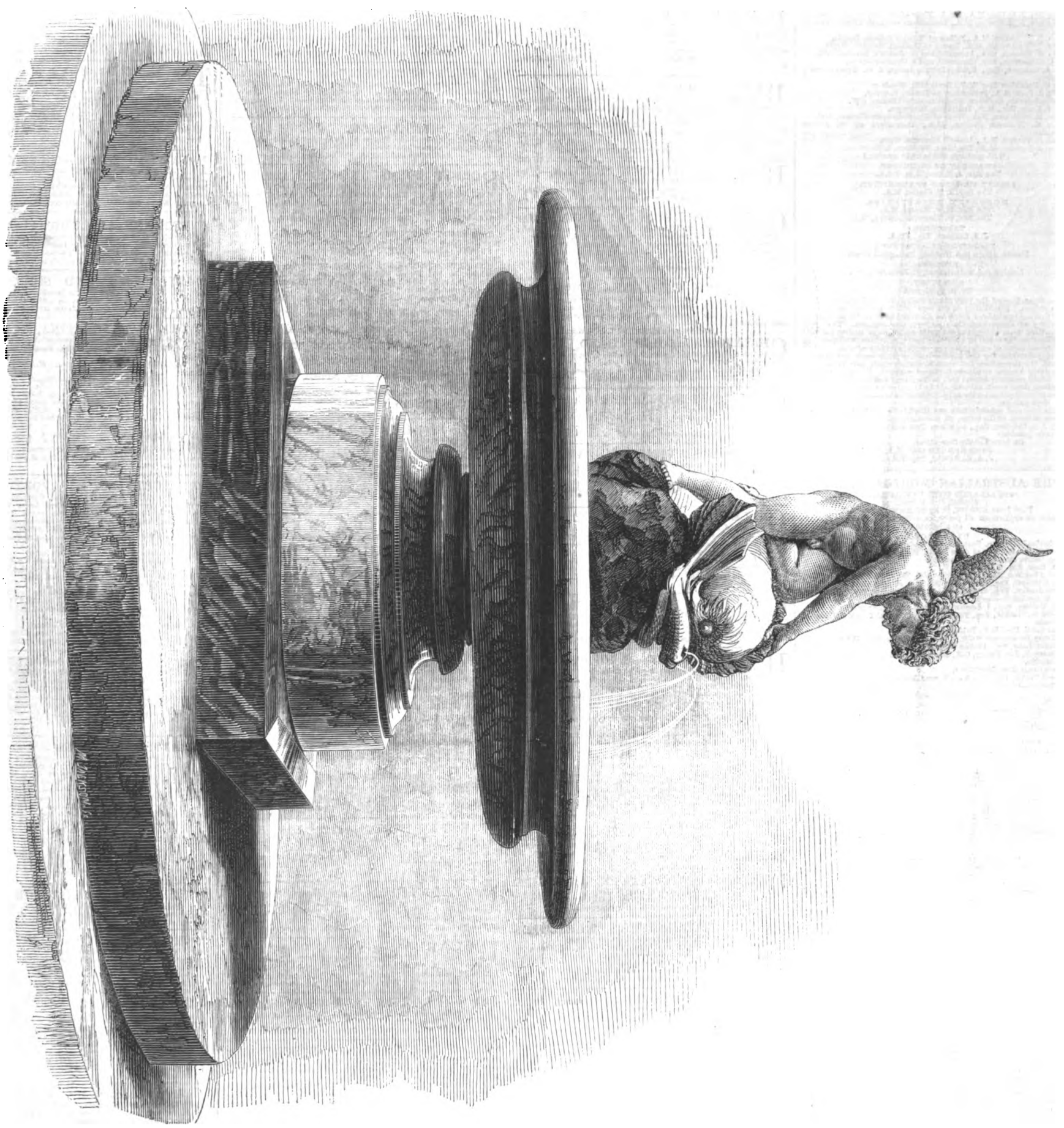


NEW DRINKING-FOUNTAIN IN ST. JAMES'S PARK, SCULPTURED BY R. JACKSON.



FOUNTAIN IN HYDE PARK, SCULPTURED BY ALEXANDER MUNRO.—SEE PAGE 519.

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*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 12th inst., at Sidcup-place, Footscray, the wife of Colonel J. H. Smyth, C.B., Royal Artillery, of a daughter.

On Friday morning, the 13th inst., the wife of I. B. Torry, Esq., Shrubb's-hill, Sunningdale, of a son.

On July 9, at Christchurch, New Zealand, the wife of James Field, jun., Esq., of a son.

On the 11th inst., at Stoke, Devonport, the wife of the Rev. W. Sykes, Chaplain to the Forces, of a daughter.

On the 8th inst., at the British Legation, Dresden, Lady Augustus Hervey, of a son.

On the 2nd inst., at Rome, the wife of Shakspere Wood, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 17th inst., at the old parish church, Kensington, by the Rev. W. F. Stocken, Lord William Lennox, to Maria Jane, eldest daughter of the Rev. Capel Molyneux, Incumbent of St. Paul's, Onslow-square.

On the 17th inst., at the parish church of St. Alphage, Greenwich, by the Rev. R. R. Cousens, B.A., Incumbent of New Buckenham, Norfolk, brother to the bride, James Chaston, Esq., of Brundish Lodge, near Framlingham, Suffolk, to Julia Atkins Sanders, only surviving daughter of the late Captain William Cousens, H.E.I.C.S., and granddaughter of the late Robert Leech, Esq., Member of Council and Civil Judge in the Island of St. Helena. No cards sent.

DEATHS.

On the 6th inst., at Elm Grove, Peckham, Edward John Eliot, Esq., late of her Majesty's Customs, and formerly of the 27th Regiment of Foot, aged 80.

On Oct. 22, at Westfield Pen, Spanish Town, Jamaica, Helen, the beloved wife of William Robertson Myers, Esq., Secretary to the Executive Committee and Clerk of the Privy Council of that island.

On the 16th inst., at the Rectory, Odiham, the Right Hon. the Dowager Lady Bolton, in her 87th year.

On the 3rd inst., at Radford House, Leaminton, Mary, widow of the late Charles Campbell Morris, Esq., of Loddington Hall, Leicestershire, aged 58.

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MARRIAGE NOT A LA MODE.—See "Temple Bar" for November, page 518. Extract—"There lies before me the price-list (illustrated) of A GENERAL FURNISHING and UPHOLSTERY COMPANY, whose premises are in one of the best streets in London, and some of whose things are about me as I write. Let me turn to their 'japanned deal bedroom furniture' in their list. Not to be unnecessarily minute, the 'complete set' costs ten guineas. Of course there figures another set handsomer, but not one whit better, or cleaner, or really nicer-looking, which costs twenty-nine pounds. A 'complete set of furniture for a servant's bedroom' costs five guineas. From these figures guess the rest; and believe me when I tell you that you shall furnish your fifty-pound house for two hundred and fifty pounds."
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MUSICAL BOX DÉPOT, 48, Cheapside, London.—Messrs. KEITH, PROWSE, and CO., importers, have just received from Messrs. Nicole Frères another assortment of their newest boxes, some of which are with flute, bell, and drum accompaniments, the expressive effects of which upon the ear are exceedingly novel and beautiful. The ordinary boxes (4 to 12 airs) at one guinea each air. Four of the finest overtures, inclosed in an inlaid case, with glass cover and patent winding-key, £17 6s. 6d.

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RACES AT CONSTANTINOPLE, IN THE VALLEY OF DJENDEREH-BOGHAZ, NEAR THE SWEET WATERS OF EUROPE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

OPENING MEET OF THE QUORN HOUNDS AT KIRBY GATE, LEICESTERSHIRE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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RACES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

THESE races, of which we give an Engraving, came off on the 23rd and 24th ult. in the valley of Djenderch-Boghaz, near the Sweet Waters of Europe. Long before the hour appointed for the first start crowds of caïques landed their passengers close to the bridge adjoining the new Imperial kiosk, whence a fifteen minutes' walk conducted the lively and polyglot throng to the scene of the day's sport—close by the village of Kiathaneh. Trains of carriages of every variety of build, from that of the quaint old bullock-araba of other days to the gaudy Viennese brougham or chariot of the present, rolled on towards the same destination; one stream from Stamboul, round by Eyoub and the western bank of the Barbyses, and the other down the slope of the long height leading from Ferikeui and Pera. Mingling with these pranced, cantered, or galloped horsemen, and, on the Pera side, a few horsewomen, on every sort of mount, from donkeys and Taxim hacks to Arab palfries and English "bloods;" whilst troops of pedestrians, of every race and tongue from Galway to the Indus, trudged livelily on through the dust thus plentifully raised on both sides of the classical stream.

The valley chosen for the day's sport is a beautiful amphitheatre, hill-locked on every side but that which opens on the village to the west. From the southern end of the course, the inclosing line of high ground suddenly rises first to a short plateau, on which stands an old dismantled windmill, and then into a long waving ridge of a much higher elevation, that winds round the valley back to the very bank of the now dry river-bed. The ground within this long oval is as flat as a bowling-green, and without the expenditure of a shilling furnished a racecourse which no amount of artificial labour could have materially improved. It is but simple justice to the committee to say that, excellent as was their ground, their use of it was not less so. Though little more than three weeks had been available for the whole of the preparations, an elegant kiosk for the reception of the Sultan—designed by Mr. Hutchinson and built by Messrs. Burness and Duff; a smaller pavilion for the Imperial Princes, and a commodious and strongly built "Grand Stand," had all been constructed in that time, exclusive of the staking and roping-in of the course, and the pitching of a small encampment of tents for the accommodation of the committee, naval and military officers of rank, and the refreshment purveyors. The Imperial kiosk, seen from a distance, resembled a Swiss chalet; a small, square turret, rising out of the centre of the roof, supported a slim flagstaff, from which waved a span-new Imperial standard, the silken folds of which flapped sluggishly in the light autumn breeze. The scene that met his Majesty's eye from this bijou pavilion was animated and picturesque. Right in front, across the narrow course, a long line of gaudy Turkish carriages, emblazoned with all the colours in the rainbow, and filled with yashmacked houris nearly as chromatically gorgeous as their locomotive cages, was drawn up close to the ropes. Slightly behind these were pitched the committee's marquee and the weighing-tent; and beyond these again—still close to the course fence—were ranged the scores of multiform vehicles which represented the whole available Frank accommodation of this kind that Pera and the Bosphorus villages could muster. Away, beyond all, at the southern end of the valley, thousands of native spectators dotted the whole slope of the curving hill-line as thick as locusts—some on horseback, a few in the old bullock arabas, but the large majority squatted on the parched sward, from the edge of the course up to the very brow of the plateau. Of these, again, the fair sex formed a large minority; and the white yashmacks and bright-coloured feridjees of many a cigarette-smoking and sweetmeat-eating group added largely to the liveliness of the coup d'œil. The "Grand Stand," adjoining the Imperial kiosk, was well but not inconveniently filled with Porte functionaries, members of the diplomatic and consular bodies, and the invited spectators, of whom, as was proper, a full half were apparently Stamboulees.

Punctually to the minute fixed for the first start, a flourish of trumpets announced the approach of his Majesty, who drove up in an open carriage attended by a brilliant escort of the new "noble guard." As he alighted, the Imperial band struck up the "Sultan's March," which was followed by a round of native and operatic airs by another military band in front of the committee-tent.

The first run was for the Esnaf Stakes, which was won by Mr. W. F. Fergusson's Black Prince; the Military Prize was taken by Velly Bey's Rusghier; the Sultan's Cup, the great contest of the day, by Sefer Pacha's Phœnix; the Ladies' Cup, by Mr. F. Guarracino's Jeannot; and the day's proceedings were wound up by a hurdle race, in which Emin Bey's Chapkin came in first.

His Majesty the Sultan was present also on the second day, when the following running took place:—The Roumelian Stakes, won by Mehemet Aga's Fundûk; the Selling Stakes, by Mr. F. Guarracino's Jeannot; the Ministers' Plate, by Sefer Pacha's Phœnix; the Rahvan Stakes, by Rifart Bey's Bosna; the Committee's Cup, by M. Van Lennop's Shannon; the Consolation Sweepstakes, by Mr. Royadjan's Ottis; and the Suradji Scurry, by Mehemet Aga's Fundûk. With this last run the Constantinople races of 1863 closed.

The above account is abridged from a full description of the races in the *Levant Herald*; and our view of the racecourse is from a sketch by Mr. Hingston Harvey, of Constantinople. We have also received a photograph of the racecourse from M. Derein, photographer, of Constantinople.

FIRST MEET OF THE QUORN AT KIRBY GATE, LEICESTERSHIRE.

AT the commencement of the hunting season we take the opportunity of presenting our readers with an Illustration of the first meet for the season of the premier pack of foxhounds in the kingdom. In no other county is foxhunting carried on to the extent it is in Leicestershire, and Melton Mowbray is the grand nucleus where its most distinguished votaries are to be found for five months of the year.

Kirby Gate, about two miles from Melton, has from time immemorial been the first meet of "The Quorn;" and on the appointed morning all the roads leading to the rendezvous are full of life, from the handsome carriage-and-four to the huckster's cart. The quaint old house, standing just inside the park, has an air of comfort and repose, and belongs, with the park and other land in the parish, to the Burdett family, and was formerly used as a hunting-seat by the late Sir Francis Burdett, who is said to have written here, under an ash-tree, one of his reform letters, previous to the great Manchester meeting, in 1819, popularly called the "Peterloo Massacre," for writing which letter Sir Francis was imprisoned for three months in the King's Bench.

The Quorn hounds were first brought into notoriety, about a hundred years ago, by Hugo Meynell, Esq., a distinguished sportsman, and since that time various masters have had the control of them, amongst whom Thomas Assheton Smith, Sir Richard Sutton, and Earl Stamford have been the chief. The last-named nobleman vacated the mastership at the end of last season, having provided the hounds and hunted them with the largest stud ever known at Quorn for several years at his own expense; as, indeed, did also the late Sir Richard Sutton, who was as fine a sportsman as ever crossed a saddle. The hounds are now under the management of S. W. Clowes, Esq., a son-in-law of Sir Richard, and a keen sportsman. The turn-out on the first Monday in this month at Kirby Gate was all that could be desired, and there is every reason to believe that Mr. Clowes will fully sustain the world-wide reputation of the Quorn hunt.

Old sportsmen may not perhaps at the first glance at the Engraving recognise the locality, as the old tollhouse, which was a very plain building, has been pulled down within the last two years and replaced by the present structure, which is more in keeping with the style of the old house.

The text is published in the *Gazette* of a convention between the Governments of Great Britain and of Tunis relative to the holding of real property by British subjects in Tunis. The document was signed, in the English and Arabic languages, at Tunis, on the 10th ult.

A letter from Quebec (says *Galignani*) states that the statue of Victory sent out by Prince Napoleon to be erected on the heights of Abraham in memory of the French and English soldiers who fell in the battle of April 28, 1760, has just been inaugurated on the spot on which the battle took place. At the fête which attended the inauguration the crowd mingled the cries of "Vive l'Empereur Napoleon!" and "Vive la Reine Victoria!"

ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE AT ATHENS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

THE prompt departure of King George from Paris almost took me by surprise, although I was fully prepared for a fair start, in accordance with the strict injunctions received from the administration of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. No sooner did I become acquainted with his Majesty's intended departure for Toulon than I made straight for the Paris and Lyons station, with arms and baggage, accompanied by our artist Mariani, whose drawings in this and future Numbers will fully illustrate the events attending the arrival of the youthful King among his impatient subjects. Our route was from Paris to Marseilles, thence to the Piræus in one of the steamers belonging to the Messagéries Impériales, calling on the way for a few hours at Messina, where we should be sure to overtake the slower-going Royal squadron. Our plan succeeded to the utmost of our wishes.

Oct. 23. The journey from Paris to Marseilles was quick but unpleasant, owing to the crowded state of the carriages. However, on reaching Marseilles we soon forgot our fatigue, for, notwithstanding the advanced autumn, the sun was shining brightly over the "finest port of the Mediterranean," and everybody was still dressed in summer costume.

Oct. 24. A telegraphic message received at our hotel (the Hotel des Empéreurs, on the Cannebière) informed us that King George had left Toulon at two o'clock p.m. in his frigate Hellas (Captain Sactori), accompanied by the English steamer Revenge (Vice-Admiral Elverton) and the French ship Algésiras (Vice-Admiral d'Herbinghem). We therefore at once proceeded on board the Indus, a fast vessel belonging to the Messagéries Impériales.

Oct. 25. About one o'clock this day we sighted Bonifacio, and steamed through the strait amidst numbers of rocky islands, arid to all appearance, but of golden and azure colours extremely beautiful in their effect. At three we quitted the strait between Caprera and Cape de Fer (Sardinia), and soon found ourselves on a line with three large war-steamers that had passed through the strait in a more northernly direction. These steamers were immediately recognised as the squadron of King George, and our captain at once ordered a salute to be fired, after which the Indus proceeded on her way, and in less than hour lost sight of the Royal squadron.

Oct. 26. At nine o'clock this morning we came in sight of the island of Utica on the horizon, in a southernly direction; and subsequently, in succession, of Alicudi, Felicudi, Salina, and Stromboli, which we passed in the afternoon. The old volcano appears to be dressed with a cap of clouds in the form of plumes—no doubt by way of souvenir of its exhausted smoke. It was almost dark as we passed Lipari, the land of pumice-stone: and quite so as the man on the look-out signalled the light of Cape Faro, the ancient Charybdis (of which a drawing appeared in a recent Number of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS). Night being come, nothing more was seen after this cape but a long line of light on the coast of Sicily, indicating Messina. We entered the port about nine o'clock, and slept the hours of darkness quietly away on board.

Oct. 27. At seven o'clock this morning the King's squadron arrived in front of the port. There was, of course, great excitement amongst the Messinese, who are a noisy race even under ordinary circumstances. About half-past eight the authorities of Messina proceeded in a gaily-decked steamer to compliment the King. The quay was covered with National Guards, so well dressed as to encourage the belief that they must be the model battalion of the locality. At the same time an outbreak of trombones and ophicleides struggled for a hearing above the sound of the cannon from the fortress. The English vessel alone entered the port, and received the honour of a fresh musical demonstration; at a short interval followed his Majesty's boat, the King showing himself amidst the salutations of a host of cannon from the forts and from the decks of the Revenge, the brass bands still continuing their frantic struggle for predominance. After a promenade through the town, the King returned on board the Hellas, to continue his voyage to the land of Pericles without further interruption. At present we were quite sure to arrive at Athens before his Majesty, and so be prepared to fulfil our pictorial mission satisfactorily. We left Messina at one o'clock, and passed along the Calabrian coast, dotted with villages clustered on rocks of the most artistic shape and colour. Shortly after having sighted Cape Spartivento the day declined, and was succeeded by a superbly clear night.

Oct. 28. As the day advanced we distinguished a blue line ahead, indicating the mountains of Arcadia. In another hour we were in the Ionian waters, and opposite the Greece of song, the seat of enlightenment, the former home of civilisation and refinement! The coasts appear arid, without wood, and almost bald; but they have preserved their beautiful lines and enchanting colours. A crowd of sails glided slowly by us nearer to the land, with birds playing about their masts. Daylight disappears so suddenly in these latitudes that we could only just distinguish Cape Matapan, the southernmost point of the European Continent.

Oct. 29. At sunrise this morning we entered the Gulf of Egina, or of Athens. Several Greek steamers came to meet us to inquire whether the King was near at hand; their enthusiastic crews were recommended to take patience till the morrow. The scenery of the whole coast, with all its classical remembrances, now opened to our view, and with our telescopes we could distinguish Athens and its glorious Acropolis. The port of the Piræus was hidden for a while behind a low rock which stretches out into the Gulf; but our entrance into it was not long retarded, and immediately the vessel was surrounded by a crowd of small boats with fine carpeted bows. The boatmen climbed on board the Indus and carried off our baggage, thus depriving us of our liberty of action; but their costume was picturesque if their appearance was not altogether reassuring, and under the circumstances we were not surprised at having to pay at least four times the ordinary charge for landing. All around the Piræus was decorated with flags and garlands for the reception of the young Sovereign, and whilst contemplating the effect of a beautiful triumphal arch a heavy Greek, with a perfect arsenal in his belt, offered to drive us to an hotel in Athens for three silver crowns, which, after some discussion, we accepted, in spite of the broken-down state of his conveyance, drawn by two phantom horses. Having taken our seats with due respect for the fragile appearance of our voiture, the spectral steeds started off at an imitation gallop on a route so dusty that we resembled a pair of Jupiters on clouds during the five miles we had to traverse before reaching Athens, where other mischances awaited us. All the hotels were said to be full, and the prices far exceeding those of the Grand Hotel at Paris in its busiest times—30f., 40f., 50f. a day per head were asked for a simple bedroom and two ordinary meals; and the farther we proceeded the higher the prices seemed to get, so we determined on taking up our quarters at the Hotel d'Orient, and, on seeing the influx of arrivals, were really glad to find ourselves installed. We were a long time in relieving ourselves of the classic dust which had settled upon us during our Athenian progress; but we at length succeeded in restoring the outer and the inner man to a condition of respectability, whereupon we paid a hasty visit, armed with our credentials, to the English Vice-Consul, Mr. Merlin, from whom we received a most cordial welcome and valuable information as to the preparations and ceremonies attending the arrival of the King at Athens on the morrow.

Oct 30. This (Friday) morning the King arrived in the Piræus in good health, and *without having suffered from sea-sickness*; this is regarded as a good omen. The late King Otho was notoriously the greatest sufferer from the *mal de mer* throughout the Greek dominions, and it would appear that his subjects never entirely pardoned him this unpleasant weakness. From an early hour all Athens was in motion, and the mixed population from the islands and from the environs of the capital presented everywhere an animated and joyful appearance. Remembering the day (Friday the inauspicious), I observed to a splendidly-dressed Greek whom I heard speaking French, that the King would, perhaps, defer his entry into Athens till Saturday, Friday being generally considered an unlucky day. He replied, with some simplicity, "It may be a bad day for the King, but for us it is without importance; in Greece, Tuesday is the unlucky day of the week, and on that day we would not have allowed his Majesty to make his entry." The city was now extremely gay, and the weather glorious; bands of music, playing the Marseillaise, the English National Anthem, and other patriotic airs paraded the streets, which were crowded with groups in varied attire. Although a portion of the upper classes have adopted the Parisian costume, the majority of the people still wear the national dress of Greece, which is elegant and graceful, and often covered with gold and silver embroidery. The balconies of the houses were for the most part occupied by Grecian ladies, forming a splendid exhibition of those remarkable types of Oriental beauty so highly appreciated by artists of all times, by whom the Greek model has always been looked upon as the nearest approach to perfection in the form divine. It was known that the King had landed in the Piræus at ten o'clock, and that an address to be read to him by the municipal authorities would occupy a short time. Notwithstanding, impatience was depicted upon every countenance. Towards mid-day the cannon placed upon the Hill of the Nymphs signalled the King's approach, and in a few minutes immense clamour and a whirlwind of dust announced the advent of the Royal cortége. Immediately afterwards, several *Pallicares*, or mounted national guards, galloped forward, followed by a detachment of lancers and the carriage of King George the First, drawn by six horses. His Majesty wore the costume of a Colonel of the National Guard, with the képi. On his left was the President of the Assembly, and opposite his Majesty the President of the Provisional Government; the fourth personage was a Danish officer in attendance. A crowd of Greek horsemen in splendid costumes escorted the Royal carriage, which stopped at the triumphal arch erected at the entrance to the city of Athens, while the Mayor read an address of welcome to the new Sovereign of the Hellenes. (This scene forms the subject of our Illustration at page 516.) It would be impossible to give any idea of the delirious outbreak of enthusiasm, when, upon the termination of the address, the Mayor presented to the King the keys of the Acropolis as a sign of respect and fidelity. In reply, his Majesty uttered a few affectionate words, which were followed by a most melodious chorus sung under the triumphal arch by a host of young girls dressed in white, after which the cortege entered the classic city amidst the liveliest demonstrations of universal joy. The line of procession was kept by the National Guard, and in certain parts by simple Greek citizens without arms. Altogether the events of the day passed off most propitiously; the religious ceremony was very imposing; but the exhibition of the public feeling attained its climax at the spot represented in our Engraving, the site of which—with the triumphal arch in front, the Temple of Theseus on the right, and, above, the glorious Acropolis in all its majesty, with the Parthenon thrown into bold relief by the sun's radiance—was well calculated to inspire a feeling of pride for the past, and to give birth to hopes for the future of Greece under the mild government of the young and virtuous Prince who has undertaken the task of regenerating a land over which antiquity has thrown a halo of imperishable interest.

GREEK PEASANTS ON THEIR WAY TO WELCOME THE KING.

IN all great political changes the favourable opinion of the peasantry is a matter of great importance to the "powers that be;" and it must therefore have been a matter of congratulation to the recently-elected King of the Hellenes to have met on his passage through the Grecian capital so many deputations from different parts of his newly-acquired dominions. It may be that some were animated by the expectation that the new order of things will inaugurate a brighter material future; but many of them have undoubtedly higher aspirations; and the "men of the Isles," the peasants from the interior, where "Nature still is fair," may feel encouraged, like the most patriotic Athenians, to

> Dream withal the time is nigh,
> That gives them back their fathers' heritage.

However this may be, the pictorial element of the late Royal reception at Athens shows that the Greeks have at any rate preserved a portion of their "fathers' heritage" in the way of costume. In the Ionian Islands the wide Turkish trousers have been retained, but the turban has been abandoned for the fez, usually fastened by a rolled handkerchief; an ornamented waistcoat, a jacket, a waistband, and Turkish shoes complete the dress of the "man of the Isles." On the Greek continent the *fustanelle*, or short white petticoat, fastened round the waist by a silk ceinture, predominates. The waistcoat and the jacket vary indefinitely in colour and ornament, according to the taste or fortune of each individual. With the rich the tissues disappear beneath gold and silver embroidery, which are sometimes extended to the gaiters as well as to the sheaths of their arms, often abundantly decorated. Some of their belts are furnished with daggers, pistols, and even small guns. The Greeks thus armed, and thus dressed *en fustanelle*, have taken the name of Pallicares, or braves. They belong for the most part to the National Guard, but form a separate corps.

Our Engraving represents a number of the well-to-do peasants on the march towards Athens by a mountainous road to welcome their new Sovereign. Although necessarily hurriedly sketched, it is a faithful delineation of several of the groups noticed by our Artist in the vicinity of Athens on the day preceding the King's arrival. The procession comprises "men of the Isles," rich peasants, and in the rear a priest. When the Greek peasants travel they never stop at an inn, but make short halts at the houses of their friends or acquaintances. In order to render the duties of hospitality less onerous, they carry with them such a collection of useful articles as would lead to the supposition of a permanent removal; their horses are laden with bedding, clothing, meat, wine, fruits—in fine, a little of everything; the whole covered with carpets that may serve for counterpanes in case of need. The husband surmounts the whole, or the wife and children take his place, as circumstances may require.

The ordinary salutation of the country people consists in a movement of the hand towards the heart; and many of the men wear a cross or a heart on their fez.

THE OVERFLOW OF THE NILE.

(From a Correspondent.)

CAIRO, Oct. 25.

Some exaggerated reports of the damage done by the overflow of the Nile having gone the round of the European papers, a few words as to the actual state of affairs may not be uninteresting.

It will be remembered that, in 1861, the river broke through its banks and ravaged a very large tract of land, sweeping away in its course many villages, and destroying the railway in two places—one on the Cairo and one on the Alexandria division. So severe a warning could not be disregarded, and the Government enforced the annual repair of the dykes of the river and its tributaries, and caused the strengthening of those which appeared exposed to extraordinary pressure.

Notwithstanding these precautions, the dykes have again failed to keep the river within bounds. Between the 20th and 25th of last month the river suddenly rose to an unusual height, causing much alarm; but satisfactory accounts being received from all quarters that the banks were in good condition, and the water then falling a little, people congratulated themselves that the danger was passed. On or about the 25th ult. the dyke at Nadir gave way. Nadir is a village half way between Kafr-el-Zayat, the mid railway station, and Cairo, and is situated on the weakest portion of a bend of the river. Forty-eight hours after the water had made its appearance in the neighbourhood of the railway between Kafr-el-Zayat and Tantah. The railway engineer of the Cairo division, Mr. Parry, proceeded to the spot with a host of men, and, although doubting in his own mind the possibility of preserving the railway, did his best to save as much as possible of it. The bridges and culverts on this section were found totally inadequate to carry off the enormous column of water of nearly four miles in width, and a current running at the rate of eight or nine miles an hour. An attempt was made to divert the current, but it did not succeed. An additional bank was thrown up on the top of the existing one, of from four to five feet in height, but the water rose as rapidly as the earth was laid, and at one time was four feet above the level of the metals. A portion of the bank began to crack and sink, and, on the 29th ult., finally broke up in large masses.

Every effort had been made by the central and local authorities to avert this disaster. Two thousand men, of whom the majority were soldiers and the rest fellahs (peasants), collected from the neighbourhood, were quickly concentrated on or about the scene of action. Three thousand soldiers were also employed repairing the embankment at Nadir, the object of the Government being to relieve the peasantry as much as possible during this most trying time. The people therefore remain in their villages, and are enabled to carry on their agricultural pursuits without molestation.

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In the mean time all the available Nile steamers and barges were employed in carrying stone and material to close up the gap at Nadir, which they succeeded in doing, but unfortunately too late to save the country. The district inundated is estimated at from forty to fifty miles in length and six in breadth, running parallel with the river; other portions of the delta have suffered in like manner and from a similar cause. The distress caused by the inundation is but trifling in comparison to the fearful loss to the agricultural population, by the destruction of the cattle through disease; many villages have not a buffalo or ox left. This disease has extended to the upper country, and has attacked the buffaloes as severely as the oxen, the former having always been considered as exempt from the murrain. Field-work has now to be performed almost entirely by manual labour, except in the case where a man more fortunate than his fellows possesses a camel, mule, or donkey, and these may now be met with drawing the plough. Notwithstanding these calamities, I am assured, on excellent authority that the export of cotton will not, if at all, be much under that of the last year. It is estimated that one third of the inundated districts may have cotton upon it, of which one half may be damaged, but not all wholly lost. Indian corn and all kinds of cereals, the mainstay of the population, have suffered severely, and food of every description is about double the price it is in England. The Government have endeavoured to alleviate the distress by importing oxen, sheep, and horses.

Herewith I send you some sketches, which I hope will be found interesting. One represents the appearance of the railway embankment (engraved on page 520). The tent in the foreground belongs to Messrs. Glass, Elliott, and Co.'s line of telegraph from Alexandria to Suez, in connection with their Mediterranean line. The representatives in Egypt of these eminent contractors lost no time in establishing a station at each end of the break for receiving and forwarding messages by means of fast-sailing boats, so that the public lost very little by the temporary derangement of the telegraphic communication. The position of the operators in such a situation could not be very cheerful or desirable, surrounded by starving peasantry, and in the midst of a waste of waters; but in the interest of the public service men make great sacrifices. To the mercantile class, Messrs. Glass and Elliott's well-conducted telegraph is an inestimable boon, and great praise is due to their employés for their exertions in re-establishing the communication, which was effected on the 9th of this month.

The passenger traffic between Alexandria and Cairo, which was interrupted by the destruction of the railway, was diverted into its former channel—viz., by river; the authorities met their difficulties with becoming promptitude and energy, and speedily organised a daily service of steamers to and from Cairo and Kafr-el-Zayat, the railway continuing to work between Kafr-el-Zayat and Alexandria; so that when the homeward mail arrived at Suez the passengers experienced very little delay in their transit. The trip from Alexandria to Cairo is made in about sixteen hours—viz., three hours per rail from Alexandria to Kafr-el-Zayat, and thence to Cairo by river about thirteen hours.

The outward and homeward transits are, of course, special. The engineer has commenced repairing the embankment, and expects to run trains through again in about six weeks.

The other sketch (engraved on page 517) represents the destruction of a village named Shubrah-Namlah, at night, about a mile from the spot shown in the first sketch. The houses of these unfortunate people, being built of mud, dissolve, as it were, the moment the water saturates the foundations. When morning broke the village was found a heap of ruins, on which the poor people were clustered; they were rescued by Government boats and conveyed to places of safety. It is impossible to arrive at any certain conclusion as to the loss of life, which must have been very great. Many villages have met with the same fate as Shubrah-Namlah; but I have noted this case particularly, as it occurred within hearing of the people at work on the railway, but they could render no assistance for the reasons above mentioned.

[A third sketch sent by Mr. George, showing the remains of a village, was engraved in our last Number.]

CAIRO, Nov. 1.

Since my last report the water in the neighbourhood of the railway has subsided so rapidly that the engineer and his party have been enabled to push forward the work of reparation with great vigour. The great anxiety of the Viceroy for the restoration of the line acts as a powerful stimulant on all the authorities; and I am informed that if the work proceeds at the same pace as it is doing now the engineer promises to take a train across the damaged section on the 17th of this month, which will be about the time the Calcutta outward and homeward mails should be passing through. [A telegram received from Egypt reports that the railway communication between Cairo and Alexandria is restored.] About 1500 soldiers are engaged upon the work. Nearly six miles of line have to be relaid and maintained for at least a month after by constant ballasting and lifting. The cattle disease is still raging in the upper country, and has not quite left Lower Egypt. The cotton-ginning factories—and their name is legion—have commenced work all over the country. The cotton coming in—the first picking—is over the average in both quality and quantity. Trade is very active. The recent rise in cotton caused great excitement here, and much business was done for speculation, but little for export. The importation of machinery is almost incredible, principally for cotton factories. Steam agricultural machinery is also finding its way into the country. Prince Halim Pacha, a very large landed proprietor, introduced machinery on his estate some time back, and has no doubt proved its value long since, as he is constantly increasing his stock. The wealthy proprietors are following in the wake of this Prince; and, now that the cattle have almost disappeared, the demand for machinery is most active.

THE PITMEN'S STRIKE.

THIS is a free country, in which, happily, employers and employed can severally combine for the preservation of what they consider their separate interests. The relations in which capital and labour here stand to each other are the very reverse to what the gentlemen of the Southern States of North America would recognise as good. The late Secretary of the Treasury at Washington, Mr. Howell Cobb, proposes a highly ingenious solution of all complications between these forces. "*By making the labourer himself capital,*" he says, "*the conflict ceases, and the interests become identical.*" Rather than adopt this very American specific for all disputes in the labour market, we apprehend that the men on strike in Durham, and their masters also, would have things as they are, with all the unpleasant consequences attending them.

But although we prefer liberty for the individual, be he master or servant, it must be borne in mind that every one is responsible for the use he makes of his acquirement. No one can with impunity use his liberty in an arbitrary manner. On becoming enrolled members of the social system, each one tacitly relinquishes certain abstract rights. If we did not mutually give and take society would, indeed, be impossible, and we should soon revert to life in the woods, in which every man's hand would be against his fellow. However well it may be, therefore, for the employer and the employed to be able severally to combine, they are bound to consider how far justice is on their side; and the greater liberty they possess the greater caution should they use not to infringe each others rights. Were the master to have it all his own way, we might end in slavery; and were the labourer to have his way we should end in the fool's holiday and national bankruptcy. But were the Christian precepts—"Do as you would be done by," "Love thy neighbour as thyself"—made the basis of the relationship between capital and labour, instead of the law of supply and demand unmitigated by the law of kindness, strikes would never be heard of.

The strike of the pitmen is a totally different affair to the builders' strike which occurred in 1851-2. When commenting upon that event, our sympathies were entirely with the masters; now, however, we somewhat side with the men, whose cause, as it originally stood, is good, and whose conduct has been admirable. There are, doubtless, faults on both sides, which will be increased rather than diminished if the contest be protracted. It is always difficult in cases like this to strike the balance; but, confining the question to its original merits, we will at once state our belief that the Messrs. Strakers and Love would have best consulted their own interests and those of their workpeople by yielding to what was a very moderate and righteous demand.

Now that an amicable settlement has been postponed, and busy mischief-making agitators have got to work and are stirring up the discontent of the district, who knows where this affair may end? Likely enough, this beacon of disaffection may be sighted in Wales, where a strike is impending, and the community be called upon to suffer from a dearth of fuel at a season when the chilly blast robs the body of its natural heat.

The following are the main circumstances connected with the strike. South of the city of Durham lie four low-seam coalpits, owned by Messrs. Strakers and Love. These are known as the Brandon, Brancepeth, Oakenshaw, and Sunnybrow pits. The men who work them, to the number of 1200, being dissatisfied with a certain oppressive regulation, not enforced in the adjacent collieries, demanded its immediate repeal. This demand, originating as they thought in the Colliery Union formed a month or two since, the masters at once rejected. The seams of coal worked at these pits do not average more than 3ft. in height. The miner has, therefore, to work in a very confined space. He picks down the coal, fills his tub, and sends it off to the shaft. The tub holds about 23½ pecks, or, in weight, about 7¼ cwt. *Measure*, however, is the criterion; and an overlooker is appointed to check and confiscate all tubs which, on arrival at the "bank," are not "wood-full"—filled to a level with the edge. From the seam to the bank is generally a long and rough journey; the load gets shaken, and thus sinks below the appointed margin. Under ordinary circumstances this tendency to settle would be provided for by piling the load at the seam; but the little gallery is too low to allow the passage of a piled vehicle, which would stick on its journey, and thus delay the men. If the tub must arrive at the bank "wood-full," there is only one alternative, which is to pile the load and "rock" the tub till all interstices are filled up. In so confined a space this operation is tiresome and annoying. The men have to crawl beneath the tubs and heave them about "till their backs are raw." Indeed, do what they will, it frequently happens that the tubs will be deficient in full measure when they get to the journey's end. If the load has settled below the stated level it is confiscated, and the workman loses the value of his work.

We are informed that the average of tubs thus lost to each miner amounts to from eight to ten per fortnight, and that the owners benefit by thus getting about 100 tons of coal worked weekly for nothing. The miners asked that the tubs should be weighed instead of measured at the bank, and that they should be paid by the actual weight of coals which they worked. We understand that an addition to this demand was subsequently made by the men in the shape of a request for an advance of wages, amounting to 5 per cent on their earnings; but this move we believe to have been suggested by the Unionist busybodies, who will do what they can to widen the gap. As the Messrs. Strakers and Love are paying a good average wage, this demand is simply absurd and untimely.

On both sides there have been undue advantages taken of special circumstances. In the first place, the men, aware that the firm had contracted to supply the North-Eastern Railway Company with coke, have chosen this time for the strike, and their masters, by way of reprisal, have forcibly ejected the men from their cottages. The scene of one of these evictions is depicted in the accompanying Illustration (page 528). One dreary Thursday at the end of October the police arrived at the village of Oakenshaw with their gang of workmen, and by four o'clock in the afternoon 41 families, consisting of 51 men, 40 women, and 137 children, were pitilessly thrust from their homes. The rain was falling in torrents, and a bitter north-east wind fledged the shaft and sharpened its point. The unhoused, with their furniture, were drenched. The worse the day the worse the deed. The Rector and his Curate opened the church to the poor sufferers, and by the arrival of the small hours on Friday morning a large tent was erected, and other protections were improvised. The tent, however, being hastily fixed, gave way before the wind, as shown in the Engraving. The police and the men employed to strip the houses acted, it must be said, with great care; and the pitmen watched the removal of their effects with sullen silence. No opposition was offered. On the day previous, in most inclement weather, thirty-eight families were ejected from their cottages at Sunnybrow, the police being in no way resisted. Exposed to the rain, three loads of furniture were set down near the village, and twenty more in a field near Willington. The scene here and elsewhere is described as most touching; for in such weather a tent, even where procured, is a miserable shelter for women and little children. Cases of special hardship will occur at such times. The innocent suffer with the unruly. When pitmen refuse to work they must expect to relinquish their houses to those who will. Mr. Love has right on his side; but, we fancy, a kindly forbearance exercised at such a time by those who were known to have the right and the power to evict would have gone far to soften the feelings of wrong which are now fanned into desperate antagonism. Since then these evictions have been carried on in a better spirit, and the men have been offered a gratuity to quit their homes.

Several meetings have been held, from which delegates have been sent to confer with the masters. At first the masters stood firm; then they wavered; and, finally, they gave way to the following accommodation:—They agreed to substitute weight for measure, at the same time insisting on a standard tub, in order to avoid the loss that would ensue were the weight of the tubs to fall off in any great degree, seeing that the same expenses for horses and machinery would be incurred for light as for heavy loads. They have agreed to allow the pitmen a man of their own on the pit heap to check the firm's weight-man; to pay for all overweight; and not to confiscate any tub which is within 56 lb. of the standard weight. The subject of dispute now is, *what shall be the standard?* "The masters will accept the average of six tubs filled in the workings without rocking; the men demand as the standard the weight of a tub filled 'wood-full' on the pit heap." To this demand, "which would practically amount to an increase of wages to the extent of 9d. per score tubs," Messrs. Strakers and Love return a negative. Here the matter at present rests. Last week the men in another pit-owned by this firm struck; and fifty-eight families, we hear, were evicted at the Spennymoor Colliery, belonging to the West Hartlepool Railway Company, the men there having been on strike, though for a different reason, for some weeks. Disaffection seems to be rapidly spreading, and the settlement is rather distant. Hitherto the pitmen, by the reasonableness of their demand and their orderly conduct, have secured the sympathy of the neighbourhood; but should they, acting on the advice of those whose interest it is to keep the strife alive, refuse to avail themselves of the concessions of the masters, the good opinion they have gained may soon fade away. There is one circumstance which may prolong this strike—Messrs. Strakers and Love refuse to employ the ringleaders. This is a fact for the unionists. The cry is raised, "Shall these men, who have fought your battle, be sacrificed?" The men may be induced to make the re-employment of their leaders the point upon which a settlement shall turn; while the masters may think it imprudent to yield to the dictation.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir William Bellairs, Kt., late of Malbarton Lodge, Norfolk, and of Oakley-square, London, was proved in the principal registry by his son, Edmund Hooke Wilson Bellairs, Esq., power being reserved to his son, William Bellairs, Esq., also an executor. The personalty was sworn under £40,000. Sir William married, in 1822, Mary, daughter and heiress of E. Hooke, Esq., of Malbarton Lodge. He was Exon of the Guard, 1837-49; formerly Captain in the 15th Hussars; and served in the Peninsula, and at Waterloo, where he was wounded. Sir William attained the age of seventy, and executed his will in 1858. After making some pecuniary and specific bequests, he leaves his property amongst his three sons in certain proportions, bequeathing the residue of both real and personal estate between his eldest and youngest sons, who are his executors.

The will of John Bowyer Nichols, Esq., of Hanger-hill, Ealing, Middlesex, and of 25, Parliament-street, was proved in London on the 6th inst. by his sons and executors, John Gough Nichols, Robert Cradock Nichols, and Francis Morgan Nichols, Esqrs. The personalty was sworn under £160,000. The will is purely of a family nature, dated 1860, and has three codicils, dated 1861-2-3. The testator has left his property amongst his sons and daughters, in various proportions, describing the estates and properties each are to possess, making a liberal provision for his unmarried daughter, and a further provision for his other daughters beyond their marriage settlement, and appointing his three sons residuary legatees; his eldest son to receive all his MSS. and to select works from his private library to the value of £2000; also some presentation-plate, to be held as heirlooms.

The will of William Tooke, Esq., late of Bedford-row, Russell-square, was proved in London, by the executors, Arthur William Tooke, Esq., the son, and William Hollowes, Esq.—the personalty being sworn under £140,000. To his son he leaves his real estates, situated in Essex, Herts, Middlesex, and elsewhere, and all the residue of his personal property. To his two daughters are left bequests in addition to their settlement on marriage; and to each of his nine grandchildren a legacy of £2000. Legacies are also left to several other members of his family and to personal friends.

We find that the statement of Mr. Stewart Marjoribanks's will contained in our Impression of the 31st ult. was in some respects incorrect. Mr. Marjoribanks's personal property was sworn, as stated, under £100,000; and by his will he bequeathed legacies of £2000 each to the daughters of his brothers, the late Sir John Marjoribanks and Mr. Edward Marjoribanks; and, after making some few specific bequests to other relatives and to some old and valued servants, he divided the residue of all his other property equally between his nephews and executors, Edward Marjoribanks, jun., and Dudley Marjoribanks, M.P., Bushey Grove. The landed property in Herts passed, by entail, to his brother Edward.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE KING OF DENMARK.

Frederick VII. (Charles Christian), King of Denmark, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein and Lauenburg, and Count of Oldenburg and Delmenhorst, was the only son of Christian VIII., King of Denmark, and at one time King of Norway, by his consort, Charlotte Frederica, daughter of Frederick Francis, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin. He was born the 6th of October, 1808, and succeeded his father as King of Denmark the 20th of January, 1848, thus coming to the throne just previous to the great European revolutionary outbreak of 1848, at a time when Denmark was agitated by the discussion of several important subjects, and particularly by the desire for a new Constitution, which was eagerly demanded. The King inaugurated his rule by a decree that all proceedings and trials for political crimes and offences against the press laws in Denmark and the German duchies should be abandoned. Two days afterwards his Majesty nominated as his successor to the throne of Denmark his uncle, Prince Frederic Ferdinand of Denmark, who was born in 1792, but whose recent death has prevented this intention from being carried out. King Frederick then granted the wished-for Constitution, which was announced on Jan. 28, 1848. His wisdom and courage eventually preserved his dynasty from the shock of insurrection that passed through Europe; but the numerous troubles and discussions caused by the disputes concerning the Duchies of which he is Sovereign since arose, and led to war with Prussia, and, despite of the Peace of 1850, still continue. King Ferdinand, however, always adopted a straightforward, honourable course; and his right-meaning mind, his coolness and sagacity of purpose, and his conciliatory disposition won and retained for him the respect and affection of his subjects. His Majesty married, first, Nov. 1, 1828, Princess Wilhelmina Maria, daughter of Frederick VI., King of Denmark; but was divorced from her in September, 1837. He married, secondly, June 10, 1841, the Princess Caroline Charlotte Marianne, daughter of George, Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz; but was also divorced from her, Sept. 30. 1846. The King married, thirdly (in morganatic wedlock), Louisa Christina, Countess of Danner, who survives him. His Majesty has had no issue. He died at Glücksburg on the 15th inst.; and, pursuant to the law of succession passed July 31, 1853, the Danish sovereignty passed to his distant relative the Hereditary Prince Christian of Denmark, of the house of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Glücksburg, now Christian IX., King of Denmark, who, by his consort, Queen Louisa, daughter of William, Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, has issue, Frederick, now Hereditary Prince; George, King of Greece: Prince Waldemar; Alexandra, Princess of Wales, and now Princess Royal of Denmark; and the Princesses Dagmar and Thyra.

LORD CHESHAM.

The Right Hon. Charles Compton Cavendish, Baron Chesham, of Chesham, in the county of Bucks, was the fourth and youngest son of George Augustus Henry, first Earl of Burlington, by his wife, Lady Elizabeth Compton, daughter of Charles, seventh Earl of Northampton, and was the grandson of Sir William Cavendish, K.G., fourth Duke of Devonshire, and uncle of Sir William Cavendish, K.G., second Earl of Burlington and seventh and present Duke of Devonshire. He was born on the 28th of August, 1793, and became, soon after attaining his majority, a member of the House of Commons. He sat first for Newton, Hants, from 1820 to 1830, for Yarmouth in 1831, for East Sussex from 1832 to 1841, for Youghal from 1841 to 1847, when he was returned for the county of Bucks, and continued one of its representatives, in conjunction with Mr. Caledon George Du Pre and the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, until his elevation to the Peerage, in 1858, when, on the 15th of January of that year, he was created Lord Chesham. His Lordship was a Whig in politics, and was a stanch ally of his party. His amiable manners and benevolent and charitable disposition endeared him to all who knew him, and made him deservedly popular. Lord Chesham died at his town house, 19, Grosvenor-square, on the 11th inst. He married, June 16, 1814, Lady Catherine Susan Gordon, eldest daughter of George, ninth Marquis of Huntly, by whom, who survives him, he leaves (with two daughters, Lady Dacre, and the Countess of Strafford) an only son, William George, now second Lord Chesham, late M.P. for the county of Buckingham, who was born Oct. 29, 1815, and married, July 24, 1849, Henrietta Frances, daughter of the late Right Hon. William Sebright Lascelles, M.P., and granddaughter of Henry, second Earl of Harewood, and has three sons and three daughters.

THE REV. PROFESSOR M'CAUL, D.D.

The Rev. Alexander M'Caul, D.D., Professor of Hebrew and Divinity, of King's College, London, Prebendary of St. Paul's Cathedral, and Rector of St. Magnus the Martyr, London Bridge, was the scion of a highly respectable Irish family. He was born in Ireland in 1800, and graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1819, and M.A. in 1831, and eventually became a D.D. He entered into holy orders in 1822, and, after serving a curacy, accepted employment from the London Society for the Conversion of the Jews, and for many years was a missionary to the Jews in Prussian Poland, an office for which his profound knowledge of German rendered him peculiarly fitted. On Dr. M'Caul's return to England he was appointed Minister of the Jews Episcopal Chapel in Palestine-place, Bethnal-green, and head of the Hebrew College which was attached to it. In 1841 he was made Professor of Hebrew and Rabinical Literature in King's College, London, in succession to the Rev. Michael Solomon Alexander, who accepted the bishopric of Jerusalem, which Dr. M'Caul had himself declined. In 1846 the theological department at King's College was founded, and Dr. M'Caul was named first Professor of Divinity and of Old Testament Exegesis, while retaining his professorship of Hebrew. In 1853 he succeeded the Rev. F. D. Maurice as Professor of Ecclesiastical History. He had, in 1845, been made a Prebendary of St. Paul's; and in 1850 he was given the rectory of St. Magnus the Martyr, with St. Margaret, Fish-street, and St. Michael, Crooked-lane. Dr. M'Caul was very able, not only as a preacher and a professor, but also as a theological and polemical writer. Among his works may be mentioned "The Old Paths; or, a Comparison of the Principles and Doctrines of Modern Judaism with Moses and the Prophets;" "The Personality and Work of the Holy Spirit Addressed to the House of Israel;" "The Equality of the Jews and the Gentiles under the Christian Dispensation;" also several controversial tracts, and several in favour of marriage with a sister-in-law. Two of his essays appeared in a well-known volume called "Aids to Faith," edited by the Archbishop of York. The titles of these essays were "Prophecy" and "The Mosaic Record of the Creation." Among Dr. M'Caul's latest productions was a small volume giving "Some Reasons for Believing in the Authenticity and Divine Origin of the Pentateuch," and he was one of the most active members of the Committee of Convocation which condemned Dr. Colenso's book on the Pentateuch. Dr. M'Caul died, on the 13th inst., at the rectory house of St. Magnus the Martyr. He was married, and leaves a family. His eldest son, the Rev. Joseph Benjamin M'Caul, King's College, London, is Chaplain to the Bishop of Rochester, and Assistant Librarian of the British Museum; and another son, the Rev. Alexander Israel M'Caul, M.A., of St. John's College, Oxford, is Lecturer on Divinity in King's College, London.

The use of tobacco for smoking purposes within the precincts of Windsor Castle has been prohibited by command of her Majesty. Cards, framed and glazed, requesting that gentlemen will not smoke in the castle, have been hung in the private rooms of the lords in waiting and equerries of the Royal suite, and even in the rooms in the York Tower, which are being fitted up for the Prince of Wales. The servants and workmen of the castle are also prohibited from smoking within the castle, by command of her Majesty.

A paragraph has appeared in the newspapers stating that the University of Cambridge was about to admit girls to the local examinations, and to offer them the degree of Associate in Arts. This, however, is not the case. The University of Cambridge does not offer the degree of Associate in Arts at all, and the question of admitting girls to the local examinations has scarcely been discussed, much less decided. Meanwhile, as an experiment, the syndicate for conducting these examinations have authorised the printing of extra copies of the papers for the next examinations for the use of some girls in London, under the care of a committee of ladies and gentlemen interested in the question; but the looking over of the answers and reporting upon them is a matter of private arrangement between that committee and the examiners, and the results will not appear in the University class lists or report.

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THE STRIKE OF COLLIERS IN DURHAM.

OAKENSHAW, ONE OF THE VILLAGES WHERE THE PITMEN WERE EJECTED FROM THEIR COTTAGES.

GREAT MEETING OF PITMEN ON THE BATTS, BISHOP AUCKLAND.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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BALL AT THE CUTLERS' HALL, SHEFFIELD, TO CELEBRATE THE COMPLETION OF MR. BROWN'S TWO YEARS' MAYORALTY: —SEE NEXT PAGE.

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FINE ARTS.

WHO DISCOVERED PHOTOGRAPHY?

M. Daguerre and Mr. Fox Talbot the honour has long been accorded of having discovered, in 1839, and simultaneously in France and England, the means of rendering photographic effects comparatively permanent, the first on silvered metal plates, the second on paper. The camera has been invented upwards of three centuries, and scientific men have, at various periods, observed and experimented on the camera upon the action of light on the salts of silver (which is the most common basis of photographic phenomena), but all were thought to have failed in rendering the pictures so produced permanent.

Of late, however, it has been rumoured that specimens of photography are in existence dating as early as towards the close of the last century. On the 3rd inst. several of these were submitted to a full meeting of the London Photographic Society, and accompanied with most interesting particulars of their discovery by Mr. F. P. Smith, Curator of the Museum of Patents, South Kensington, a gentleman who spent a large fortune in obtaining the adoption of the screw principle of propulsion in navigation, and who has, by-the-way, been very insufficiently rewarded by Government. Mr. Smith, about a year ago, visited the house at Soho, near Birmingham, of Matthew Boulton, the founder, whom James Watt joined in partnership, and where they established the famous engineering manufactory. Mr. Smith's object being to obtain for his museum Watt's first engine. Here, also, the Lunar Society, called the Lunatics by the vulgar, held their close, Freemason-like meetings on the night of every full moon. This society numbered among its members many of the most eminent scientific men of the age, including Boulton, Watt, Dr. Priestly, Sir W. Herschell, Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Small; Dr. Johnson, of Lichfield; Josiah Wedgwood, the famous potter; Benjamin Franklin, &c. In this house Boulton resided until his death, in 1809. His library remained unopened for about fifty years, but a mass of papers, documents, and books were taken out about seventeen or twenty years ago by Mr. Price, agent for the Boulton family (an office which he and his family had held for two or three generations). From these papers Mr. Price had preserved two pictures on paper and two on silvered plates, which he showed to Mr. Smith, thinking they might be worthy a place in the Patents Museum, as, from what he had seen and heard, he believed they must have been taken by a camera; and from Boulton's documents it was evident that pictures had been "transferred" to paper, copper, iron, &c., in large numbers and sold very cheaply (some as low as 7s. 6d.):—so that many more probably still exist. Other paper pictures were, as we shall see, afterwards found, and all have the same characteristics. They consist of copies of designs by Angelica Kauffmann, West, and other popular artists of the day. Their effect appears not at all faded, but is very powerful, resembling mezzotint; and the designs are evidently *reversed*, the figures appearing left-handed. The paper is a strong, precious foolscap, with a "Whatman" watermark, without date, indicating that it was made about a hundred years ago. The paper is coated with a varnish-like substance, now full of minute cracks. On damping the surface with the finger, both picture and varnish may be entirely removed. We have carefully examined these pictures by daylight, and (having a practical knowledge of almost every branch of drawing with chalks and the stump, and of water-colour painting) we may add our opinion to that of several of the first authorities in London, that such copies could not possibly have been made by hand, but that they have been produced by some process entirely different from any known at the present time. When Mr. Smith's interest in these pictures had been thoroughly aroused, a search was commenced, and at the house of an auctioneer (who had kept a broker's shop) others were found that had been brought to him as waste paper from the house at Soho. Among these was a large figure-picture, after West, on two sheets of paper, each about 21 by 18 in., and cut irregularly so as to allow of the joinings being more successfully concealed. A very old man who had been employed by Boulton, and who died eight years ago, used to say, and there is documentary evidence to prove that he was correct, that Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Beechy painted a portrait of Boulton about 1794, and, when the artist was at Soho, the invention of taking copies of pictures was shown to him; whereupon he was so apprehensive of the injury they might do to art that he got up a petition, signed by a number of artists, and presented to Boulton and the Lunar Society, begging them to stop the manufacture, because, if the secret were made known, it would ruin the artists. Several letters by a person who appears to have been taken by the hand and employed by Boulton refer to the ordinary colouring, both in water and oil, which was added to the transfers when in what was called their "dead-colour" state. This person's name was Francis Eginton, and to him was attributed the discovery, or at least the possession of the secret, from about 1780; for Sir John Dalrymple actually charged himself to obtain for him a Government pension, on condition that he ceased working it. This was not effected, however, through, it seems, a letter (a copy of which is preserved), written by Boulton to Lord Dartmouth, in which he says that such a pension would be "impolitical," as it would keep Eginton "in remembrance of the business." Boulton goes on to suggest that, by his influence, he could more surely effect the discontinuance of the manufacture by Eginton, and—without, be it observed, himself claiming the invention—he hints that he (Matthew Boulton) ought to be rewarded for his outlay. It is probably more than a coincidence that the production of these pictures ceased near the time this letter was written. Precautions seem all along to have been taken to prevent the invention becoming generally known. In the papers preserved many portions are removed or erased; and nothing revealing the secret has yet been discovered. The search should certainly be renewed with all possible diligence among the *three tons* of papers, &c., still, or up to very lately, in the charge of Mr. Price. Francis Eginton afterwards (?) became a glass-painter of celebrity; and in Nagler's "Künstler Lexicon," 1837, important window paintings by him are mentioned in Magdalen College, Oxford; St. Paul's, Birmingham; Salisbury Cathedral, Arundel Castle, Wanstead Church, &c. He died in 1805, aged sixty-eight.

It is a singular fact, and should perhaps be mentioned here, that in the course of the researches set on foot through the discovery of these pictures, a catalogue has been found of an exhibition of the "Polygraphic Society" in the Strand, which had a method of copying pictures by a "chymecal" and mechanical process invented by Mr. Joseph Booth. The catalogue calls attention to the extreme cheapness; to many duplicates of the same picture being placed together in order to prove *the pencil had not been employed*: and it announces that the pictures would be ready for distribution during the summer—the latter, at least, smacking strongly of photography. This Mr. Booth was a portrait-painter of Lewisham, Kent, and he obtained an Act of Parliament enabling him to secure a patent without divulging a certain secret. In the British Museum (press-mark 1044d) is a small address to the public on the polygraphic art, by Booth, published in 1788, but it does not contain the slightest clue to the means of producing the pictures.

Returning to the paper pictures found at Soho, we would observe that it is certainly not yet proved that they are of photographic origin. One of the best means of testing the probability of their having been so produced will, of course, be to submit them to the most rigid comparison with the originals, which will, we have no doubt, be shortly done. Meanwhile, the following additional discoveries and evidence seem very plainly to indicate Soho and the Lunar Society as a "focus" of photographic experiment. In the course of Mr. Price's examination of the contents of Boulton's library after its long closure, the two silvered plates already mentioned were found. These are each about seven by four inches; they are in all respects like those used by Daguerre in the early days of photography; and on each is a faint representation of a house, which the best authorities agree are photographed direct from nature by means of a camera. A memorandum attached to one of these plates when found, states, upon the authority of Boulton's sister-in-law, that it is a sun-picture of the house taken before certain alterations made in 1791. The other plate is very much scratched; but part of the present new roof of the house is still discernible. A camera of a size corresponding with these plates had been found in Boulton's library; but it was given away to a photographer, who used it soon after lost it. The search for the missing camera is still going on, and it is thought that it may yet be found in the neighbourhood, perhaps converted into a salt-box. Lastly, the old man already referred to assured Mr. Price that the view of the old house at Soho on the silvered plate was taken in front of the house by Mr. Boulton and some of the members of the Lunar Society. The members, or the "great men," as the old man called them, "used to have pictures on the table—not the pictures themselves, but the *likenesses* of the pictures." He also said that they were in a *dark* tent, with nothing but a picture on the table, and he described an instrument exactly answering to a camera. More direct evidence of Boulton's library having remained entirely closed during the fifty years named seems, therefore, nearly all that is required to render it in the highest degree probable that what have since been called daguerreotypes were taken seventy years ago! As regards the paper pictures, if it can be proved that they were produced by photography it will follow that a process of remarkable permanency was employed at an equally early period, of which we are entirely ignorant; for, though they seem to have been produced directly as "positives," chemical analysis has proved they do not contain a trace of silver!

The surprise of these disclosures is rendered still more remarkable by the fact that Thomas Wedgwood, a son of Josiah Wedgwood, the potter, and member of the Lunar Society, was, at the very date assigned to these paper and silver pictures (1791), in conjunction with Sir Humphry Davy, experimenting in photography, as is shown by bills and orders for chemicals and apparatus. Moreover, that Thomas Wedgwood was also very successful would be proved if two paper photographs exhibited at the same meeting of the Photographic Society were, as stated, taken by him. One of these, having much the appearance of a faded silver print, represents a carefully-laid breakfast-table, and Miss Meteyard (who is writing the "Life of Josiah Wedgwood") says that it "undoubtedly represents the breakfast-table at Etruria Hall, as we see upon it articles of jasperware adorned with cameo-work of the usual kind." Against this we have to set the admission made by Sir Humphry Davy, in 1802, that they had failed in their efforts to fix sun-pictures. On the other hand, however, it is contended that these may have been set aside, when very faint, as failures, and that they gradually became "developed."

In reviewing the whole mass of evidence, direct and collateral (of which we have endeavoured to give a brief summary), it seems difficult to avoid exclaiming, "There is nothing new under the sun!" That, if these photographic pictures are genuine, an art of so much attractiveness and promise, practised successfully by several persons, some of whom were eminent in their day, should have been allowed to die out is, perhaps, the greatest marvel of these singular disclosures; yet it need only remind us that most discoveries have, so to speak, come before their time and have had to be re-discovered or disinterred.

A Fine-Arts Gallery is to be added to the Great Exhibition of Irish Manufactures at Dublin next year.

Mr. Foley, R.A., has been intrusted with the design and execution of the Prince Albert Memorial for Dublin.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

H. DICKSON.—Nieveldt's work, with the accompanying volume of plates, is very scarce in this country. You should refer to Simpson's recently-published catalogue of chess books on sale at 19, King William-street, Strand.

I. M. T.—We can imagine no more effectual way to destroy the club in question than by such an amalgamation.

W. COATES.—Your problem appears to be defective, inasmuch as White may mate in five moves, beginning with—1. K to K 3rd; 2. Kt takes Q B Pawn, instead of playing—1. Kt to K B 2nd. Is it not so?

W. R. S.—For every Pawn a player advances to its 8th square he may demand a Queen, whether his original Queen is on the board or not.

S. M.—Two-move problems appear, as you say, to be the rage just now. One of the best of them minor chess puzzles we have seen is the following, which was composed by Mr. A. Kemps some time ago:—

White: King at Q B 8th, Rs at K 2nd and Q Kt 5th, Bs at Q Kt sq and Q Kt 8th, Kts at K 8th and Q B 4th; Ps at K B 2nd, K Kt 4th and 6th, and Q B 4th.
Black: King at K 3rd, R at Q 6th, B at Q Kt 3rd, Kt at K 6th; Ps at K 2nd, K Kt 4th, Q 4th, and Q B 2nd.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

I. C.—The shortest game that can occur is known as "Fool's Mate." Of this, the moves are as follow:—The first player moves 1. P to K B 4th, to which the adversary answers 1. P to K 3rd; then the first player moves 2. P to K Kt 4th, whereon his opponent mates him with the Queen.

R. D. T.—You give the position incorrectly. It is impossible for White to mate in five moves with the men placed as you describe them to be. The problem meant, however, is familiar to us, and was constructed about twenty years ago by M. D'Orville.

BOSCOBEL.—Solvable at a glance, all three of them.

R. S., T. A., and Others.—The mistake you have made in supposing that problem No. 1026 was solvable in *four* moves arose from your always having overlooked the very obvious fact that Black, in taking the Kt on his third move, *gives check to the adverse King!*

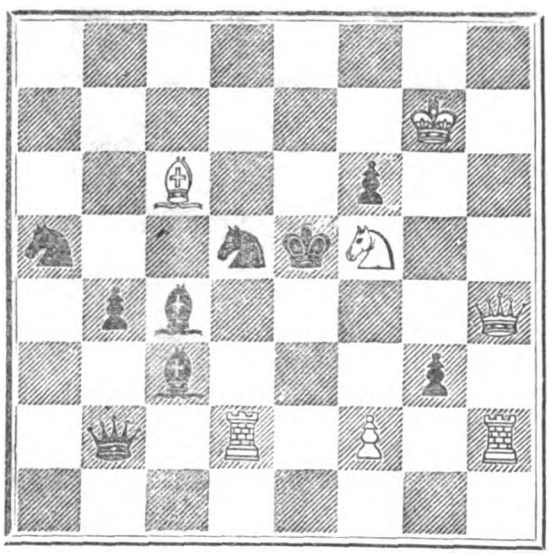
W. T. P. is thanked; the problem seems to be very ingenious.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM NO. 1026 (continued).—I. W. F., Café C. Maderni et fils, P. S. B. Dereon, Charley, I. Maxwell, S. W., H. A. K., Nemo, W. W. P., A. Z., Heidelbergensis, Cora; Henry Frau, of Lyons; Wee Pawn, Rook; D., of Aylesbury; Fertinax, H. F. T., Laura, Query; Alion, Hants; A. B. D., Limoges, Oriental, B. B., A Bath Archer, Tyro, Nervus; R. S., of Malines; Sim; Vigo, H.M.S. Spitfire; Matador, G. H. K., Old Luff, H. E. D., Bishop, F. G. S., Adelphi, Perseus, T. L. R., L. S. D., L. and S., G. F. W., Bookworm, G. Vaux, Jas, Eccles, B. D. T., Phiz; D. F., Lincoln; Peebles; S. P. Q. B., of Bruges Tommy, Violet, H. D. J., are correct. All others are wrong.

PROBLEM No. 1030.

By the Rev. G. M'ARTHUR, M.A.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in four moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1028.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K R 7th	P to K B 4th	3. R to K B 3rd—Mate	
(If Black play either Pawn one step, the Rook takes K B Pawn and gives mate next move.)		(a). 2.	K to K 5th
2. R takes K B P	K to Q 6th or (a)	(If, 2. Kt or P moves, then follows R to B 3rd, or to K 5th. Mate.)	
		3. R to K 5th.	Mate.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1029.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q B sq	Black has no choice of moves.	4. B to Q B 5th (ch)	
2. B to K R 6th		5. Kt mates	
3. B to K B 8th			

THE MAYOR OF SHEFFIELD'S SOIRÉES.

OUR Engraving on the preceding page represents the Cutlers' Hall, Sheffield, on the occasion of two superb soirées given by John Brown, Esq., on his retirement from the mayoralty after a two-years' tenure of office. The decorations, which were by Mr. Mercer, of Fargate, were of the most lavish and costly description. The staircase by which the guests entered was richly carpeted, hung with pictures, and ornamented with statuary and rare exotics. During the afternoon and evening the bells of the parish church rang forth a merry peal. The visitors, who comprised the élite of the society of the town and county, began to arrive at eight o'clock, and were received by the Mayor and Mayoress. The introductory interval up to half-past ten was occupied by promenading, chatting, &c., and listening to the performance of an admirable selection of music. At twelve the guests retired from the ballroom to a most recherché supper, the tables being lavishly supplied with every delicacy and ornamented with large candelabra and plate. A prominent feature in the decorations of the hall was the full-length portrait of Mr. Brown, recently presented to the Town Council in the most complimentary manner by his townsmen. Around the wall were placed magnificent mirrors, the intervening spaces being hung with richly-embroidered white lace, in beautiful contrast with which were wreaths and festoons of artificial flowers. The arched roof of the orchestra and the pillars supporting it were similarly decorated, the monotony of the white curtains being relieved by delicate shades of mauve placed behind them. Banners were suspended from the dome, which rises from the centre of the room, and floated over the capitals of the pilasters all round the room. The appearance of the room when thronged with its gay and fashionable occupants was charming in the extreme.

Whilst Mr. Brown, as the head of the celebrated Atlas Steel and Iron Works, has attained a world-wide reputation, he is universally esteemed at home. On the 9th inst. he retired from the civic chair of the borough, having held the post of Mayor for two years—a circumstance unparalleled in the municipal history of the borough. Recently, Mr. Brown was placed on the permanent commission of the peace, an honour which the council unanimously requested he might receive. Within the past eighteen months he has been visited by Lord Palmerston (who spent some days at his residence, Sheel Hill,) by the Lords of the Admiralty, and by all the neighbouring nobility, whom he entertained in the large lecture-room in connection with the Atlas Works. All the distinguished engineers and scientific men of the day, foreign as well as English, have likewise visited the Atlas Works, especially during the time of the International Exhibition, at which Mr. Brown most ably represented Sheffield as president of the jury of class 32, upon steel and steel manufactures. During his term of office as Mayor, Mr. Brown's munificence to all the religious denominations and charities of the borough has been almost unlimited, and he has exerted all his influence to raise the character of the town in proportion to the impulse which he has given to its general trade. But for the new trades which he and others have introduced to the neighbourhood, there would no doubt have been great suffering consequent upon the stagnation caused in other branches by the American war. The new trades have, however, had the effect of almost clearing the workhouses of ablebodied paupers. Mr. Brown's loyalty was conspicuous in the rejoicings consequent upon the marriage of the Prince of Wales. His liberality on that occasion was great. No town in England put on a gayer appearance than Sheffield on the day of the marriage of the Prince, and this was owing to the spirit which he threw into the proceedings. To the appeal made for the relief of the Lancashire distress he made a ready response, took the management of the subscriptions, and by his example of liberality was the means of collecting a very large sum in Sheffield. We should mention also, as an instance of the esteem in which he is held by his townsmen, that nearly three thousand of the electors of the borough have spontaneously presented to him a requisition to offer himself for election as their representative in Parliament at the first general election or vacancy, and there is little doubt but the desire will be consummated.

MUSIC.

The whole English public, musical and not musical, still remember with interest the famous Promenade Concerts carried on for many years by the late M. Jullien. They were the most popular musical entertainments ever introduced into this country; and, now that they have been revived by his son, they promise to be as popular as ever. M. Louis Jullien has begun, at HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE, a series of concerts modelled upon those of his late father; and their success, hitherto, has been of the most brilliant description. The late M. Jullien was a very extraordinary person. Possessed of great musical attainments, he was a man of genius, united to a degree of energy and perseverance, without which he could not have surmounted the obstacles which he had to encounter. For a time he was misunderstood and misjudged, treated as a charlatan, and exposed to the incessant ridicule of the popular satirists of the day; but, while they amused their readers by making game of his personal peculiarities of costume and manner, the public flocked to his concerts—many, no doubt, to enjoy a laugh, but the majority to enjoy a brilliant and animated kind of music which they found very pleasing to their ears. Gradually he succeeded in gaining the object he had at heart from the beginning—an object which at first, probably, was not perceived by anybody. That object was to improve and *educate*, as it were, the popular taste; and, in setting about its improvement, he began by seeming entirely to concede to it. His earliest concerts were not what they afterwards became. They consisted almost wholly of showy and brilliant dance-music, quadrilles, waltzes, polkas, &c., things calculated to catch the most uncultivated ear. But he began to mingle this familiar music with things of a higher order: movements (short at first) from the symphonies of Haydn, Mozart, or Beethoven, and a few vocal pieces from the finest Italian or German operas. But these innovations, cautiously as they were made, were not immediately successful. They were often received by the denizens of the promenade, not merely with impatient inattention, but with loud (and sometimes riotous) disapprobation. But still Jullien went on, gradually increasing wholesome doses, till his treatment of his patient (the public) at length prevailed; and he has left behind him a name which will live in our musical annals as the name of a distinguished man, who has done as much as ever has been done by any single individual in promoting the progress of his art in this country. His son, we are glad to observe, is following in his footsteps; but he has an advantage which his father did not enjoy. The way has been paved for him, and he has had only to begin where his father stopped. The concerts which he is now giving, though similar in form, are really superior in substance to those given by his father at the most high and palmy period of his career. M. Louis Jullien's concerts are given, as has been said, at Her Majesty's Theatre, which has been altered and fitted up in the same way as Covent Garden was in his father's time. The pit is boarded over on a level with the stage, so as to form a spacious promenade, in the centre of which the orchestra is placed; and behind the orchestra there are refreshment and reading rooms, amply supplied with English and foreign journals, and periodicals of every kind. The house has been tastefully decorated, and looks brilliant, gay, and comfortable. The orchestra is numerous, complete, and powerful; consisting chiefly of the band of Her Majesty's Theatre, with many solo performers of the highest eminence. The *chef d'orchestre* is M. Louis Jullien himself. He is a handsome young man—like his father in person, and also in the firm, decided, and somewhat demonstrative manner in which he wields the bâton. The first concert took place on Saturday, the 7th inst., and its programme was substantially adhered to during the following week. The dance music, which used to be the staple of the Promenade Concerts, was now confined to a small compass. It consisted only of the late M. Jullien's quadrille from "Fra Diavolo" and the famous "British Army Quadrille," both admirable thingstin their way, especially the latter, which is a truly animated and spirit-stirring piece, and was played in a manner sufficient to gratify the most cultivated taste. Music like this must be a feature of every promenade concert. The more "classical" portion of the entertainment consisted of Mendelssohn's overture to "Ruy Blas;" Mozart's symphony in E flat, performed entire; Verdi's aria, "Saper vorreste," from "Un Ballo in Maschera," beautifully sung by Mdlle. Volpini; an ample selection from the opera of the day, Gounod's "Faust;" and several miscellaneous vocal and instrumental pieces. Among these were Arditi's favourite song, "Il Bacio," charmingly warbled by Mdlle. Volpini; and a solo on the flute (an air with variations), played by M. Swendsen, one of the most accomplished performers of the day. It is worthy of note that M. Swendsen used Clinton's cylinder flute, which gained the prize medal at the International

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Exhibition, an instrument possessed of remarkable advantages in regard to tone and execution, and therefore coming into general use among flute-players. Meyerbeer's great Coronation March, from the "Prophète," formed the finale to the concert. On Monday evening last Signor Sivori, who has now revisited England after an absence of five years, made his appearance, and was welcomed by an overflowing audience with unbounded enthusiasm. We need scarcely tell our musical readers that Sivori has no superior among living violinists, that he is the pupil and representative of Paganini, and the only performer who gives the public of the present generation a complete idea of the powers of that wonderful, that incomparable artist. Sivori, we believe, is engaged for the whole series of these concerts; but we take it for granted that his appearance will not be confined to them.

The thirty-second season of the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY began at Exeter Hall (as usual) on Friday evening, the 13th inst. The oratorio chosen for this occasion was Costa's "Eli." It was, on the whole, admirably performed, though its effect was impaired by the absence of Mr. Sims Reeves, prevented by indisposition from singing. Mr. Wilbye Cooper appeared at very short notice, and exerted himself with zeal and ability; but the tenor part in this oratorio was written so expressly for Reeves, and calls into action his peculiar powers in such a manner, that his place cannot be filled by any other performer whatever. The other principal singers were Mdme. Rudersdorff and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby. The performance was much applauded by a crowded audience.

Balfe's new opera, "Blanche de Nevers," is to be produced at the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA this evening. Report speaks highly of its merits, both as a drama and a musical work.

MASTER WILLIE PAPE, the youthful American pianist, gave a concert on Wednesday, last week, at Chatham, respecting which the *South-Eastern Gazette* speaks thus:—"Although not yet fourteen years of age, Master Pape not only takes rank with musicians of riper years, but he out-distances nearly all. In the concert of Wednesday the programme was made up of selections from Beethoven, Liszt, Prudent, and other composers, introducing the various compositions of the several schools, in order to show the extraordinary ability of this gifted youth. The first piece performed was the 'Moïse,' by Thalberg; and the manner in which the variations were given, and the artistic display of the entire piece—one of the most difficult by Thalberg—stamped this juvenile performer as a living wonder. His most astounding performance, however, was Beethoven's Grand Sonata, op. 26, and this, undoubtedly one of the finest works of this great master, was executed in the most perfect manner. Taken as a whole, such a pianoforte recital has probably never before been heard at Chatham."

THE THEATRES.

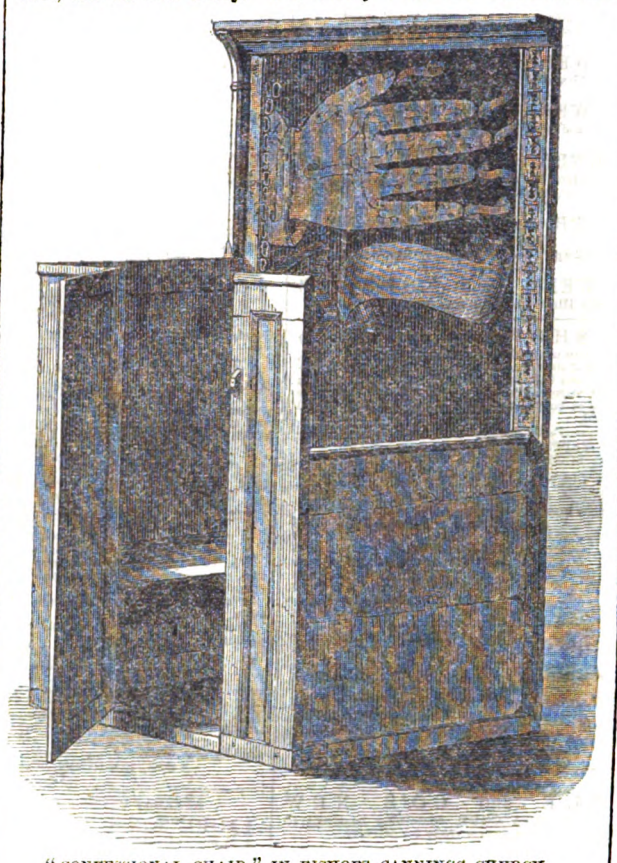
HAYMARKET.—Mr. C. Mathews is indefatigable in producing new pieces, in support of his engagement; and, whatever their subject, is so successful, by reason of his personal vivacity, that the public appear utterly to disregard any inquiry either into their morality or reasonableness. Scarcely has "The Bull in a China Shop" had time to reflect on the confusion that he had produced than he is superseded by an adaptation of M. Scribe's elegant drama, "Une Chaine," under the title of "Silken Fetters," from the pen of Mr. Leicester Buckingham, who has most adroitly relieved the subject of much that was incidentally objectionable. The part taken in this piece by Mr. Mathews is that of the lawyer — here called Mr. Caleb Codicil—whose bustling air of business is always amusing. The Admiral Earl of Windermere was capitally acted by Mr. Howe, and the more serious sorrows of the Countess of Windermere were interpreted by Mrs. C. Mathews with an earnestness and effect for which we were not altogether prepared. There is also an excellent little part for Miss Maria Harris, who, as Clara Hazelton, sheds an ingenuous light on the scenes in which she appears. Mr. Chippendale has a good part in Mr. Hazelton, and Mr. W. Farren was also well fitted with the character of Herbert Trevanion. We have also to notice a petite drama, by Mr. T. J. Williams, with which the business of the evening now opens, and entitled, "Little Daisy." Miss Maria Harris is, of course, the heroine—the daughter of a woodcutter in the New Forest, whose loyalty to Charles I. and his family makes them discontented with the successes of Cromwell. Here, too, resides Sir Matthew Aylesbury (Mr. Braid), who has in concealment one of the Princesses. Little Daisy's sympathies are aroused, and she secretly conveys to the Aylesbury retreat the frugal fare intended for herself and Diggory Dawdlegrass (Mr. Clark)—much to the perplexity of the latter, who cannot be made to believe that he has consumed the rations himself. At length the Protector's troops arrive at the woodcutter's cottage, commanded by Mark Langdale (Mr. Howe), who happens to be Daisy's cousin, and is a new adherent of the Commonwealth. Formerly a Cavalier, he is disposed to serve the family of the deposed Monarch, but meets with difficulty from Ephraim Curtspeech, the Puritan Corporal (Mr. Coe). Daisy, not having met her cousin since they were children together, escapes recognition, and, slipping out of the cottage, exchanges her red cloak for the Princess's attire; and thus the latter is enabled to pass for a peasant, and Daisy is taken into the Sergeant's presence as the Royal fugitive. Ultimately, the trick is discovered by Langdale; but he is so much pleased with it that he proposes to become Daisy's husband, who, of course, consents. The acting of Miss Harris in this agreeable little piece was as charming as it was simple. The young lady is a rising artiste in a class of parts for which her petite form renders her peculiarly eligible.

SURREY.—On Saturday a new drama, called "The Game of Life," was produced. The title sufficiently shows the class to which it belongs. It is, in fact, a piece adapted from the French by Mr. Vollaire and Mr. H. P. Grattan, and, as announced, arranged for the stage by Mr. Shepherd, who is, in fact, the hero's representative. It is almost impossible to describe the plot of a drama so elaborately constructed, composed of such conflicting materials and extending over so large a period of time. The story, in the first instance, relates to a Count Max de Treves, who has a mistress and believes that she has a child, to whom he is about to leave his fortune by will. But another lady claims the child, and charges the Count's mistress with having robbed her of it. Before, however, the Count can alter the will which he has made, he is shot by his mistress's brother. And then, after a lapse of twenty years, it is discovered that the real mother of the child has become a ragpicker, and that the mistress who claimed it is still living in splendour; but neither has found the child. The latter is, in fact, wandering about Paris with her foster-brother, and at length falls in with the ragpicker, and finds a home for her. Achille Verdier, a former lover of the lady courtesan, but now a decrepit old miser, determines on vengeance for the neglect of his suit. This purpose he pursues as the great end of his life, and with it the young girl from the country who is the object of general search, and who, in the end, turns out to be the daughter of the cousin of Count Max, and the rightful heiress of his estate. A new burlesque followed the melodrama, and is entitled "Mad Fred," in reference to Lord Byron's sceptical drama-poem. It is clever, and proceeds from the pen of Mr. Duttnall, who has made it a medium for allusions to divers dramatic matters, besides its immediate theme. Thus we have Pepper's ghosts, Miss Bateman's Leah, Stella Cola's Juliet, Punch, The Comic News, and the casinos in Holborn and elsewhere. Mad Fred is a flunkey, partial to spirits, who summons old Bob Ridley, Leah, and Astarta to his lonely back room, ascends the roofs of some houses near old Hungerford Bridge, and is rescued from danger by Hawkseye, "the Strand Boys' Hunter." The success of the piece depends on the scene, which we have just indicated, and which has been painted by Mr. Johnson most effectively. Its principal feature is the view of St. Paul's in the distance, the spectator's imagination being assisted with suggestions of the new bridge, the railway, and the Thames' embankment, which form the topics of Mad Fred's rather long discoursing. Miss Esther Jacobs and Mr. T. Thorne, as Astarta and Mad Fred, not only sing and act with smartness, but cock-crow with a persevering vehemence which compels the audience to uproarious merriment, as fitting chorus to the Balcony-scene of the French actress. With these intimations of the contents of the burlesque, the reader will readily gather a notion of its general character and positive effect.

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

WE have received from a Correspondent, for many years resident at Andover (about two miles from Enham), a note in correction of the statement referred to in our Column of Oct. 31. Our informant allows that the usual débris of Roman occupation—tesserae (but very coarse), broken pottery, and, the labourers say, remains of walls—have been found at Enham, but not at all distinguishing it from other undoubted Roman sites in the neighbourhood; and if such remains denote a Roman *station*, several similar instances may be found within as many miles of the place. The coin called "Antoninus" was not found at Enham, but at several miles distance, and is not a coin of the Emperor Antoninus, but of Caracalla, who always appears as "Antoninus Pius" on his coins. Neither was the coin of Constantine found at Enham, but at Eastantown. The only coin known by our Correspondent to have been obtained on the site of the above remains is a denarius of Valens, found there forty years since. With regard to the intersection of the "*six* Roman roads," our Correspondent maintains that the Roman roads, properly so called, are the Port Way from Silchester to Old Sarum, crossed by that from Winchester to Folly Farm, near Marlborough; the point of intersection being more than a mile from the remains in question; and no other Roman road crosses the parish. The true site of Vindomum is still a problem; careful study of the Iter, our Correspondent thinks, will point to a different direction, and Silchester itself has as good a claim as any other place in the locality. The country round here was thickly peopled in the Roman times. Our informant has collected coins, &c., for some years, and the number brought to him has been surprisingly large. We may add that on the 4th inst. a very fine coin of Hadrian was found near the old brick kiln, not far from the old Winchester-road, whence our Correspondent had previously obtained a relic of Maximinian.

A "Confessional Chair" in a Protestant church is one of the curiosities of the ecclesiology of Wiltshire, and was not passed over by the Archæological Society of that county at their Congress held a few weeks since at Devizes. This relic of Roman Catholic times is preserved in the noble church of Bishops Cannings, which contains some of the most tasteful Early English architecture to be found in the county. At their recent visit the so-called sacristy, north of the chancel, was pronounced by the majority a chantrey chapel, the sacristy in Roman Catholic churches being invariably placed south. This chamber possesses also a recessed credence table, separate priests' door, and its own belfry. The worthy Vicar and churchwardens



"CONFESSIONAL CHAIR" IN BISHOPS CANNINGS CHURCH.

courteously welcomed the archæologists, who greatly admired the exquisite proportions, solid masonry, and stained glass of the church. The old chair stands in the transept; its purpose is an open question. Mr. Edward Waylen, of Lyecroft, calls it a "confessional chair," despite the grave authority of the late venerable Archdeacon of Wilts, who surmised it to be a "carrel;" "though," says Mr. Waylen, "the admonitory sentences on the painted hand at its back, and the attitude of the latter, plainly indicate the priestly act of conveying absolution to a penitent." "But," adds Mr. Waylen, "some will ask, how came a confessional to be retained in a Protestant church? The answer to which is supplied in the appointed offices of that church, which provide for the continued use of the tribunal of penance, as well as in the practice of many, both divines and laics, who, since the era of the Reformation, have resorted to it. Show me the statute or canon which abolished the Confessional in the Church of England." Mr. Waylen thus describes the inscriptions on the chair:—

Sentences on the hand:—On the thumb and the attached scroll—"Thou knowest not how much; thou knowest not how many times—thou hast sinned."

On the fore finger—"Thy end is bitter; thy life is short; thou art born—with sin."

On the second finger—"Thou shalt take away with thee nothing but what thou hast done; Thou canst not lengthen thy life; Thou canst not escape thy death—Thou shalt die."

On the third finger—"Thou knowest not *where* thou shalt go; Thou knowest not *how* thou shalt die; Thou knowest not *when* thou shalt die—The hour of thy death is uncertain."

On the fourth finger—"Thou shalt soon be forgotten by thy dear ones; Seldom will thy heir do anything for thee; Those to whom thou leavest thy goods will do little for thee—Thy state is miserable.

And on the large scroll under the fingers—"Thou shalt not be a man to others (*non homo ceteris*) if abundance flows to thee; Thou shalt not always be here; Remember that thou shalt die; Wealth shall vanish away; What thou hast here another shall have (*quod habes hic alter habebit*); Thy body shall rot; What thou doest shall remain with thee."

Here we have the *Manus Meditationis*. That it could not be meant for a priest is evident. Priests held no property except in trust, nor had heirs. Other things in its construction support the obvious conclusion to my mind that the Cannings folks possess one of the veritable confessionals at which their Catholic forefathers shrived.

There was at the meeting some demur as to Mr. Waylen's conclusions, by the Rev. Mr. Baron, on the ground that the position of the pointed hand differed from that of a priest in the act of pronouncing absolution, which, the rev. gentleman said, was with two fingers only extended. Mr. Waylen replied that that position of the hand accompanied the act of priestly blessing; but not when he makes the sign of the cross in consecrating the Host, &c., and absolving penitents. The only difficulty lies in the absence of a grating on the right side of the chair; but there might have been one originally, and the present wooden panel inserted in its place; or, had there not been a grating, the door, being on that side, could have been opened when a penitent approached for the performance of his duty. However, the opinions of the archæologists at their late meeting upon the chair seemed to be evenly balanced.

The Royal Mint has commenced a coinage of gold, which will occupy all the resources of that establishment up to February, 1864.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Picked Up at Sea. By William J. Stewart. (3 vols. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The title of this story will no doubt of itself suggest the nucleus round which the events of the narrative cluster; for it is in the main the history of one who, picked up at sea in his babyhood, through namelessness and countless difficulties wins his way by the force of his manhood to the name which is his by birth, the position which is his by inheritance, and the wife who is his by her own choice and his desert. Thus far there is, perhaps, no great originality of conception; but in the characters by whom the hero is surrounded, in the scenes wherein he is made to play a part, and in the choice of places for the enactment of those scenes, there is displayed an inventiveness of no mean order. There is, moreover, in the first volume, a freshness of tone and a vigour of style of which the modern novel affords but few examples. The plot is skilfully complicated and not unskilfully disentangled; and if it should seem, in the perusal of the tale, that more interest attaches to the underplot—to the loves of Rhoda and Colonel Le General—than to the main plot, involving the fortunes and misfortunes of Lilian Sharrett and George Garrison, the same may be said of many standard novels. But Captain John Critchett is the character in the book whom it is evident the author loved the best. He is without fear and without reproach—a simple sailor, frank of speech and guileless in heart; small of stature, but lithe withal; no brawler, but ready to strike when occasion warranted; full of tenderness, and truth, and courage, and manliness. Indeed, it is probable that the author's admiration for muscularity has led him occasionally to over-estimate the advantage of settling matters by the arbitrement of the fist; for, unfortunately, in this wicked world physical force is as often as not—we had almost said more often than not—on the side of him who wrongs his brother. The scene of the novel, though it shifts to London, to Canada, and to other portions of North America, is laid at the commencement on the banks of the beautiful Orwell, and many a spot thereby has been sketched in vivid colours. The actors in the various scenes are nearly all more or less connected with the Hudson's Bay Company or with the Canadians, to whom the company's monopoly was an intolerable grievance, and this fact enabled the author to weave into the web of his story schemes and counter-schemes which tend to the temporary retardation but ultimate development of the main issue. Here and there is observable a tendency towards the melodramatic; and now and then may be noticed a discrepancy, for which the circumstances we have alluded to sufficiently account. But with its merits, which are many, and its imperfections, which are few, it will be read with pleasure and admiration. Very painful were the feelings with which we proceeded to touch upon this book. A kindly face which we shall see no more came vividly before us, and we were moved by the recollection of a warm heart which had ceased to beat. The hand which wrote the words we read is cold in death; the active brain which wove the plot is quiet in the grave; and the soul which speaks in the printed page has returned to Him who gave it. Bear with us, reader, whilst we make our moan, and pay our tribute to the dead. The author was taken from our midst before his prime—before he had reached the earlier half of his three score years and ten. Yet already he had won his spurs in the close-fought fields of literature; and he was struggling bravely to the front. Several untoward events, as the preface tells, combined to delay the publication of this, the last—the posthumous—work of the author. Serious illness—but not so serious as to preclude fair hope of recovery—had fallen upon him as he laboured conscientiously to reshape where it was advisable and revise where it was necessary the fabric he had all but completed; and, even whilst he suffered from one disease, another took him suddenly away. The fell disease which lurks about the heart and stops its beating in a moment of time removed him when his last chapter was still unfinished. But a friendly hand has supplied the deficiency; and the novel bears evidence, under all its disadvantages, that a star has dropped from the firmament of fiction.

A Day's Ride: a Life's Romance. By Charles Lever. (2 vols. Chapman and Hall.) If ever any man earned a right to do as he pleases in the way of literature, Mr. Lever is assuredly that man. The readers of his earlier works must have received from them so much pleasure as to feel bound in gratitude to find no fault with, even if they cannot go so far as to read, whatever he chooses to set before them. We are in that predicament. Having so often laughed at his fun; having so often read with 'bated breath his stories of perilous adventure; having felt our pulse throb with excitement and emulation at his descriptions of heroic achievements; having taken impossible leaps in his company; having made the wildest love to the most charming maidens under his guidance; having fought the most gentlemanlike but most desperate duels under his tuition; having played the most outrageous tricks under his protection; and having shared the most glorious repasts on his introduction, we hardly feel at liberty to express a doubt about the excellence of any of his romances. But it may be allowed, perhaps, to the most fervent believer in "Harry Lorrequer" to "hint" (as Mr. Chucks would have said) "in the most delicate way in the world" that Mr. Lever's last work—the last, at least, that we have seen—is scarcely worthy of the genius of Mr. Lever. Let it not be for a moment supposed that there are no evidences of that wonderful genius; there are scenes and descriptions, not few but many, which rejoice the heart and tickle the fancy. But we have been accustomed to devour the whole of his books; and to find oneself obliged to leave some and force some down is a sensation as disagreeable as it is uncommon. The explanation of the phenomenon, however, is easy: the author has chosen an unpalatable hero, who is a liar, a coward, a braggart, a greenhorn, and everything which is contemptible. Now, however tolerable and even amusing a character of that description may be when he only pops up now and then, he is utterly unbearable as the principal actor; and however ludicrous and grotesque the scenes into which his qualities drag him, your inclination to laugh is overpowered by disgust. It is useless for Mr. Lever to employ, as he does, his pleasantest syle, and introduce the most delightful episodes; you are haunted all the while by an appalling dread of the reappearance upon the stage of Algernon Sydney Potts. Mr. Lever certainly teaches a truthful, but we hope, for humanity's sake, not a very useful, lesson; still, the "disgusting example" is so very disgusting that you sicken at the sight, and can scarcely pardon so black an Ethiopian when he changes his skin and sings *peccavi* to sweet Kate Herbert.

Social Life in Munich. By Edward Wilberforce. (1 vol. W. H. Allen and Co.) The outside is, according to our author, pleasanter than the inside of Munich; which fact, considering that it is the inside more particularly of which he has undertaken to discourse, is, as he pertinently remarks, a matter of regret. It was hoped that, when King Maximilian had succeeded King Ludwig, and Lola Montez had ceased to act Egeria to the Bavarian Monarch's Numa, social life in Munich would be quite unexceptionable; but Mr. Wilberforce has bitter fault to find with its habits, manners, and customs. His remarks upon illegitimacy represent that social sore as being in a very bad state. This he attributes to the stringent restrictions exercised over marriages by the Government, which, according to his account, would seem to preclude from entering the holy state of matrimony all those who cannot give the almost impossible assurance that they will be able to support a wife and any amount of family with which it may please Providence to visit them. Marriage is no doubt an important feature in social life, and Mr. Wilberforce was quite right to give a whole chapter to the laws which in Munich regulate it; but it is almost the only feature of what is generally considered social life which he has treated of in the manner one would have expected. His book is principally made up of observations which might have occurred to any foreigner unadmitted to the private family circles of Munich; of remarks which he has heard from others; of quotations from books; of criticisms upon the public buildings; of dissertations upon art; of anecdotes concerning King Ludwig; and of matter which might have been easily gathered together by a chance traveller through Bavaria. It is due to him, however, to say that his style is such as to make his book extremely readable, though its title may lead to some disappointment.

A Cincinnati paper complains of the number of young ladies who, excited by the numerous stories of women soldiers in the army, will persist in appearing in public in that city in male attire.

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6 Tea spoons	0 8 0	6 Table knives	0 11 0
2 Egg spoons	0 5 0	6 Cheese knives	0 8 0
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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1233.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

THE ALEXANDRA.

THE court in which pleas between the Crown and the subject are tried has been for many days the scene of an elaborate forensic exercitation; and though the matter in question has been a dry point of law—the construction of a single word in an Act of Parliament—public interest has been as strongly represented by a crowd of eager listeners as if some sensation trial was on hand. At least, the subject involved in the case of the Alexandra has the attraction of novelty. In itself contracted within a very narrow circumference, and affecting a right which can concern but a very limited class of persons, and under very peculiar circumstances, yet it is associated with such vast national and international interests—it bears within it the seed of such great events—that thinking men must feel that its importance cannot be over-rated. In a single phrase in a statute, which has lain rusting so long that the oldest Judge on the Bench confessed himself inexperienced and perplexed with regard to it, are comprehended questions of duty and honour, as between this nation and another, on which may depend issues of peace or war, which are viewed in this country with special consideration. Averse as Englishmen are to war for any idea, they view with particular aversion hostilities with America. They, at least, have not ceased to regard such a contest as one which would partake of an internecine character; and they have therefore borne with creditable patience all the bluster of the North and, so to speak, the feminine petulance of the South, while endeavouring consistently to observe that neutrality which they conceive to be a simple duty. In considering this subject of the Alexandra—that is, the fitting-out of ships in this country which may be used in the service of either of the American belligerents—it seems to us that the object which we in England should have solely in view is the preservation of neutrality. When eloquent lawyers have refined for days, to that issue the matter must come at last.

The gist of the question—indeed, the whole question—is contained in the seventh clause of our Foreign Enlistment Act; and

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA (PRINCESS ROYAL) LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, AT WINDSOR, ON SATURDAY LAST: THE ASSEMBLY SINGING THE 84TH PSALM.—SEE PAGE 550.

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to this test all the arguments must be brought, and by it all the decisions guided, reference being always had to the manifest spirit and purport of the Act. By that seventh section certain things are declared to be illegal and to subject the doer of them to the penalties of a misdemeanour. The cause for this enactment is stated in the statute to be that such acts may be prejudicial to and tend to endanger the peace and welfare of the kingdom, and, because the laws in existence are not sufficiently effectual for preventing such acts, it is necessary to supplement them by this special enactment. If proceedings to which the seventh section appears to have been directed are calculated to have the dangerous tendency thus specified, and could not have been prevented by any provision of the existing law, it is obvious that it was the aim of the Legislature to repress this mischief by means of new and particular legislation. In this instance our common and statute law, as well as international law, were insufficient to meet a case which had arisen, and one which involved the principles and the practice of neutrality. It is this supplementary municipal law that is now on its trial; and it remains to be seen whether, creating as it does a special offence, it can be construed with sufficient clearness and definiteness to put an end to all uncertainty on points which, under the peculiar circumstances of the case, are likely to be constantly cropping up.

With all respect for the great skill and ability which have been exhibited by the advocates on both sides we venture to think that much of their labour has been practically thrown away. The real object to be attained is to explain and give a practical bearing on the facts, of the language of the section. For this purpose the defendants' counsel entered into elaborate conjectures as to what the intentions of the Legislature were; and the very singular, not to say unusual, course was adopted of referring to the Parliamentary speeches of statesmen who took part in the discussions during the passing of the Foreign Enlistment Act. In this range of argument continual reference was made to a similar measure which was passed by the United States, and to the interpretation which was put upon it by American Judges. For purposes of philosophical illustration this was all very well, but it certainly expanded the compass of the argument in a somewhat unreasonable degree. In a few words, the real matter in issue seems to be that the Crown lawyers found themselves mainly, if not altogether, on the intent with which vessels are equipped for one set of belligerents at war with another set with whom we are at peace, and the understanding between the equippers and the agents of the party for whom they are working; while, on the other hand, the case of the owners of the Alexandra is made to depend on the nature of the acts by which it is alleged that the law has been broken. Stripped of all redundancy and reduced to simple propositions, these have been the subject-matter of the lengthy arguments in the Court of Exchequer.

Even those who have paid the least attention to the case are probably aware that the section in question prohibits the knowingly being concerned or aiding in the "equipping" of any vessel, with the intent that it shall be employed in the warlike service of any foreign State against any other Power at peace with this country. In the construction of this little word "equipping," taken with its context, is the point, apparently so knotty, which is to be determined. The argument for the Crown is that, given the intent, any equipment, though not overtly warlike, and even if a ship should receive no bellicose fitting until it passed into the hands of a foreign Power, would be sufficient to bring the case within the statute. Prove the intent, and the misdemeanour is complete. Now, as far as we are able to judge, it seems to be admitted that the Alexandra was intended for sale to the Confederate States; and, that being so, what have her builders and equippers to say for themselves. They affirm that the equipment, to come within the Act, must be patently warlike, and that the intent is not to be gathered from any other than that fact. Nay, further, they even urge, and it is not denied, that a ship of war may be openly built in this country and offered for sale to any person who may choose to purchase it; and yet such a proceeding would not come within the prohibition of the Foreign Enlistment Act. But it is quite possible that in such a case, and without any actual contract with a belligerent State for the fitting out such a vessel, it may be surrounded by circumstances which might enable the Crown lawyers to come down upon it with their cry of intent, and, if they could get such evidence as would satisfy a jury, to enforce the law as it now stands. It is, we will not say easy, but possible, to suggest cases which would be equally breaches of neutrality in theory and practice with that particular Act with which we are now dealing; but that may arise from the imperfection of law; and it is no argument to say that because the law does not touch one offence it cannot or ought not to reach another which may be more specifically indicated. Every one knows that the meshes of Acts of Parliament are not always effectual to hold every fish which they were designed to entangle; but when one of the interstices is powerful to capture it should not be cast aside in deference to its more lax companions.

In considering this subject to the best of our ability, we venture to hold with the Crown, and to think that, looking, as we have already said, to the spirit and intention of the Act of Parliament, if there is sufficient evidence of the intent to convey the Alexandra, for warlike purposes, into the service of the Confederates, mere justice has been done by her seizure. The great object for which we contend *quoad* the Americans in their terrible struggle is, neutrality pure and simple on the part of England—"Tros, Tyriusve." Federal or Confederate, without exactly saying "a plague on both your houses!" Let us not meddle in any way in their quarrel by comforting or assisting either of them. No doubt there is a good deal of prate about large supplies of guns and warlike stores being allowed to be sent to the Federals with impunity; but the moment a ship is built for the Confederates a partial Government interferes. But it should be remembered that in all cases of contraband of war the parties who engage in the traffic do so at their peril. The Confederates are acknowledged belligerents, and they may capture any articles contraband of war they find in British vessels destined for Northern ports, and no redress could be even asked by the losers; while the owners of vessels attempting to run the blockade of the Southern ports know exactly what they are doing. This is no question of sympathy or sentiment; it is no question of the rights or wrongs of the belligerent parties; but it is one of solemn national duty on the part of this country. If in the event the decision of the Courts should be adverse to the Crown in the case of the Alexandra—if her seizure has not been justified by existing law in the interests of strict international neutrality, we contend that what we conceive a defect in the Foreign Enlistment Act should be supplied by legislation.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

There are good grounds for believing that no European congress will take place. The new King of Denmark, the Swiss Confederation, and the Court of Rome have, however, "in a general manner," accepted the proposition of a congress. The Sultan, also, has made a favourable reply to the Emperor's invitation, expressing at the same time his intention of being present thereat in person. Lord Cowley delivered, last week, the reply of Queen Victoria, stating that, as a Constitutional Sovereign, her Majesty was obliged to leave the decision in the hands of her advisers: and it is now certain that, if there be a congress, England will not be represented therein. At the last Cabinet Council on the subject, held on Wednesday, the reply was finally settled, and it was decided that England will take no part in the proposed congress.

A bill has been submitted to the French Council of State asking supplementary credits for 91,000,000f., stated to be required to meet the expenses of the Mexican expedition.

The Corps Législatif continues the laborious process of verifying the returns of its own members. The election of M. Eugène Pereire, for the department of Tarn; of M. Dalmas, for Ille-et-Vilaine; of MM. Roulleaux and Dugage, for Herault; of M. Perras, for Lyons; and of M. Lasnonnier, for Deux Sèvres, have been declared valid. The election of M. Isaac Pereire for the electoral division of the East Pyrenees has been unanimously annulled.

The electors of the ninth circumscription of the Seine, and of the first circumscription of the Côte l'Or, are summoned to meet for the election of members on the 13th and 14th of December.

The statue of Napoleon I., lately removed from the Place Vendôme, having been cleaned and repaired, has been placed on its new pedestal at the Rond Point of Courbevoie. As it now stands at a height of only 30 ft. from the ground, it looks to greater advantage than it did in its former position at an elevation of upwards of 130 ft.

Prince Charles-Napoleon Bonaparte, grandson of King Joseph, and son of Charles-Lucien Bonaparte, the well-known naturalist, has just left Paris for Oran, with the rank of Captain in the Foreign Legion.

The Academy of the Beaux Arts has elected Mr. Donaldson to be a foreign corresponding member, in the room of the late Mr. Cockerell.

A new garden for the recreation of the working classes is about to be opened at the Buttes St. Chaumont, one of the northern suburbs of Paris. This new garden, or, more properly, park, will be the largest within the fortifications of Paris, covering a space of fifty acres—nearly double the area of the Parc Monceaux. It will, moreover, command the finest view. It is to be, like other public gardens, planted with the rarest foreign shrubs, selected from the horticultural gardens of La Muette, near Auteuil.

A colossal iron-coated steam-frigate, called the Numancia, was launced on Thursday week at La Seyne, near Toulon. This leviathan is an iron frigate completely plated over a teak sheathing, and carries 40 guns of the largest calibre in a covered battery, besides some pieces *en barbette* on her upper deck. She is to be rigged as a sailing-frigate, and her masts, of a single piece, were brought from the forests of California. Her machines are nominally of 1000-horse power, but the power may be increased to 4000 horses. Her coal-bunkers contain 1000 tons, and her crew will consist of 700 men. Her length on the deck is 288 ft., her breadth 52 ft., her draught of water 23 ft. Her iron plates are 13 centimetres thick, and weigh 1,300,000 kilogrammes. Her armour has been tried against the heaviest shot, and is supposed to be bullet-proof. Notwithstanding her great weight, which exceeds 7500 tons, it is expected that this frigate will possess extraordinary speed and great facility of manœuvring in consequence of the immense power of her screw, as well as from her admirable lines.

SPAIN.

In the Senate the Minister of the Interior stated, on Saturday, that the vices of the civil, military, and religious organisation had provoked the insurrection in San Domingo. A rumour has reached Madrid of the destruction by a Spanish vessel of two American ships laden with arms and munitions for the San Domingo insurgents.

The question of the limits of Melilla has been decided. Muley Abbas agrees to indemnify the proprietors of the land.

PORTUGAL.

The King and Queen have left Lisbon for Oporto, to make a short tour in the south.

There has been a great fire in Lisbon. It broke out on Thursday se'nnight in the building of the Bank of Portugal, and spread to the Municipal Chamber, the Fidelity Insurance Office, and the adjacent shops and houses. Several lives were lost. Everything valuable in the bank was saved, except several documents in the Municipal Chamber.

ITALY.

King Victor Emmanuel returned to his capital on Sunday, having on the way stopped at Bologna to call upon General Cialdini.

The King has contributed a sum of 300,000f. out of the civil list towards the erection of the new hospital at Naples.

There has been a debate in the Chamber of Deputies on the commercial and navigation treaties concluded with France. The Chamber rejected a proposal for the suspension of these treaties.

PRUSSIA.

A Royal decree has been published, at the instance of the Ministry, in conformity with article 63 of the Constitution. The decree withdraws the order of the 1st of June referring to the prohibition of newspapers and periodicals.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies a Government bill was laid on the table relative to military service. With the exception of some changes in the wording, it is the same measure as was presented last Session. The article stipulating for three years' service is maintained.

In Monday's sitting of the Lower House, Herren Stavenhagen and Virchow, in the name of the Liberal factions, made the following motion:—"The honour and interests of Germany demand that all German States should support the rights of the hereditary Prince Frederick to the duchies of Schleswig and Holstein."

DENMARK.

The King received the assembled Rigsraad yesterday week. His Majesty thanked the President for his address, and stated that the new common Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig has only just been sanctioned because it was an important step, that he had been desirous of carefully weighing, as the Rigsraad had also done. Great cheering proceeding from large numbers of people, the King and his family stepped out upon the balcony and bowed their thanks.

The coronation of King Christian will take place, according to the Copenhagen journals, in the Danish capital early in January.

THE KING'S MANIFESTO.

The following is the text of the Royal proclamation, read by the President of the Council in the Rigsraad:—

We, Christian IX., by the Divine favour King of Denmark, address our Royal salutation to the Rigsraad.

Our predecessor on the Throne, King Frederick VII., of glorious memory, died yesterday at the chateau of Lykaborg, and with him is extinguished the male branch of the dynasty of Frederick III., who with justice and clemency has swayed the sceptre over this country. In the midst of facts full of danger Frederick VII. found his strength in the love of his cherished people and, remaining to the end of his days faithful to his word, he has made the liberty of his kingdom a monument which will be preserved with blessings until the most remote times.

In ascending the Throne conformably to the law of succession given to the Danish monarchy, we have, by oath, given the pledge that the Constitution of the country prescribes, and a communication to that effect will be made to the Rigsraad.

We pray the Supreme Being to accord to us force for that work, full of responsibility, to which he has called us, so that we may be enabled to inherit the confidence and the love which during difficult times have been the support of our predecessors of immortal memory.

Assuring the members of the Rigsraad of our favour, we recommend you to God.

Done at our chateau of Christiansborg, Nov. 16, 1863. CHRISTIAN IX.

The Rigsraad responded to the proclamation by cries of "Long live the King!"

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The enemies of King Christian, in his capacity of Duke of Schleswig and Holstein, are actively bestirring themselves.

Some of the Schleswig-Holstein party attempted to hold a meeting in Hamburg, but were dispersed by the police. They succeeded, however, in holding their assemblage in a neighbouring village, and voted addresses to the Prince of Augustenburg and to the Duke of Saxe-Coburg.

Twenty-four members of the Holstein Diet have addressed a petition to the Germanic Confederation in support of the claims of the Prince of Augustenburg.

The committee of the National Verein have issued an address to the German Princes and people calling on them to maintain the rights of Germany and the duchies.

The Upper House of the Saxon Diet have passed a strong resolution in favour of the independence of the duchies.

A resolution to the effect that the honour and interests of Germany require all German States to support the Prince of Augustenburg's rights to Schleswig and Holstein has been moved in the Prussian House of Deputies.

In Tuesday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies at Darmstadt it was unanimously resolved to request the Government to maintain the right and integrity of Germany by the recognition of the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein.

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg has notified to all the Governments composing the Germanic Confederation that he has assumed the dukedom of Schleswig-Holstein, and has appointed a representative at the Diet.

The Federal Diet is preparing to consider proposals made by several German Governments respecting the Holstein and Schleswig "succession question," and by Prussia and Austria respecting the new Constitution of Denmark and Schleswig.

Meanwhile the Danish Cabinet is vigorously preparing to resist any attempt to dismember the monarchy, has called out 11,000 soldiers to complete the war establishment of the army, and has ordered a squadron to be fitted for sea.

SWEDEN.

Orders have been dispatched to Carlscrona to prepare screw ships for sea, and to recall the Swedish war-steamers Vanadis and Gefle from the Atlantic. In Monday's sitting of the Diet the Government applied for an extraordinary credit of 3,000,000 thalers for military armaments.

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

The National Government has published four addresses, bearing 250,000 signatures, protesting against the addresses of loyalty exported by General Mouravieff, and expressing entire devotion to the National Government.

A proclamation of the National Government has just been issued at Warsaw denying the rumours proceeding from Russian sources that the Poles were on the point of laying down their arms. The proclamation announces a continuance of the war as the only means of saving the country. It also states that the forces of the insurrection are on the increase, and that the Russians have proved themselves unable to govern otherwise than by fire and sword.

Intelligence from Breslau reports a victory of the Polish insurgents over the Russian troops in the palatinate of Lublin.

AMERICA.

There had been no general engagement in Virginia, though everything betokened the likelihood of a terrible struggle at an early period. The whole Confederate army, which is said to have been surprised by the sudden advance of the Federals to the Rappahannock, had retired across the Rapidan. During the operations of the 7th, 8th, and 9th inst., including the capture of the Confederate fieldworks on the Rappahannock, General Meade had, according to his official report, taken 2600 prisoners, four guns, 2000 stand of arms, and some waggons. At the latest date General Lee was strongly intrenched south of the Rapidan, and General Meade's army was posted between the Rapidan and the Rappahannock. Lee seems to have had some forces on the north side; for Kilpatrick's camp, near Stevensburg, had been shelled by the Confederates.

Official accounts of the 13th inst. from Chattanooga and Knoxville represented that "all was quiet," and the information concerning the forces of General Burnside, who had been superseded in his command by General Foster, was said to be "favourable." Previous despatches stated that General Longstreet, with 16,000 Confederates, had been detached from General Bragg's army for the purpose of entering East Tennessee. It was supposed that a large Confederate force was marching against General Burnside, who had concentrated his troops at Knoxville. His outposts had been overwhelmed by superior numbers at Rogersville, some sixty miles from Knoxville; and, as we had already been informed, 600 prisoners and four guns there fell into the hands of the Confederates, who may probably have been advancing from Virginia.

The Federals were keeping up a slow bombardment on Fort Sumter, and apparently with very little effect.

No news had been received from General Banks's expedition since it sailed from New Orleans, and it was consequently thought that General Banks might have proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande instead of Sabine Pass.

The Federal Texas expedition had received a check, and was returning to Brashear city.

Lord Lyons had communicated to the Government at Washington the fact that a Confederate plot had been discovered in Canada. The object was to seize the steamers on Lake Erie, liberate the prisoners in Fort Johnson, and burn the lake cities. Precautionary measures were at once taken.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, by a majority of its Judges, had declared the Conscription Act to be unconstitutional.

The workmen's strike in New York was assuming formidable dimensions, and causing much uneasiness.

CHINA.

A telegram by way of Suez brings news from Shanghai to Oct. 9. An attack on Soochow was imminent, reinforcements having been sent to the attacking force.

Some years ago it was almost doubted whether the existence of the reported city of Hankow, on the Yang-Tze-Kiang, was not a myth—an invention of the Jesuit missionaries. A description, by Captain Alexander Bowen, of the English ship White Adder, who has just come down the Yang-Tze from Hankow, in a British ship of a thousand tons, drawing nineteen feet of water, and full of tea, shows how vastly things have changed in that quarter of the globe with reference to European intercourse. We are told—

The voyage is not attended with greater risk than that up and down the river by which we reach Calcutta. In this far-away city in the centre of China there is at this day a space of ninety acres cleared for British residences. From fifteen to twenty British honses—we should call them palaces in Pall-Mall—are rising; the residents are tracing out the lines of a church, and are approving plans of a clubhouse; and "the municipal council" are engaged in laying out public walks and in constructing roads. There are some difficulties about the anchorage; but four ships of large tonnage have sailed laden with teas this season, and it seems now that henceforward our British ships will take up their cargoes of teas in the very emporium to which all the marsea of

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China are but tributaries, and will bring them home, bulk unbroken, to the Thames. In less than five years the river has been buoyed, lit up, and mapped with as accurate a survey as we have of the Mersey or the Medway; and as the great ships float swiftly down, laden with their precious freights, and pass the ruined haunts of the Taepings, they ask for nothing but a fair protection from piracy to make the intercourse between the centre of China and the port of London direct and secure.

JAPAN.

The news from Japan is indefinite but unfavourable. Armed men were appearing at Nagasaki, and Prince Satzuma and other Princes were preparing for war.

Despatches from San Francisco, conveying news from Hakodadi to the 6th of October, state that the Japanese authorities at Nagasaki had ordered all foreigners to quit Japan, but that the foreigners had, of course, refused to obey the order. Several of the Tycoon's ministers had been dismissed because they were desirous of preserving peace with foreign nations.

A telegram from Hong-Kong, under date the 26th ult., states—A French officer had been murdered by the Japanese; immediate reparation was demanded, and war by the combined French and English force was generally expected.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity on the Rev. John Kidger Tucker, the agent on behalf of the British and Foreign Bible Society for the Australian Colonies.

The Rev. Dr. Trower, the recently-appointed Bishop of Gibraltar, arrived at Malta on the 7th inst., by the mail-steamer Vectis, from Marseilles. He was accompanied by Mrs. Trower and three daughters.

The new church of Holy Trinity erected at Lee by Mr. Lewis Glenton, of Blackheath, at a cost of £10,000, was on Thursday consecrated by the Bishop of London, assisted by the clergy of the diocese.

The corner-stone of the new chapel of All Saints, in connection with the County Lunatic Asylum, at Morpeth, was laid on Saturday. Lady Elizabeth Grey officiated; and the proceedings were witnessed by a large and influential assemblage.

The Rev. J. A. Major, Head Master of the Carmarthen Grammar School, has been elected to the mastership of the Crypt Grammar School, Gloucester, in the place of the Rev. T. E. Brown, who has accepted the second mastership of Clifton College. There were ninety candidates.

On Tuesday week was consecrated the Church of St. John the Evangelist, Colchester: it is intended by the Incumbents of Myland, Ardleigh, All Saints', St. Botolph, and Greenstead, Colchester, for outlying portions of their parishes. The Rev. J. T. Round, the Rector of All Saints', having died before the commencement of the building, the chancel and a portion of the nave have been erected with a fund raised to his memory, amounting to £900.

On Wednesday week the Bishop of Oxford consecrated the Church of All Saints, at Great Bourton, in the parish of Cropredy, which has just been rebuilt, under the direction of Mr. William White. The old building had been desecrated and secularised. It stood on a picturesque mound by the roadside in the midst of the village, and still retained somewhat of its original form and detail. Entire rebuilding was necessary, but every feature of the old portions has been preserved.

An effort is being made to place the English church at Baden-Baden on a better footing. Hitherto the services have been conducted under great inconvenience and difficulty. Services have been held in the summer in the Hospital Church, which is also used by the Roman Catholics and German Protestants. In the winter the dining-room of the Hotel d'Angleterre is the only available place. It is proposed to build a suitable church at a cost of £2000. The site is granted by the town; nearly £1000 has been subscribed, and a loan of £500 is offered by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

The following testimonials to clergymen have recently been presented:—To the Rev. J. B. Heard, on his resigning the pastorate of Percy Chapel, Charlotte-street, Fitzroy-square, an elegant inkstand and blotting-case, also a purse containing forty guineas. To the Rev. T. Wilkins, Ecclesfield, a beautiful black silk gown and a timepiece, by the ladies of his congregation. To the Rev. R. Smythe Hopkins, late Curate of Lydbrook, Gloucestershire, by his congregation, a handsome marble timepiece, on the occasion of his promotion to the incumbency of Hilderstone, Staffordshire.

On the 10th the parish church of Swanbourne, Bucks, was reopened after extensive repairs and a general restoration, under the direction of Mr. Wilkinson, the architect. The chancel, which is a fine specimen of Early English architecture, has been entirely reproduced at the cost of the lay impropriator, Sir Thomas Fremantle, Bart. The remainder of the church has been well restored by the aid of a considerable sum borrowed on security of the church rates, assisted by local and other contributions, which the Vicar of the parish, the Rev. J. Niven, has been mainly instrumental in raising, he himself and Mrs. Niven being also large subscribers.

The sixth annual report of the Poor Clergy Relief Society, recently issued, is favourable to its progress. An increase of income is shown, the contributions having been considerable, and the total receipts from all sources amounting to £3866 19s. 3d. for the year. The expenditure during the same period was £2706 6s. 11d.; and the "balance in hand" is set down as £1060 12s. 4d. This, however, includes £840 forwarded to meet special cases, the total in hand for ordinary purposes thus being £220 12s. 4d. The sum disbursed to 234 recipients during the year was £2025, in addition to which large parcels of clothing have been sent out weekly to a number of applicants.

The parish church of Cherhill, Wilts, after having been under repair for more than six months, was reopened for Divine service on Sunday by the Hon. and Ven. Archdeacon of Wilts, assisted by the Rev. W. C. Plenderleath, Incumbent, and several other of the neighbouring clergy. The recent restorations comprise the building of a new vestry and the entire refitting of the interior of the church, which has been done at the expense of Mr. G. H. Walker-Heneage, the lord of the manor. A new open-work roof has also been put upon the chancel at the expense of the Incumbent, aided by a contribution of £21 from the Marquis of Lansdowne.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. H. Bailey, B.D., Warden of St. Augustine's College, to be Honorary Canon of Canterbury Cathedral. *Rectories:* The Rev. E. B. Mynor to Ashley, Duchy of Lancaster; Rev. J. Cox to Wickersley, York; Rev. C. Warner to Henley-on-Thames; Rev. R. M. White to Fairstead, Essex. *Vicarages:* The Rev. M. R. Barnard to Margaretting, Essex; Rev. J. M. Bury to Tickhill; Rev. C. B. Coney to Fleet, Dorset; Rev. E. Eliot to Norton Bavant, near Heytesbury; Rev. T. M. Jackson to Osbournby, Lincolnshire. *Incumbencies:* The Rev. J. Booker to Benbilton, Sutton; Rev. C. Campe to Christ Chapel, St. Marylebone. *Chaplaincies:* The Rev. F. V. Mather, St. Paul's, Clifton, to the Lord Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol; Rev. G. Thomson to St. James's Home, Whetstone. *Perpetual Curacies:* The Rev. T. Beamish to St. Saviour's, Harome, Helmsley; Rev. G. Beardsell to All Saints', Preston; Rev. C. E. Bowdon to Bardsea, near Ulverstone; Rev. W. Duckett to Branksea, Dorset; Hon. and Rev. W. S. T. W. Fiennes to Wentworth; Rev. W. Basil Jones, Canon of Grindhall, York, to St. Mary, Haxby, near York; Rev. A. H. Sitwell to St. Peter's, Stepney; Rev. W. F. W. Torre to Headingley; Rev. P. J. Watts to Nether Witton. *Curacies:* The Rev. R. V. Blathwayt to Folke; Rev. L. M. Carter to St. John, Toxteth Park, Liverpool; Rev. E. V. Hall to the Parish Church, Brighton; Rev. W. Horne to St. Ann, Limehouse; Rev. O. C. Huntley to Chiselhurst; Rev. F. W. Janvrin to Coombe-Keynes with Wool, near Wareham; Rev. J. Kennedy to Gorton; Rev. B. Lambert to Hillingdon; Rev. F. Lewis to Wotton Fitzpaine; Rev. C. Lock to Puddletown; Rev. E. H. Lloyd to Dinton-cum-Teffont Magna; Rev. J. Mansell to St. Thomas, Portman-square; Rev. W. V. Palmer to Compton Abbas; Rev. G. A. Poole to Melcombe Regis and Radipole; Rev. G. P. Pownall Dean of Perth, Western Australia, to Isleworth; Rev. S. Pratt to Darrington; Rev. F. Randall to Hemingbrough; Rev. J. Recce to Handsworth Woodhouse; Rev. F. E Smith to Harlington; Rev. J. Swainson to Scawton; Rev. C. Voysey to Healaugh; Rev. W. Warren to Trowbridge; Rev. O. Wilkinson to Little Munden; Rev. A. Withers to Birkin-cum-Chapel, Haddlesey.—*Guardian.*

We have from time to time briefly noticed the doings of the St. Clement Danes' Mission House, one of those institutions which noiselessly work their way, remote from public gaze, yet accomplishing a world of good. This mission house is situated in St. Clement's-lane, Strand. It originated with the Rev. R. H. Killick, Rector of St. Clement Danes, and some Christian friends, in a desire they had entertained of providing some central establishment, where it would be possible so to concentrate the varied benevolent operations of the parish as to bring them to bear with greater force on the surrounding neighbourhood. The home was commenced on Feb. 17, 1862, being opened by the Bishop of London, and had for its object, not only to combine the numerous agencies at work in different parts of the parish for the benefit of the poor, but also to open up additional sources of usefulness. Among the projects set on foot at the mission house, and now in full operation, are a needlewomen's home, and a home for female servants out of place, a laundry, and a clothing club. Sunday and night schools are held here, and cottage lectures are given on Sunday evenings. Not the least important item of the mission house is its kitchen. From two hundred to three hundred dinners weekly are disposed of among the labouring classes only—a wholesome, substantial, and tastefully-prepared dinner being provided for fourpence. The bread baked in the home is also much valued, as it is thoroughly good and supplied to the poor at the lowest possible price. Unhappily, the funds have by no means kept pace with the useful work going on here, and have not yet been sufficient to set it free. Increased means would result in increased usefulness, freeing the Rector, on whom the chief, if not the sole, responsibility of the home rests, from pecuniary anxiety, and enabling him proportionably to extend the benefits of this unostentatious and excellent institution.

LATEST NEWS FROM ABROAD.

The following telegrams were received yesterday (Friday) through Mr. Reuter's office:—

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.—Berlin, Nov. 26. At the sitting of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies to-day Herren von der Heydt, Wagener, and Blankenburg proposed the following resolution, on behalf of the Conservative party:—"In the present position of the succession to the duchies of Holstein, Schleswig, and Lauenburg the House declares itself ready to place all requisite means at the disposal of the Government, for the energetic guardianship of all the rights of the German Confederation."

Dresden, Nov. 26.—In to-day's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies the proposition relative to Schleswig and Holstein recognising the rights of the Prince of Augustenburg, and promising the Government the support of the Chamber, was unanimously adopted.

DENMARK.—Copenhagen, Nov. 26.—His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales has been created a Knight of the Order of the Elephant. The *Dagbladet* of to-day says:—All the Custom-house officers and the Post-office and telegraph officials in Holstein, all the members of the Government in Plöen, together with the sub-employés and all the Prefects of Holstein have taken the oath of allegiance to the King. Several of the most prominent members of the Holstein nobility have arrived here and been received by the King.

REVOLT OF THE ARAB TRIBES.—The Paris papers of Nov. 26 publish the following telegram from Alexandria:—"Djeddah, Nov. 15. The Bedouins in the vicinity of Mocha have revolted, pillaging the coffee crops and other produce. Djeddah and Mecca are quiet. Ismail Pacha is in Upper Egypt."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Earl Powis was on Tuesday installed as High Steward of the University of Cambridge, at his mansion in Berkeley-square.

John Hibbert, Esq., of Braywick Lodge, Maidenhead, has given a further donation of £100 to the University College Hospital, which makes £1000 altogether that has been given by this gentleman to the institution.

Charles Dickens, Esq., has consented to preside at the anniversary dinner of the Printers' Pension Society, to take place on the 6th of April next; and the Sheriffs of London have signified their intention of being present on the occasion.

A boy, last week, picked up a lump of something that looked like sugar-candy, in Rochester-square, Camden-town, at the door of a physician who was removing his furniture. He put it into his pocket, and, it proving to be phosphorus, ignited from friction, and the lad was so burned that he died.

The site to be occupied by the memorial to the late Prince Consort is hoarded off in Hyde Park, the spot selected being a plot of turf between Rotten-row and the Kensington-road, opposite the conservatory in the gardens of the Horticultural Society. The site has been selected mainly because it was that of the Great Exhibition building of 1851.

The improvement committee of the Corporation of London have awarded premiums of £250 and £150 respectively to Mr. Richard Bell and Mr. T. C. Sorby, for the two best of a class of designs for raising Holborn valley; making honourable mention, at the same time, of the designs of Mr. Frederick Wallen, Mr. Lewis H. Isaacs, Mr. F. Marrable, Professor Kerr, Mr. J. Wormald, and Mr. Henry R. Newton.

A valuable addition has just been made to the Hunterian Museum by Henry Christie, Esq., F.L.S., of Victoria-street, in the perfect skeleton of the manatee (Manatus Australis), better known to our English sailors, and by the Portuguese and Spaniards, as the sea cow and woman fish, and by the French as bœuf marin and vache marine, and by the Dutch as the little, bearded man.

A meeting of the shareholders of the Great Ship Company was held on Tuesday. The directors reported that they had been unable to raise the money which was necessary to free the vessel from her difficulties. A good deal of conversation took place, and resolutions were proposed; but it appeared that, as the company was now in Chancery, they had no power to adopt any of them, and the meeting separated without having come to any formal conclusion. The Master of the Rolls has refused to rescind a provisional order for the winding up of this company. On the 14th of January next (says the *Times*) Messrs. Cunard, Wilson, and Co., of Liverpool, will offer the steamship Great Eastern for sale by auction by order of the mortgagees.

Notices have been issued that it is intended in the next Session of Parliament to apply for an act for a new bridge to cross the Thames between Chelsea railway-bridge and Fulham. It will be constructed for the transit of carriages as well as of foot-passengers, and will form a communication between Wandsworth and Fulham, from York-road on the Surrey side to Britannia-road, in the Fulham-road, on the Middlesex side. It is intended to form several new roads in conjunction with the bridge, one of which will extend to the high road leading from Wandsworth to London, and the high road Wandsworth, to the new Wandsworth station of the Crystal Palace and West-end railway; and the other will join the Britannia-road with Fulham.

Dr. Letheby, in his quarterly report on the sanatory condition of the City for the quarter ending the 30th of September last, states that the officers had condemned rather more than thirty-one tons of meat and 239 head of game and poultry in the City markets and slaughter-houses as unfit for human food. The amount of meat condemned in the corresponding period of last year was less than half of the quantity seized during the last quarter. The excess is said to be chiefly due to the circumstance that on two occasions a large quantity of meat became putrid during its conveyance to London, in consequence of the heat of the weather; but, independently of that, there had been a considerable increase in the dead and diseased meat condemned in the City markets, and legal proceedings had in several cases been taken against the persons concerned.

The births of 1970 children—999 boys and 971 girls—were registered in London last week. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1861.——The deaths in London last week were 1475. A considerable increase of mortality has recently occurred. In October and the first week in November the weekly deaths were less than 1300, but in each of the two subsequent weeks they were considerably above 1400. The increase is both amongst young and old, but chiefly in the latter class. The deaths in the present return are less than the corrected average by twenty-eight. There were 20 deaths from smallpox; 119 from scarlatina; 68 deaths occurred from typhus and typhoid fever. Phthisis was fatal in 161 cases, bronchitis in 158, and pneumonia in 114. Pulmonary complaints have become more fatal within the last fortnight. Fifty persons died at the age of 80 years and upwards, among whom were six nonagenarians. A widow attained the age of 97.

LAW AND POLICE.—Wednesday was the last day of term, and on Thursday the sittings after term commenced.

The arguments in the Alexandra case were continued on Saturday in the Court of Exchequer by the Solicitor-General, who occupied the whole day with his argument for a new trial. He, as well as the Attorney-General, criticised the short-hand writer's report of the Chief Baron's charge, while his Lordship, as before, refused to be in all respects bound by it. The Chief Baron, on his part, complained that on the former trial he got no assistance from the late Attorney-General, which, of course, the present law officers of the Crown declined to admit. On Monday the case was brought to a close, the Court being addressed by the Queen's Advocate, Mr. Locke, Q.C., and Mr. T. Jones, in support of the case for the Crown. The Court reserved its judgment.

The right of the Jockey Club to warn persons off Newmarket Heath, disputed in the case of the sporting correspondent of the *Morning Post*, was argued in the Court of Queen's Bench yesterday week. The Court refused to admit the defendant's plea, that all persons had a right to be on the heath while races were run. There are, however, other pleas in the case that remain to be disposed of.

Miss Reynolds, horse-trainer, of Brompton and Brighton, said to be the most accomplished equestrian in the world, sued the Earl of Dudley in the Court of Common Pleas, on Saturday, for £49 7s.—charges, at the rate of 30s. a week, for breaking in a horse for his Lordship. The claim was resisted as excessive; but the jury found a verdict for the full amount.

The city of London applied through Sir Fitzroy Kelly to the Court of Queen's Bench, on Monday, to obtain a rule calling on the governors of St. Bartholomew's Hospital to show cause why they did not elect Lord Mayor Rose to the office of governor of that institution. After some discussion the Court granted a rule *nisi*.

At the Middlesex Sessions, yesterday week, Jane Henderson, the lady's-maid in the service of Lady Domville charged with stealing jewellery worth £2000 at various times from the rolls brought by Mr. Hancock's shopman for her mistress's inspection, was convicted and sentenced to four year's penal servitude. Lady Domville being an invalid always in bed, it was of necessity that the prisoner was intrusted with the jewellery brought by the shopman for her mistress to select presents from, and in such quantities that he was not able to keep strict account of it.

In accordance with a requisition, the Attorney-General, Sir Roundell Palmer, has invited the members of the Bar to meet him in Lincoln's-inn Hall, on an early day in December, "for the purpose of ascertaining the opinion of the Bar as to the existing system of law-reporting and with a view to its amendment."

The application of Colonel Waugh for release was granted on Wednesday, the assignees having on the previous day withdrawn their opposition. The detaining creditor, however, still kept up his opposition to the release, and in consequence the order is not to take effect for a fortnight, in order to allow an appeal to the Court of Queen's Bench.

COUNTRY NEWS.

The colliers of the Wigan district have decided to demand an increase of wages to the extent of 10 per cent.

Mr. G. E. Ewing has been commissioned to prepare a marble bust of the late Lord Clyde for Paisley, similar to that presented to Glasgow by Mr. Dalglish, M.P.

Three incendiary fires at Butterwick, on the Yorkshire wolds, on Wednesday se'nnight, destroyed farming stock, including 700 quarters of corn, to the value of £2000.

The Mayor of Plymouth has inflicted heavy penalties on Lord Charles Beresford and one of his companions for having mounted the roof of a cab and shot peas on pedestrians of both sexes.

The *Birmingham Journal* notices the death, on Saturday, of Mr. Samuel Lines, a drawing-master and painter of great local celebrity. He was one of the founders of the Birmingham Society of Arts, and for many years treasurer and curator of the Society of Artists.

It is said that the Government have given orders for the detention of a fine vessel of 1000 tons called the Pampero, lately launched on the Clyde, and which is supposed to be intended for the service of the Confederates.

The Lord Mayor of York (Mr. R. W. Hollon) has presented to the National Life-boat Institution the cost (£250) of a new life-boat to be stationed at Filey, on the Yorkshire coast, in lieu of the old life-boat which is there at present. The boat is 33 ft. long and 8 ft. wide, and rows twelve oars, double-banked.

On Wednesday two large vessels built of steel were launched from the building-yard of Messrs Jones, Quiggan, and Co., at Liverpool. One was a sailing-ship, named the Formby, of 1271 tons, built for the East India trade; the other a paddle-wheel steamer, named the Hope, of 1492 tons. We intend giving an Engraving of one of these vessels in a future Number.

The trustees and managers of the Birmingham Savings' Bank have determined, by a majority of two, to transfer the deposits held by them (amounting to upwards of half a million) to the Post Office Savings Bank. This step appears to have been taken in consequence of the increased responsibility imposed upon trustees by Sir H. Willoughby's Savings Bank Act.

On Wednesday, the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Winchester, laid the foundation-stone of the Surrey County Middle-class Schools, at Crawley, near Guildford. The object sought is the provision of a sound, plain education, based on the principles of the Church of England, and on the public-school system, for the sons of farmers and others engaged in commercial pursuits.

The opening of an additional wing to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford, took place last Saturday—the Duke of Marlborough (the president of the institution), the Bishop of Oxford, and the Dean of Christ Church taking part in the proceedings. A very influential assemblage was present, including the Duchess of Marlborough, Lady Alan Churchill, the Vice-Chancellor (Dr. Lightfoot), and most of the University dignitaries, with many clergymen and gentlemen of the neighbourhood.

Robert Hales, the Norfolk giant, died of consumption, at Great Yarmouth, on Sunday last, aged forty-three. He stood 7 ft. 6 in. high, weighing 452 lb. His father was 6 ft. 6 in., his mother 6 ft. His brothers averaged 6 ft. 5 in., his sisters 6 ft. 3½ in. One of his sisters, who died at twenty, was 7 ft. 2 in. Hales was stout in proportion to his height, though somewhat clumsily put together. When in his prime he was 64 in. round the chest, 62 in. round the waist, 35 in. across the shoulders, and 21 in. round the calf of the leg.

The famous Roman grave-mounds known as the Bartlow Hills, in Essex, after having been spared by the plough and the harrow for more than one thousand years, have at length been condemned to destruction in order to accommodate a feeder of the Great Eastern Railway. The subject having been brought under the notice of the council of the Archæological Institute, that body at once addressed a remonstrance to the railway directors; and it is to be hoped they will succeed in preserving these interesting vestiges of antiquity, which are indubitably among the most singular relics we possess of a very early and obscure period in the history of this country.

The sixth annual meeting of the Worcestershire Union of Educational Institutes was held at Stroud on Thursday week. The proceedings of the day included a business meeting of delegates and officers at noon, a dinner in the afternoon, afterwards an exhibition of microscopic and other objects, with a soiree; and in the evening a general meeting. The following statistics show the progress of the union:—1858, pupils in classes, 342; 1859, 293; 1860, 697; 1861, 851; 1862, 1457; 1863, 1418. At the evening meeting Sir John Pakington, Bart., M.P., and the Right Hon. E. Horsman, M.P., were present, and delivered addresses, which were devoted to educational matters.

The soldiers who have, in consequence of the threatened Guy Fawkes riots, been quartered at Guildford for some time, returned on Thursday week to Aldershott. The result was a riot on Saturday night. Eighteen or twenty men, armed with bludgeons and dressed as "guys," paraded the town, smashing windows, and asking for money. At length they disbanded for the night, throwing away their bludgeons and even their dresses. A constable named Sutton sustained dangerous injuries during the disturbance. A reward of £200 has been offered for the apprehension and conviction of the principal rioters.

MR. COBDEN AND MR. BRIGHT AT ROCHDALE.

ON Tuesday night Mr. Cobden addressed a large meeting of his constituents at Rochdale, M. J. Robinson's foundry, in Millrow-road, being temporarily fitted up for the occasion. Mr. Bright was also present. The audience could not have numbered less than 3000 persons, amongst whom were many ladies. Mr. Stott, the Mayor, presided.

Mr. Cobden, after some introductory observations, said that the next Parliament would have to be endowed with new principles at the next general election. Some people said that there was a political apathy with regard to politics, and he must confess that the people of England just now much more anxiously attended to the proceedings of the other countries in the world than to those in their own country. It was as if, rather than their own affairs, the Rochdale Town Council discussed those of Blackburn, Preston, Manchester, or any other place. When he was last here before them, he told them, notwithstanding that which was said to the contrary, both then and at present, he did not believe that the American war would issue in the achievement by the South of their so-called independence. Still, up to this moment, nineteen-twentieths of society in London—that was to say, the upper ten thousand—were of a contrary opinion. How far their wish was father to the thought he could not tell; but, if they really simply thought as they spoke, he could only regret that their knowledge of America was so limited. The newspapers displayed a vast amount of ignorance on the question, looked at even from a geographical point of view, judging by what they said of the capabilities of the American rivers, and so forth. He had never believed, nor did he now, that there would be two nations of Americans in America. He considered such a state of things was absolutely impossible; and, if the intelligent people of this country had not been misled as to the cause and origin of the war, they would have thought with him too. The fact was, this civil war in America was nothing but a war waged for the purpose of extending and perpetuating human slavery, and not to defend it as it existed. It was a war to establish a slave empire, of which slavery should be the corner-stone. Well, then, he said, God pardon those who in the year of grace 1863 would establish such an empire! The fact was, it was the aristocracy of the South fighting against the democracy of the North. Wherever an aristocracy had done that elsewhere they had never succeeded, and so it must be with the struggle in America. If such a thing as a division of America should happen, it would be fraught with a great loss to human progress all over the world. Already we could see what the struggle had led to in Mexico and St. Domingo. If it had not been for the American war the French would not have made the Mexican mistake, nor Spain the attack on St. Domingo. The hon. gentleman then alluded to the Polish question, and said we had misled the Poles and aroused the Russians against us en masse. As to the proposal to hold a congress touching European affairs, he disapproved of it altogether, unless they proposed to disarm. The only benefit, so far as he could see, that was to be derived from a congress was that which would arise from a general disarmament. Diplomacy would be a failure, as it had been hitherto. The hon. gentleman then went on to speak of the burning of Kagosima, which he characterised as great a barbarity as that of the burning of Polish villages by the Russians. In fact, he looked upon our doings in the East—in China, for instance—as on a par with those of Cortes and Pizarro of old. He therefore altogether dissented from our Eastern policy, which was a disgrace to us. The hon. member concluded by recommending that we should attend to our own domestic affairs rather than those of other nations, more especially as we required that attention. He advocated an extension of the franchise, and was sure that for granting that no better time than the present one of quietness could be selected. The hon. gentleman resumed his seat amid loud and prolonged cheering.

A vote of thanks, expressing renewed confidence in Mr. Cobden, was proposed, seconded, and carried with one dissentient.

Mr. Bright, M.P., addressed the meeting at considerable length. He urged that if the question of free trade and protection was settled there yet remained to be discussed the great questions of taxation and Parliamentary reform. He strongly advocated that the masses should be admitted to the franchise, and while doing so he gave a somewhat humorous and historical sketch of the late attempt at Parliamentary reform. His speech was loudly applauded.

The Duke de Luynes, say the French journals, is on the point of starting on a scientific excursion as far as the banks of the Dead Sea.

The municipality of Florence has decided that the centenary recurrence of Dante's birthday shall be celebrated by a public festival in the month of May, 1865. The poet was born at Florence, in May, 1265.

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THE PRINCE OF WALES'S CHALLENGE CUP.

On Saturday last the members of the 21st Middlesex (Civil Service) Rifle Volunteers competed at the ranges at Wimbledon for a challenge cup, value 100 guineas, presented by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, as honorary Colonel of the regiment. The shooting was under the direction of Ensign Halliday, the officer instructor of musketry, and Sergeant-Major Stevens. Throughout the contest there was a strong wind from the left front. The ranges were 200 and 600 yards, ten shots at each distance. Private Burrough, of the 2nd (Whitehall) company, proved the winner, by making 50 marks. The next highest scores were—Private Plasket, Audit Office company, 48; Sergeant Godby, Inland Revenue Company, 44; Private Freer, Inland Revenue company, 43; and Corporal Taylor, Whitehall company, 43 marks.

The cup, which was designed and manufactured by Messrs. Elkington and Co., is of an elegant form, relieved by oxydising and part gilding. It has been highly approved of by his Royal Highness. The figures on the top represent the Colonel, a captain, and a private, of the Civil Service Rifle Volunteers. The arms of the Prince are on a shield below the body of the cup; and beside it is another shield bearing the arms of the Princess. A third shield, on the opposite side, bears the plume, motto, and monogram of the Prince. On a silver plate inserted in the black pedestal on which the cup stands is inscribed:—"Challenge Cup presented by his Royal Highness Albert Edward, Prince of Wales, honorary Colonel of the Civil Service R.V., to be held for a year by the best shot in the regiment." The names of the annual holders of the cup are to be engraved on a silver plate at the opposite side of the pedestal.

CHALLENGE CUP PRESENTED TO THE 21ST MIDDLESEX (CIVIL SERVICE) RIFLE VOLUNTEERS BY THE PRINCE OF WALES, HONORARY COLONEL OF THE REGIMENT.

BEL DEMONIO.

The theatrical adaptation of Paul Feval's stirring work under the above title continues attractive. Mr. Brougham's clever manipulation of the story no doubt tends greatly to the result. But the new system of building the scenes is not without a considerable effect. By its means theatrical illusion has been brought—thanks to Mr. Fechter's enterprise—to a state nearly approaching perfection. The ordinary conventionalities of the stage are thus frequently superseded by the new necessities created. Against many of these Mr. Fechter protested as an actor, and he has now an opportunity, as manager, of accomplishing a variety of reforms. In attempting these we shall always be found cordially assisting, whether relative to the stage or the drama. To the latter, in particular, our own views are directed; but the reform of either has a natural tendency to re-act on the other, and thus advance and progress are secured. Managers, like other men, must be permitted to conduct their business according to their own sympathies, tastes, and knowledge. The utmost that can be required is that intelligence should be manifested. Of this essential element of success Mr. Fechter possesses abundance, and has proved his possession of it, not only by the success of his efforts, but by the obvious power with which those efforts, whether as actor or manager, have been carried out. In the appointments of the stage Mr. Fechter is profuse, as may be proved by a glance at our Illustration, which represents Angelo, or Bel Demonio (act iii, scene 3), bearing away his bride in triumph from the altar just as Lena is about to be forced to take the veil. The bustle and terror consequent on the reputed sacrilege are capitally expressed by the various and novel groupings. Such a method of placing a play on the boards is far superior to the meagre appointments of a previous time. Willingly, therefore, we accept this as an earnest of the reforms intended to be introduced by Mr. Fechter, in the hope that in future seasons his ambition may rise to a higher flight and attempt for the drama what he has so well accomplished for the theatre.

ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE AT ATHENS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

Whether it be that King Otho had forgotten the matter, or had never found time to organise it, no police system had been introduced into Athens by the late ruler of Greece. During the fêtes and ceremonies attendant upon the arrival of the new Monarch, "George I., King of the Hellenes" (the allusion to the right Divine has been totally suppressed), the National Guard was charged with the preservation of order—an easy task, moreover, for the population behaved throughout with perfect mildness and urbanity, notwithstanding the extreme pressure in the crowded thoroughfares through which the Royal cortége had to pass. The attitude of the masses, and especially of the country people, was indeed altogether exemplary.

On the evening of the King's entry into Athens there was a general illumination, continued for three nights. I was not altogether tranquil concerning the *coups de feu* usually fired off here as a sign of joy, for, the guns being loaded with ball, accidents are frequent. At a recent fête four persons were killed and six wounded. Fortunately, the English Minister addressed a recommendation to the Government on this occasion, which was considerately attended to. The Greek authorities urged the breach of this dangerous custom, and were so far obeyed that I did not hear a single explosion of firearms during the fêtes. The only reports were official ones—to wit, those produced by the cannon and by the *feu d'artifice* displayed on the Sunday after the King's arrival. This ready obedience is an agreeable indication, full of good import, of the *entente cordiale* existing between the governors and the governed.

REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.

On Monday, Nov. 2, there was a grand review. At ten o'clock the National Guard of Athens and the environs, as well as a certain portion of the army, began to arrive, with their bands playing gay music, on the Champ de Mars. At twelve precisely the King, escorted by a numerous état-major, made his appearance on the ground, amidst the liveliest demonstrations of joy on the part of the assembled soldiers. His Majesty, who is a graceful horseman, wore the costume of a Colonel of the National Guard, and rode through the ranks on a beautiful chestnut charger. The King afterwards took up his position for the défile, which forms the subject of our Illustration at page 540. The National Guard there represented, *drapeau en tête*, is not altogether dressed in a style purely Grecian; but it is not less picturesque on that account, and has a sufficiently soldierly aspect. The regimental flags are ornamented with a cross on the top of the staff, which used to be lowered on passing the Sovereign. From a delicate religious

SCENE FROM THE NEW PLAY, "BEL DEMONIO," AT THE LYCEUM THEATRE: ANGELO (FECHTER) CARRYING OFF LENA (MISS KATE TERRY) FROM THE CONVENT.

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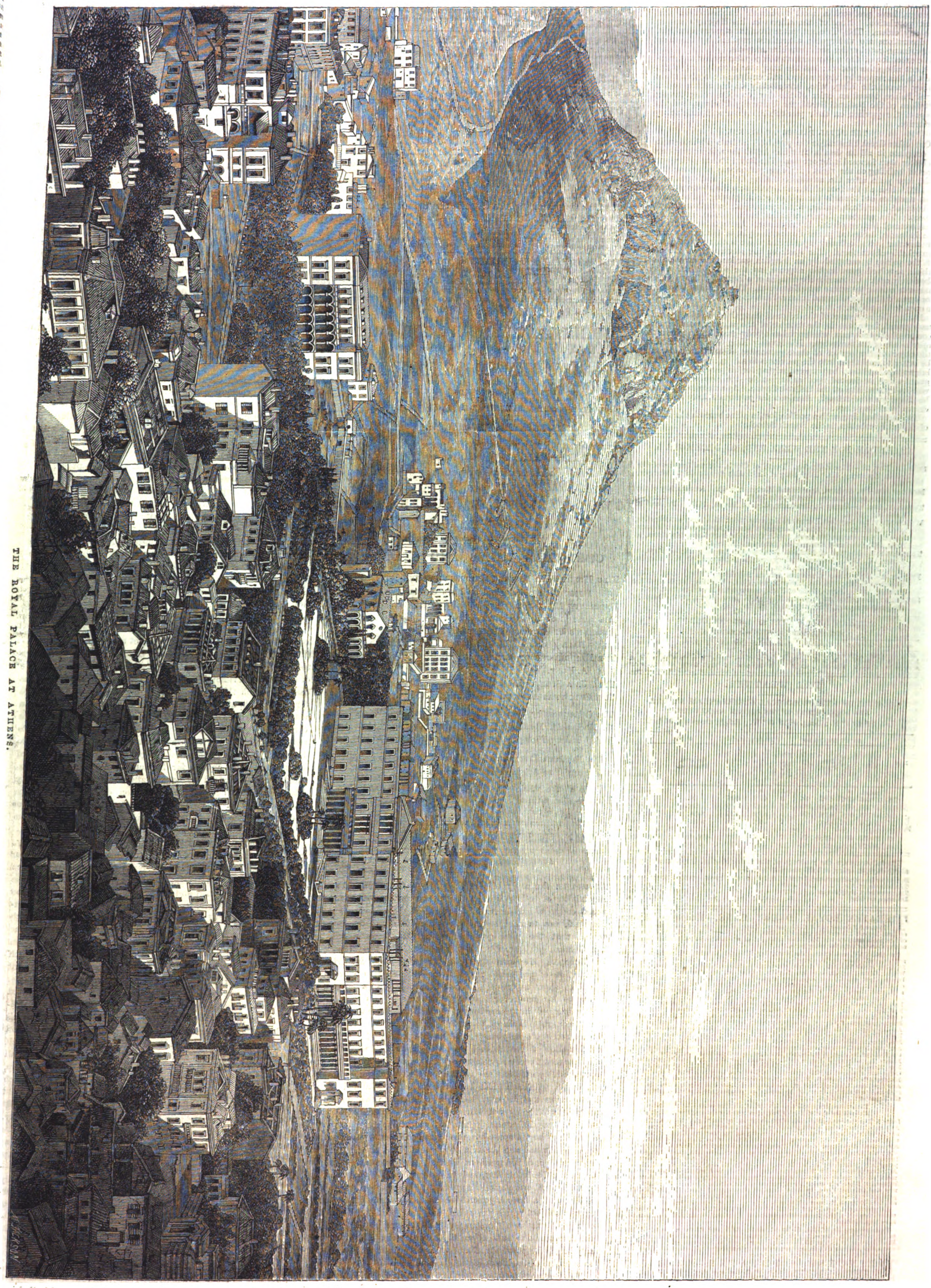

THE ROYAL PALACE AT ATHENS.

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motive, easily appreciated, the youthful Monarch gave orders for this custom to be discontinued. This innovation, and several others indicative of a refined feeling of modesty on the part of the new Sovereign, have produced a most favourable impression on the Greek population. None of the officers in his Majesty's escort wore any orders. This, I learnt, arose from the circumstance that the decorations are undergoing alterations required by the new régime, inaugurated under such promising auspices.

The execution of the manœuvres at this popular review was, perhaps, not altogether perfect; but the troops made up for any slight defect in this respect by their ardent and enthusiastic acclamations as they passed the King, who, immediately on his return to the Royal Palace, issued an order of the day complimenting the six battalions of the National Guard, the University Phalanx, and the troops of the garrison on their patriotic behaviour and satisfactory appearance.

THE ROYAL PALACE AT ATHENS.

Our other Greek Illustration (at page 537) is from a photograph, so complete in all its details that our Artist thought he could not do better than forward it for our use. The Royal Palace is the large mass of building on the right. Its construction was commenced in 1836, four years after the accession of King Otho, and terminated in 1843. It is at the foot of Mount Lycabettus, the rocky pyramid that stretches out towards the left of our Engraving. The palace is built of Pentelican marble, but is somewhat monotonous in its aspect. The southern façade, with its Ionic portico, is the best architectural feature of this Royal palace. As regards the interior, the ballroom, decorated in the Pompeian style, is the most worthy of mention; the ordinary apartments have nothing particularly remarkable about them. The space on the south and on the east of the palace is occupied by an English garden, the creation of which involved considerable expense, as the soil of Athens is absolutely arid. On the site the remains of a Roman villa and of an immense mosaic pavement were discovered. The latter has been used for ornamenting a grotto and some *cabinets de verdure*. The garden is open to the public.

During the later years of the reign of King Otho, besides the ordinary guard, there was in the interior of the palace a second guard, composed of gendarmes, who served as a body-guard on duty near the apartments of the Sovereign. His Majesty King George, on learning the object of the service of these gendarmes, observed that it would be better to send them into the provinces to aid in the suppression of brigandage, and that he proposed relying for his personal safety on a guard which he looked upon as invincible—the love of the people who had placed him on the Hellenic throne. As a necessary result of his Majesty's wise remark, *Messieurs les gendarmes* have been withdrawn from the palace.

The large building, with a portico, just in a line beneath the summit of Mount Lycabettus, is the French School.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 5.

SUNDAY, Nov. 29.—Advent Sunday. Death of Clovis, the real founder of the French Monarchy, 511. Beginning of the Polish Revolution at Warsaw, 1830.

MONDAY, 30.—St. Andrew, Apostle and Martyr, A.D. 69. Anniversary of the Royal Society of London (first kept in 1663).

TUESDAY, Dec. 1.—Henry I., Beauclerc, dies at Rouen, 1135. Princess of Wales born, 1844.

WEDNESDAY, 2.—Napoleon I. crowned Emperor, 1804: his victory at Austerlitz, 1805. Abdication of Ferdinand, Emperor of Austria, and Accession of Francis Joseph, the present Emperor, 1848. Coup-d'état of Louis Napoleon, at Paris, 1851; declared Emperor, as Napoleon III., 1852.

THURSDAY, 3.—Election of Nicholas Breakspeare, the only English Pope, as Adrian IV., 1154. Moreau's victory over the Austrians, at Hohenlinden, 1800. Moon's last quarter, 0h. 14m. p.m.

FRIDAY, 4.—King James I. rebukes certain inquiring, "fiery, popular, and turbulent spirits," in the Lower House, 1621. The English Navy Office founded, 1644. James, Duke of York, destroys the Bordeaux fleet, 1664.

SATURDAY, 5.—Columbus discovers Hispaniola (now Hayti), 1492. Death of the great composer, Mozart (aged only thirty-six), 1792.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 5.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 11	4 28	4 46	5 4	5 24	5 43	6 3	6 24	6 47	7 10	7 34	8 8	8 44	9 17

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above sea, 24 feet.

DAY	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOMETER		WIND.		RAIN in 24 hours Read at 10A.M.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	
	Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles.	Inches
18	30·224	47·7	43·3	·86	9	46·9	50·1	S.	265	·000
19	30·194	46·8	43·0	·88	10	43·7	50·1	SW.	141	·000
20	30·119	46·7	43·6	·90	5	42·2	50·7	SSW. S.	133	·000
Nov. 21	29·678	50·7	48·0	·91	7	38·2	56·4	SSE. S.	444	·000
22	..	..	..	..	..	41·2	50·5	..	338	·170
23	29·856	48·0	45·0	·90	7	41·7	52·1	SW. SSW.	210	·022
24	29·570	52·4	52·1	·99	10	44·5	55·0	S. SW.	203	·158

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·256	30·219	30·168	29·825	29·818	29·866	29·860
Temperature of Air	49·2°	47·2°	46·2°	51·5°	45·4°	45·4°	52·8°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	46·2°	46·0°	44·8°	49·5°	43·4°	44·3°	51·5°
Direction of Wind	S.	CALM	SSW.	SSE.	W.	SW.	S.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton. Great and continued success of the production of Lord Byron's MANFRED, generally acknowledged by the Press and the Public to be one of the most complete and legitimate triumphs of a combination of artistic capabilities achieved on the stage for many years.

On MONDAY, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform the new and original farce by W. Brough and A. Halliday, Esqrs, entitled MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Principal characters by Messrs. Belmore, G. Weston, J. Neville, Warde; Miss Harfleur, and Mrs. Neville. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about Ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED. Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Bedford, Weever, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Mnemina (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagerson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Ryde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Eburne; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Harfleur, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Breinbach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magien's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Flashing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Spectral Illusions by Mr. Cox; and also Professor Pepper's adaptation of Dirck's invention, under the special superintendence of Professor Pepper. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Barnard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Beale. To conclude with a new and Original Farce, by John Oxenford, Esq, entitled BEAUTY OR THE BEAST; principal characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Neville, Barrett, Spencer, and G. Weston; and Mrs. Edmund Falconer and Miss R. Leclercq. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.

In preparation, a GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, to ensure the scenical magnificence of which the exclusive services of the celebrated Artist Mr. William Beverley have been retained.

Private boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances commence at Seven o'clock, and terminate every evening at a Quarter-past Eleven.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.—Last Week but one at the Princess' Theatre.—The Performances will commence EVERY EVENING at Eight. Half-price to all parts of the house at Nine. Constant change of programme. Celebrated Ring, Hat, Fish, and Money Tricks. Commence at Eight.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY, NOV. 30, and during the Week, BLANCHE DE NEVERS. Music by M. W. Balfe; Libretto by John Brougham. Supported by Miss Louisa Pyne, Anna Hiles, Emma Heywood; Messrs. Weiss, H. Corri, Cook, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Alfred Mellon. To conclude with the Second Act of THE DESERT FLOWER. Commence at Seven. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS EVERY EVENING.—On MONDAY, and during the Week, to commence at Seven, the new and greatly successful Comedy of SILKEN FETTERS—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews, Mr. Chippendale, Mr. W. Farren, Mr. Howe, Miss M. Harris, &c. After which, THE GOLDEN FLEECE—Mr. and Mrs. C Mathews, Mr. Compton, and Miss Louise Keeley; to be followed by Mr. Charles Mathews (just translated from the French) in his most characteristic character of "Un Anglais Timide" otherwise COOL AS A CUCUMBER, recently performed by him in French at the Théâtre des Variétés in Paris, upwards of forty nights; concluding with (135th time) LITTLE DAISY.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER.—THIS EVENING, MONDAY, and during the Week, a Comedietta by W. Gilbert, entitled UNCLE BABY—Messrs. Widdicombe, Shore, Charles, Miss P. Leclercq, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq. After which, at Eight o'Clock, BEL DEMONIO a Love Story, in Twelve Tableaux. Principal character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Brougham, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Kate Terry, Lavenue, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Elsworthy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—In consequence of the triumphant success of Miss Bateman in the character of Leah, EVERY EVENING, until further notice, at Eight, the Eighth Week of the New Drama of LEAH—Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs. Arthur Stirling, R. Phillips, Billington, Stuart, Eburne; Miss H. Simms and Mrs. Billington. Performance to Commence at Seven with THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; and to conclude with THE IRISH TIGER—Mr. Stephenson and Miss K. Kelly.

BINGLEY HALL, BIRMINGHAM.—The FIFTEENTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF FAT CATTLE, SHEEP, PIGS, DOMESTIC POULTRY, CORN, ROOTS, and IMPLEMENTS will be held on MONDAY, TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, NOV. 30th, and DEC. 1st, 2nd, and 3rd. For special railway arrangements see the advertisement and bills of the Companies.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION of DOGS.—The FOURTH GREAT ANNUAL EXHIBITION of SPORTING and other DOGS will be held in Paradise-street (near Bingley Hall), Birmingham, on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, NOV. 30 and DEC. 1, 2, and 3 (the week of the Cattle and Poultry Show). For special railway arrangements see the advertisements and bills of the companies.

THE

CHRISTMAS DOUBLE NUMBER

OF

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

TO BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19,

WILL INCLUDE A BEAUTIFUL PICTURE (FOUR PAGES),

PRINTED IN COLOURS,

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD,

FROM A PAINTING BY T. SANT, A.R.A.;

AND

TWO CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENTS

(A SHEET AND A HALF),

CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL

CHRISTMAS TALES AND SKETCHES:

KING HENRY VIII. KEEPING CHRISTMAS AT THE ROYAL PALACE, GREENWICH. Illustrated by JOHN GILBERT.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE. Illustrated by G. THOMAS.

THE MASTER OF ARAN GARTH. Illustrated by SAMUEL READ.

FREEMAN'S PHANTOMS. Illustrated by A. HUNT.

LILY'S BALL (Poetry). Illustrated by J. A. FITZGERALD.

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TELL US A STORY. Illustrated by C. ROBINSON.

THE CHRISTMAS ANTHEM. Illustrated by A. HUNT.

The Letterpress by Shirley Brooks, E. F. Blanchard, Hain Friswell, G. Macdonald, Westland Marston, the Author of "Abel Drake's Wife," D'Arcy Thompson, and the Author of "A Daughter of Eve."

The Number will contain Illustrations of the London Cattle Shows and several Fine-Art and News Engravings.

Price of the whole—Number, Two Supplements, and Coloured Picture—One Shilling Unstamped; Twopence Extra for Stamped Copies.—198, Strand, W.C.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1863.

ALTHOUGH the reply of the Emperor of the French to the requisition of other Powers for a programme of the proposed congress has determined several of them, and specially England, not to accept the invitation, it does not appear to us that the new question which has been raised by the German party can be left untouched by the Monarchs of Europe. We own that, if the Emperor desired an illustration of the small regard which some persons are disposed to show to treaties, he could not have had a better one made to his hand for the strengthening of his case than that presented in the conduct of such of the German rulers as are favourably inclined towards the Duke of Augustenburg. It is scarcely eleven years ago since the Treaty of London, in confirmation of the protocol previously issued, solemnly bound all the great Powers, without restriction or condition, to support the King of Denmark in the possession of the dominions of which Christian IX. has just been proclaimed King. The signatures of Austria, Russia, and Prussia to that document are patent to the eyes of Europe. Yet at this moment German statesmen and German journalists are adducing clumsy and shambling arguments by the score to show that it is open to Prussia and Austria to contend that they signed as individual and independent Powers, not as members of the Germanic Confederation, and that therefore they are entitled to lend moral and physical support to Germans who are seeking to throw off a Danish yoke. We do not wish to speak coarsely upon a subject which has called out the feelings and passions of a great number of persons; but this German mode of viewing the case seems to us to approach the ingenuity which occasionally brings its possessor, if a private person, under the unfavourable notice of twelve of his fellow-countrymen.

The Germans may, we think, make up their minds, with all the celerity of which they are capable, to this fact—namely, that England, for one, will be no party to treaty-breaking. It is not because the King of Denmark happens to stand in a close relation to our Crown that the English Cabinet will maintain his rights. The King of Prussia is also in close relation to our Crown, and yet we have not shown that the circumstance has rendered us unjust to those who have to complain of the King of Prussia. This Danish business is one which involves common honesty and fair dealing; and the case is so clear that every man, woman, and child in England can comprehend that both are violated by the course which it is now proposed that Germany should take. And although it is true that, as we have said, the Emperor of the French may find a good argument in the fact that at this moment two great and honourable nations are being urged to commit an act of dishonesty, and that the Emperor may say, "See how much treaties are worth," England has the still better reply, that she has always rested upon the inviolability of treaties; that at the councils at which they have been framed she has always been the loser rather than the gainer; but that her mission has ever been in favour of order, law, and right, and that she will lend no countenance to a scheme for the further repudiation of solemn arrangements, and the teaching the nations and their rulers that treaties hold good only until a favourable opportunity for breaking them shall occur. We know of no incident in modern political history that is so calculated to damage the faith of Englishmen in the honesty of the Continental mind as this proposal to recognise a double existence in a Sovereign who signs a treaty. All that has been charged against the Jesuits and the doctrine of mental reservation fades into the whitest of lies in presence of a declaration that the King of Prussia, as such, may sign a treaty guaranteeing another King his dominions, and may then go away and, as one of a Diet or Confederation, encourage and even assist those who seek to dismember those dominions. The Germans may pour their volleys of abuse upon our "insular and brutal stolidity of honesty which renders us blind to political metempsychosis and sympathetical development;" but this we must bear until they can convince us that it is a right thing for a man to bind himself individually to support that against which he proposes to act in co-operation with others.

We trust that England will avail herself of this excellent opportunity of showing why she objects to such meetings as the congress to which she has been invited by the Emperor. She is not prepared to regard treaties as things to be trampled under foot. She will not hear of the reopening of the question of the Schleswig-Holstein duchies as portions of the Danish dominions. This is a question of principle, and the Government will have the people with it. Earl Russell has an excellent chance of setting himself right with his countrymen on the Danish business, touching which he was not thought to have exercised a specially wise discretion when the papers were last laid before the public. There ought to be no loss of time in signifying the disbelief of England in the possibility that great and honourable Sovereigns can be parties to the disgraceful course which is marked out for them by some of the smaller Principalities and Powers. Nor is this one of the cases in which the convenience of Sovereigns and the desire for pacification at any price induced a settlement of a question without regard to justice. The succession arrangement was considered long and solemnly. Russia, never too prompt to resign anything, made formal surrender of her claim to Holstein, and a protracted negotiation, of which Lord Palmerston took charge for England, though the final ceremonial was performed by Lord Malmesbury, ended in a treaty which was designed as the conclusion of a most deliberate discussion. There are, therefore, no grounds for saying that the treaty was unjust, or conditional, or obtained without regard to the interests of persons mainly concerned.

The agitation against Denmark speaks for itself, fortunately, and leaves Europe in no doubt as to the character of the parties. The German hatred of Denmark breaks out whenever a chance is given; and though German rulers themselves may be too wise to share in the spiteful and ridiculous feeling, they are not too strong to find it necessary occasionally to pander to the unworthy sentiment of their peoples. This remark applies with least force to Austria, who would probably take much the same course as England, but for Bavaria, who has always been opposed to Denmark in the matter. The small Powers, which we may trust to see some day consolidated into one decent little kingdom, that shall substitute one voice, if a weak one, for half a dozen simultaneous yelps, ought not to be permitted to trouble the peace of Europe; and, but for the strong anti-Danish feeling to which we have adverted, their puny efforts would be laughed at even in Germany. At Hamburg the German party has passed a resolution that if Holstein will not show herself patriotic to fatherland and cast off the Danish yoke, she shall be made to do so, which is certainly an advance in statemanship, and very like the proceedings at the earlier part of the French Revolution, when nations were abused for their adherence to old forms, and menaced with the vengeance of the Republic if they did not become more enlightened and begin to hang their nobility. It is well that the sudden fury of the Germans should have compelled them to splutter out their wrathful intentions as they have done, as there is nothing like knowing the whole case and design of your adversary. This anti-Danish agitation—this attempt to rob Christian IX. of what has been solemnly assured to him by treaty—is very discreditable and dishonourable; but, as the German Monarchs are not yet committed to it, we trust that the remonstrances of England will suffice to keep them from giving overt encouragement to the illegitimate pretender.

The trunks of two trees have been sent from the battle-field of Gettysburg for the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania Historical Societies, one of them having 250 bullet-holes in the space of 21 feet, and the other 116.

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THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Louisa, and Prince Arthur were present at the ceremony of laying the first stone of the new church about to be erected at Windsor, of which we give an Engraving on our first page. Her Royal Highness was attired in a mauve silk dress, black velvet mantle, and mauve bonnet with white feather. The suite in attendance consisted of Countess Hohenthal, Baroness Dobeneck, Lady Caroline Barington, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, the Hon. Harriet Phipps, Miss Hildyard, Count Furstenstein, Major von Schweinitz, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Colonel H. Ponsonby. Subsequently, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, and Prince Leopold, honoured the Windsor Theatre with their presence to witness the "Ghost Illusions" as exhibited by Professor Pepper at the Polytechnic Institution. The Right Hon. Sir G. Grey and Dr. Stanley arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Stanley officiated.

On Monday the Queen drove out, attended by the Countess of Caledon, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, and Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, went to London to-day, returning in the evening; and Prince Arthur, attended by Major Elphinstone, left the castle for Greenwich Park. Mr. Collier, Solicitor-General, and Mr. Carey, Bailiff of Guernsey, were this morning presented to the Queen by Sir George Grey, and received the honour of knighthood. Lord Cremorne and Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood were the Lord and Equerry in Waiting.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia, drove in the grounds of the castle. The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at the castle this afternoon.

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, walked and drove in the Home Park. The Prince of Wales and the Crown Prince of Prussia went out shooting.

The Queen and Royal family take daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the castle. During the past week Mr. Frith has been honoured with sittings from the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and the Crown Prince of Denmark, for his picture of "The Prince of Wales's Marriage." Mr. Frith also had the honour, on Monday, of submitting his picture of the "Railway Station" to the Queen at the castle.

The Court were ordered to go into mourning, on Sunday last, for the late King of Denmark. The ladies to wear black dresses, white gloves, black or white shoes, feathers, and fans, pearls, diamonds, or plain gold or silver ornaments. The gentlemen to wear black Court dress, with black swords and buckles. The Court to change the mourning on Sunday, the 6th of December next—viz.: The ladies to wear black dresses, with coloured ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments, or grey or white dresses, with black ribbons, flowers, feathers, and ornaments. The gentlemen to continue the same mourning. And on Sunday, the 13th of December next, the Court to go out of mourning.

The Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe has succeeded the Countess of Caledon as Lady in Waiting, and Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish has succeeded Lieutenant-General Sir H. Bentinck as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, Lieutenant-General Knollys, Major Teesdale, and Mr. Fisher, left Sandringham House on Tuesday, en route for Windsor Castle. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the Wolferton station by Mr. Robertson, General Superintendent, and Major Palmer, one of the Directors of the Great Eastern Railway. The Prince and Princess travelled by a special train, which left Wolferton at one o'clock, arriving at Windsor at forty minutes past four o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses proceeded at once to the castle, where they will remain a few days, after which they will proceed to Frogmore, where they purpose staying a short period.

On Friday se'nnight the Prince, accompanied by Mr. H. Villebois and attended by Major Teesdale, left Sandringham shortly after nine o'clock and drove to Burnham, for the purpose of hunting with the West Norfolk hounds. Several foxes were "found," but the day proved a blank, as none could be made to "break away." The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, drove to the "field" with a pair of grey ponies.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess, and Admiral the Hon. Sir Henry Keppel, attended Divine service at Sandringham Church. The Rev. G. B. Moxon, B.A., officiated.

Additional improvements are about to be made at Sandringham House, and the Norwich gates will be temporarily fixed on the site of the present gates at the principal entrance of the park. It is not intended to fix them permanently, as the extension of the park is contemplated. The park has been prepared for deer, with which it will immediately be stocked.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left town on Monday on a visit to the Earl and Countess of Derby, at Knowsley Park.

His Excellency the Italian Minister has arrived in town from visiting Lord and Lady Egerton at Tatton.

His Excellency the Swedish Minister and the Countess Wachmeister are expected at the residence of the Legation to-day (Saturday) from Paris.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington left Apsley House on Monday for Stratfieldsaye, Hants.

The Duke and Duchess of Manchester left Great Stanhope-street on Tuesday en route to Compiègne.

The Duke and Duchess of Argyll have arrived at Stafford House.

The Duke of Somerset left the Admiralty on Saturday last for Stover Park, Devonshire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby left Queen's Gate-terrace a few days since for Mulgrave Castle, Yorkshire.

The Marchioness Dowager of Lothian and Lady Alice Kerr left town on Wednesday for Scotland.

The Marquis of Camden and the Ladies Pratt have left the Wilderness, near Sevenoaks, on a tour of visits.

The Marquis of Lansdowne arrived at Lansdowne House on Tuesday from Bowood.

The Marquis of Abercorn arrived on Tuesday at Chesterfield House from Beaudesert.

The Marquis of Bath left Thomas's Hotel on Monday for his seat, Longleate, Wilts.

The Earl and Countess of Westmoreland have left Curzon House on a visit to the Emperor and Empress of the French at Compiègne.

The Earl and Countess of Shaftesbury and Lady Victoria Ashley left town on Wednesday for their seat, St. Giles, Dorsetshire.

The Earl and Countess of Cardigan left Portman-square on Wednesday for Dean Park, Northamptonshire.

The Countess of Jersey has arrived in town from Paris.

The Earl of Brecknock has arrived at Holkham Hall, Norfolk.

Viscountess Palmerston has issued cards for a dinner and evening party this day (Saturday) at Cambridge House.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey returned to town on Monday from Windsor Castle.

On Saturday the marriage of Lady Susan Ramsay, eldest daughter of the late Marquis of Dalhousie, with the Hon. Robert Bourke, third son of the Earl of Mayo, took place by special license in the private chapel, Lambeth Palace. The Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Hon. and Rev. George Wingfield Bourke, performed the ceremony.

The marriage of Lady Alice Cuffe, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Desart, with the Hon. John Major Henniker, eldest son of Lord and Lady Henniker, will take place early in January next.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

IDENTIFICATION with one's case, apparent or real, is the perfection of advocacy: identification with one's Government and with one's department is a special quality in an official. In this respect there has been no greater success in modern times than that of Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, by grace of being a naval reformer, who had caught the ear of the House of Commons. It is our firm belief that no member of the Palmerston Ministry, prime, secondary, or subordinate, did more for the Government in the first three years of his tenure than the Secretary to the Admiralty, the representative of the department in the House of Commons. Although much responsibility attached to that position, it also carries with it great *prima facie* weight; in Lord Clarence's case, amongst all the expectations and hopes which accompanied the Palmerston Ministry into office, the rose of expectancy bloomed brightest. A sailor and a practical naval reformer, he had pointed out, as a private member, how millions of money might have been saved in the administration of the affairs of the Admiralty. His facts were unanswerable—his case complete in that respect; and therefore, in his person, when in office, the country stood to win just so many millions. Well, it was hardly reasonable to suppose that a mere Secretary could really effect such a feat; and so, in a short time, the country and the House forgave him the debt he had incurred in consideration of his working very hard, and doing his work, according to his opportunities, very well indeed. In a short time Lord Clarence began to exercise quite a spell over the House. By no means a ready or effective speaker, he begot a kind of eloquence of his own, which consisted in the assumption of the most stupendous candour. Stupendous we mean in the effect it produced; for, in reality and on strict examination, it would have been found that the amount of candour which he exhibited bore about the same proportion to the official reticence as an ounce does to a pound. But it was the manner of the thing. It was as if he was apostrophising the shades of Nelson, Howe, and Jervis to bear witness to the honesty of a true British sailor. One always expected that, if he was at a loss to captivate the House and to enlist its sympathies for the Navy as he represented it, he would have offered to dance a hornpipe in the cheeriest cover-the-buckle style. Bluff, but tender, he wooed members as William might be supposed to have wooed Black-eyed Susan; and he was a thriving suitor for their suffrages and their sympathies. Somehow, though, in the last Session, we fancied that we discovered symptoms of satiety on the part of the House with Lord Clarence's perennial, candid sweetness. It struck one that there were occasions when there was evinced a little distaste for his sentimentality; that ideas of Joseph Surface were arising in the minds of members in connection with him; and that the next step would inevitably be objurgation of his sentiments, after the manner of Sir Peter Teazle on those of his prototype. Whether Lord Clarence, with his wonderful tact and perception, twigged (we beg pardon for so coarse a word) this, or whether, as he intimated and his looks indicated, he was in feebler health than formerly, certain it is, that after Mr. Stansfeld came into office in his department he left the labouring oar mainly to him, and gave that gentleman an opportunity of showing that a philosophical Radical and an orator ornate almost to pedantry was a man of business and could make as practical a speech—taking the opposite extremes—as Mr. William Williams or Mr. Gladstone. We have been led into this perhaps too long disquisition on a somewhat remarkable Parliamentarian by the circumstance of Lord Clarence Paget having recently appeared at a public meeting at Deal, where he made one of his most characteristic speeches. There he showed how it was that Lord Palmerston was admirable in having no particular politics, because he was all for the country; how proud a thing it was to be associated in office with such a statesman as Lord Russell, who, in that Japanese affair at Kagosima, was not in the least to blame, because he really only directed that homœopathic doses of shells should be administered by the fleet; while, as to the Admiral, if it had not been that his men had been disturbed at their dinners by those naughty retainers of the haughty damios, he probably would never have fired a shot. To be sure, it was ascertained that a little property had been destroyed, and that was very sad; but as it was not ascertained what lives were lost amongst the population of the city, why should it not be assumed that none were lost?—never mind the admission of bad gunnery on the part of British sailors thereby involved. Pleasant colleague, faithful official, tender and true to thy department, may'st thou always find thy friends and associates as kind and considerate to thee as thou ever art to them!

Our hope, as it is our sincere pleasure, in the composition of this desultory column, has ever been to bring modest Parliamentary merit out of the shade, by reflecting in the metropolis and the country generally the shining of star-members in their own provinces. Unwillingly we have delayed longer than we wished in paying our respects to Colonel Edwards, the Conservative member for Beverley, who, with his colleague, Mr. Walker, has been giving his constituents their annual treat. The term modest merit does not exactly apply to Colonel Edwards in his character as a member, for it is not his fault if he is not a very prominent personage in the house. In the first place, he has taken the 'cute course of appropriating a particular seat to himself, which always marks a man in the house; then he is not troubled with superfluous scruples about rising late and at critical moments in debates; and, once in a way, we think he has been instrumental in getting up one of those little rows which the House by no means dislikes in moderation. One cannot say that one ever knows exactly what he is talking about, but his decisive manner indicates that he is very stanch in his principles, and that Conservatism, and hunting, and church rates, and the agricultural interest, and the Army and Navy, and, above all, the yeomanry cavalry (he commands a really fine yeomanry corps in the West Riding of Yorkshire), and in general the thing that is right for a country gentleman to stand by, will be supported by him with semi-physical earnestness, and this, notwithstanding that he is connected with a mercantile firm. In fact, however, he is sufficiently bucolical in Yorkshire for the principle he advocates and the character he adopts, and is popular enough there to have his portrait hanging about in most places where good Conservatives resort.

It would seem that the borough of Leominster requires of its member that one of his qualifications should be that he is a master of "winged words." In the period between 1852 and 1856 the constituency of Leominster was represented by Mr. John George Phillimore, who always spoke like a rushing, but not exactly a mighty, wind. Such a tumbling out of a cataract, of moderate pretensions, of words is seldom to be witnessed as characterised the oratory of that voluble and very loquacious gentleman. For some reason which never clearly appeared, at the next general election Mr. Phillimore found that he was nowhere, we will not say in the estimation, because that would be rude, but in the suffrages of the electors of a borough which he had done much to keep continually, by keeping himself continually, before the House. In his room Mr. Gathorne Hardy was elected, and Leominster passed from the Liberal to the Conservative side of the House. A very estimable gentleman, well known and respected in Westminster Hall before he entered Parliament, and, being the son of a former member of the House who was universally esteemed in his day, Mr. Hardy came into the region of memberdom with every prestige in his favour. Soon found to be a good business member, he had acquired such a position that when Lord Derby last came into office it was with no surprise, and in most cases with pleasure, that he was found to have been selected for the office of Under-Secretary for the Home Department. He discharged his functions with satisfaction to every one, and naturally and properly assumed a front place in the Opposition when the Derby Ministry succumbed to one of those curious unitings of the Liberal party which are always brought about nowadays when a Conservative Government is discovered to be in a fair way to out-reform the reformers. There he has been busy and useful, assisting with excellent effect at the great "Conservative Wednesdays," and making several speeches of great ability and importance. We ought to have said before that he took a considerable part in the debates which occurred in the struggle for power between the two parties after the general election of 1859; and we well remember his warming the House to no small excitement on that memorable occasion by a speech which he then delivered. In truth, his style is earnestness personified; conviction seems so to abound within him that he cannot get it out fast enough; and here it is that we recur to our suggestion of the fondness of Leominster for tremendously rapid speakers. Sir George Grey himself, whose mode of speaking has been likened to the speed with which a whirlwind might be supposed to pursue a hurricane, scarcely exceeds Mr. Hardy in the swiftness of his utterance; and it is fortunate that the political Fates have placed them in different parties, for if they had chanced to hold office together in the Home Department there might have been produced slightly ludicrous effects, arising out of the cognate talking of the Chief and the Under-Secretary. Mr. Hardy resides in Kent, and he has been discoursing at Maidstone lately on education, a subject on which much in his Parliamentary career entitles him to speak with a certain authority. He has also some special æsthetic notion about beer and beerhouses, but we really do not profess to know exactly what it is. At any rate, he brings in an annual bill on that subject.

It would hardly be fitting to their Parliamentary dignity to bring in a dissertation on a grand demonstration on their own particular ground by Messrs. Cobden and Bright at the fag end of this chronicle; and this must be an excuse for this simple allusion to the fact, though, in truth, we do feel some difficulty in suggesting any novel illustration of these members when out of Parliament.

THE FARM.

ABINGDON led off the Christmas fat shows with great spirit on Monday last; and, after a very severe struggle, Mr. Thomas Parr's cup, for the best beast in the yard, was awarded to Mr. J. Phillips's first-prize ox, just beating Mr. W. Aldworth's first-prize steer. In the fat-cow class, Mr. C. P. Duffield beat Mr. Phillips. Mr. W. Button's capital pen of five tegs, "to be drawn from the flock not more than one week before the show," took Mr. C. P. Duffield's cup for the best pen of sheep in the yard; and Mr. G. B. Morland swept the pig prizes with some specimens which will not be among the worst at Islington. Mr. R. Benyon, M.P., took a large number of root prizes, as well as that for malting barley. It is intended next year to add "horses" to the programme, which is at present a pretty comprehensive one, as there are two prizes for fat calves under fourteen weeks, an element which we do not meet with elsewhere.

The whole of the Birmingham Show, with the exception of the poultry, will be open to-day (Saturday) to those who wish to pay ten shillings to see public judging, and continue open at reduced rates for four days next week. We are sorry to hear that one of the Aberdeen prize cattle has received a severe injury on its way south. An odd but pretty safe challenge has been put forward by Mr. F. Carr, of Heslington, near York, to show his fat shorthorn twins, bullock and free martin, of three years and five months, against any similar pair in the kingdom, for £25 a side, at York, Leeds, or London. We learn by telegram that the fat prize at the Rugby Show has been won by Mr. R. Swinnerton's four years and four months' old red shorthorn ox. It was bred by Mr. Stratton, and is half brother to that gentleman's last gold-medal steer. It won the first prize in its class, and the £20 as the best beast in the yard at Sparkenhoe last September.

There are sad accounts of disease among sheep and cattle from many parts of England, and the fear of it has made business very slack at many of the recent fairs in Scotland.

Mr. Douglas has just sold his three-year-old heifer, Isabella Rose 2nd, by Sir James the Rose from Isabella Hopewell (the dam of Lamp of Lothian), to Mr. T. E. Pawlett, of Beeston, for a long price. The Queen of Athelstane and her July calf, Princess of Athelstane (by Torr's Watchman), and Pride of Athelstane are all "going on" well for the Newcastle Royal, unless they are previously disposed of. Next of Kin—a neat white bull, who was second in his class at Kelso—is at present used in the herd, which consists of twelve females and four bulls. Among the most noteworthy of those which have not been across the border is the deep-bosomed Placida, by a son of Boo h's Birthright from a Crusade cow. With this exception, she may be said to have nothing but Booth crosses in her pedigree, as her look pretty well proves. Mr. Mitchell has sold his Kelso winner, Conqueror, to go to Australia; and his well-known prize cow, Mistletoe, has had another calf. Mr. Barclay's Emperor of Hindostan and Vinedresser, which have been supplanted at Keevil by Webb's Englishman, are both for sale. Lord Strathallan's Fosco shows great improvement on his Kelso form, and his Lordship has a clever white heifer, Mayflower, by him, from his Mysie tribe.

Improved dwellings for the farm labourers have been the subject of discussion at several farmers' clubs of late. At the Wigan meeting Mr. Canon Hodgson spoke well and practically to the point. If they wished to improve the character of their labourers, the cottages must have three bedrooms—one for the boys, another for the girls, and a third for the man and his wife—a large sitting-room, a pantry, and a sink. He had been struck with some cottages of this description which a friend of his had built at a cost of £190 the two. The plans of them were in his possession at Aikton, and if any gentleman liked to avail himself of them they were at his service. This is refreshing after the cloud of useless talk which the subject has evoked—those sneers at philanthropists who keep stirring up the landlords on the point in the *Times*, and those complaints against *Punch's* woodcut of a labourer moralising over a neat pigsty and then observing to the pig that it beats him to nothing in house accommodation.

A new church is about to be built at Sholing, Hants, near the line of railway in course of formation between Portswood and Netley Hospital.

The Law Amendment Society is about to be amalgamated with the Association for the Promotion of Social Science.

There are 20,000 friendly societies in England, of which not much more than half are registered.

During the last week the divers employed on the sunken wreck of the American packet-ship Amazon sent up fifty bars of railway iron and three pigs of lead. The divers report that they can feel more lead under the iron knees and other rubbish, which have fallen in. When this has been cleared away they expect to make quicker progress.

The contemplated change in the spring and summer circuits of the Judges has been settled. The Home, the Western, and Oxford Circuits remain *in statu quo*. The Midland is increased by some counties from the Northern, and the Norfolk is increased by four counties from the Midland. The Norfolk round can no longer be regarded as one of ease and repose.

Mr. Frederick Hughes having been advertised in the Australian papers as the heir to a vacant baronetcy, he has been discovered in Victoria, where he worked as a wood-cutter. Having lately broken his leg, he and his family were in want, and had received outdoor relief from the Benevolent Asylum. His wife, being a person of superior education, opened a school, and by this means was enabled partly to support the family.

COTTON FROM BUSHIRE.—**A paper was read to the Royal** Geographical Society on Monday, by Colonel Pelly, the political resident at Bushire, "On the Geography and Productions of the Countries around the Persian Gulf." This district is now important, on account of the laying of the Indian telegraph, which from Bussorah to Bushire is submarine. Sir H. Rawlinson said the country north of the Gulf was one of the most fertile and well-watered districts in the world, and that, in soil, climate, and facilities for water carriage, it was well adapted for the growth of cotton. It was stated that samples from the neighbourhood of Bussorah could not be distinguished from the finest Sea Island staple. Last year, 463,000 lb. had been shipped to England from Bushire, and this season double the amount may be expected, as 500 miles of the most fertile country exist between the Tigris and the Euphrates, capable of being easily irrigated and devoted to cotton culture.

An account of the Weddos, or Widdos, by A. Teniel, native of Ceylon, was read at a meeting of the Ethnological Society on Tuesday evening. The Weddos are supposed to be the descendants of some Royal families of Ceylon, who took refuge in the forests of the interior when the island was invaded, 2172 years ago. The descendants of these refugees have secluded themselves in the jungle, and not associated with the other races inhabiting the island. The males barter dried venison, wax, and ivory for salt and arrow-root. They are good marksmen with the bow and arrow, destroying human life at a distance of sixty yards. They are, however, quite unacquainted with the use of firearms. Recently they have begun to cultivate the land, and to use clothing. The women are never seen by strangers, and any attempt to approach their villages is resented. Their principal deity is the tortoise Ebbe, to which they make offerings on occasions of sickness or childbirth. So strictly are the females secluded, even amongst themselves, that a father does not see his daughter when she has attained the age of womanhood, nor a mother her grown-up son. If a sick person does not recover after the offerings made to the deity Ebbe, he is abandoned, and dies unattended, the corpse remaining unburied. The Weddos subsist generally on the flesh of wild animals cured in honey, or, in times of scarcity, on decayed wood soaked in honey. As an article of barter, they place a higher value on salt than on any other commodity. In appearance they may be described as a miserable-looking race; their language is a dialect of the ancient Cingalese, mixed with Talenga, and is quite intelligible to the natives, even of distant parts of the island.

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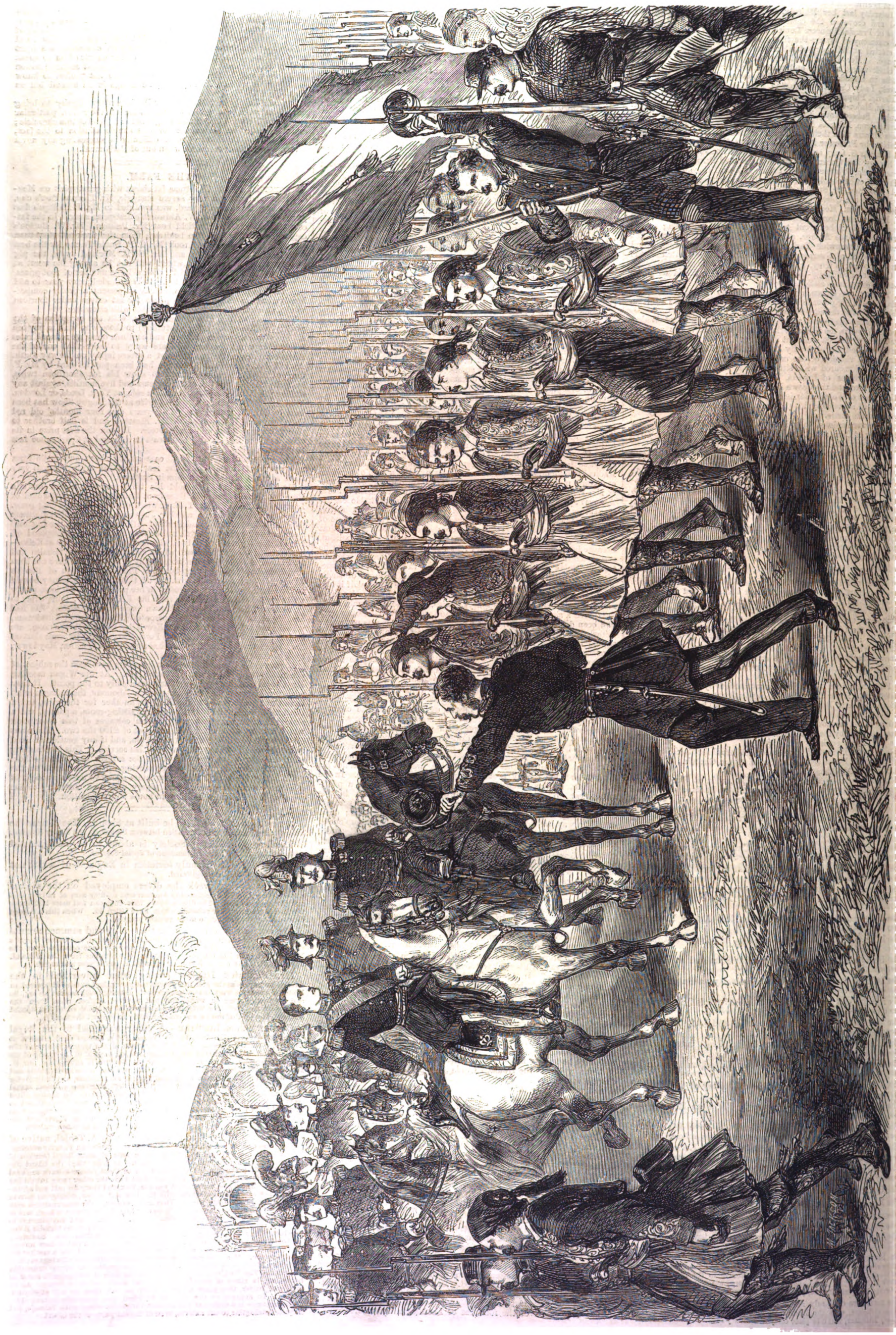

ARRIVAL OF THE KING OF THE GREEKS AT ATHENS: HIS MAJESTY REVIEWING THE NATIONAL GUARD.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 536.

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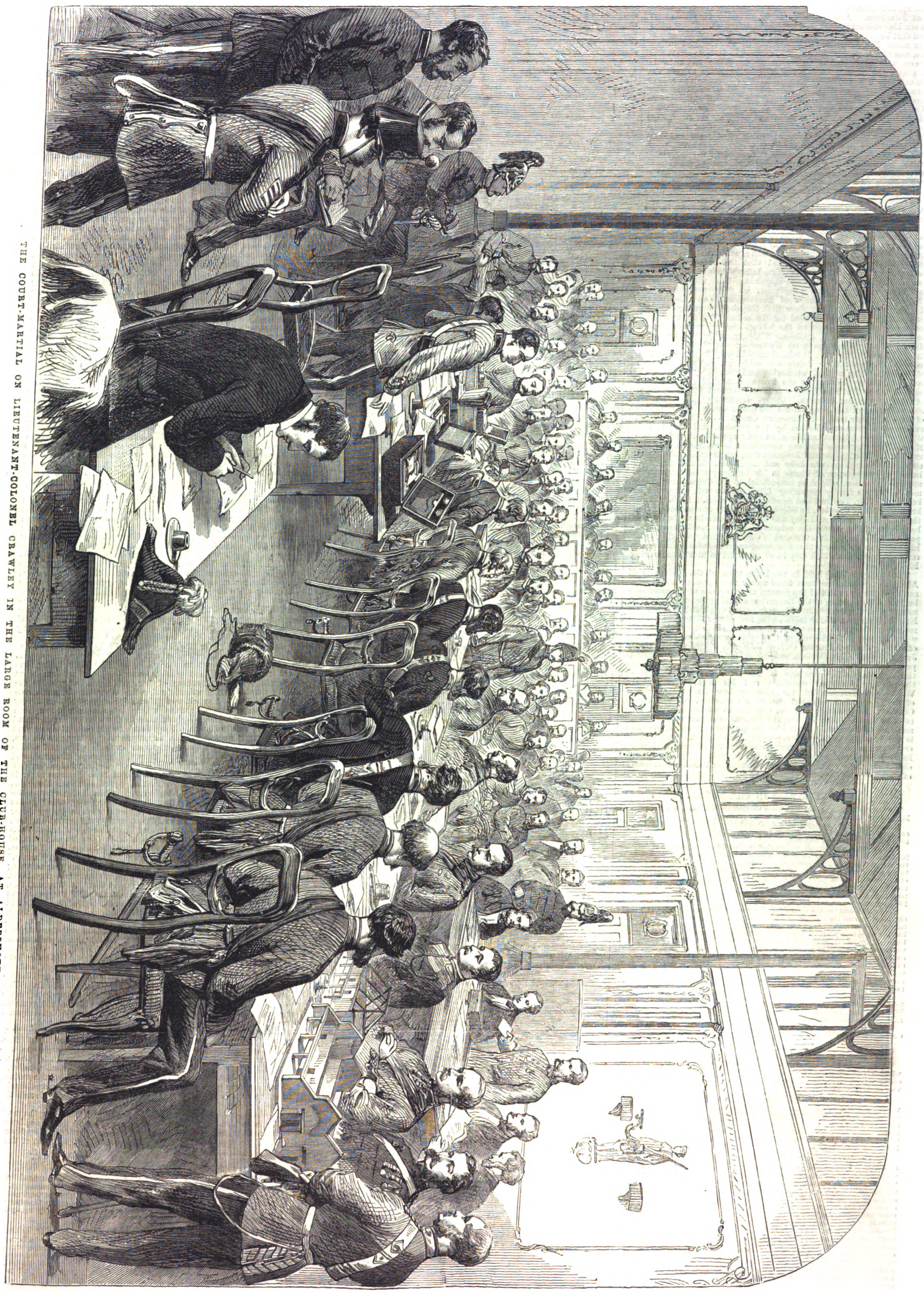

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CRAWLEY IN THE LARGE ROOM OF THE CLUB-HOUSE, AT ALDERSHOTT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

THE proceedings in this remarkable trial drag their slow length along. A considerable portion of Thursday, and the whole of Friday and Saturday, last week, were devoted to the cross-examination of Lieutenant Fitzsimon. Attempts were made to show inconsistencies between his evidence in chief and in cross-examination. The witness stated that he did not know that at the time the Sergeant-Major was under arrest Mrs. Lilley, so far from being ill and confined to her home, was able to go about the camp, and did, in fact, go about and converse with her friends. Of course, if Mrs. Lilley had been up and about, the witness could have gone to her house to post the sentries without inconveniencing her. With respect to the second bungalow being bombproof, he should say that it would be more unhealthy than if it was not. In writing the letter of remonstrance to Colonel Crawley, the witness obtained the assistance of Quartermaster Wooden. He showed it to several officers. He never gave the letter or a copy of it to Captain Smales: and, having withdrawn the charges he made against Colonel Crawley, he only renewed them when the matter attracted the attention of the Horse Guards. A letter was put in and read, from Colonel Crawley to the Adjutant-General, dated the 10th of November, 1862, which called attention to the remonstrance of the Lieutenant. When that letter was read to Mr. Fitzsimon he withdrew his charges against his Colonel, but only, as he explained, because his letter was declared by General Farrell to be an act of insubordination.

On Monday the prosecution made some further progress in the charge. Several commissioned and non-commissioned officers testified to being present when Colonel Crawley gave the order that the sentry should not lose sight of Lilley night or day, and, in reply to remarks that the prisoner was married and that his wife was sick, said he did not care—married or single, his orders must be carried out. One of the sentries, however, stated that the orders were that the sentries should not go into Mrs. Lilley's bedroom. Tuesday was chiefly occupied in cross-examining the witnesses who had been called for the prosecution on the preceding day. They were mostly the officers of the regiment, and the object of Colonel Crawley was to show that they bore a grudge against him, and had been reprimanded for the animus they showed in the course of their examination on the former trial. Several witnesses, including Colonel White, spoke most highly of the late Sergeant-Major. The evidence given on Wednesday was of an interesting though painful character. It related more directly to the treatment to which Sergeant-Major Lilley was subjected, and to the causes of his death. The medical witness deposed that Lilley died of heat-apoplexy, mainly induced by the treatment he had received. His impression was that Mrs. Lilley was inconvenienced by the nearness of the sentry to her bedroom. Letters written by Colonel Crawley about the time of the Sergeant-Major's death, and giving his version of the affair, were read. On Thursday Cornet W. T. Skinner Snell underwent a cross-examination by the prisoner, and stated that, whilst acting as Adjutant at Mhow, he had frequently asked Sergeant-Major Lilley whether he had any complaints to make, but he never made any. The Regimental Assistant Surgeon, in cross-examination, stated that though he was daily and nightly in Colonel Crawley's house, in consequence of illness in his family, yet he never made any representation, official or non-official, to the Colonel nor to any member of his family respecting Lilley or his wife; nor did he believe that Dr. Turnbull had mentioned their cases. From what he knew of Colonel Crawley, he believed that if any one had stated that the close confinement of Lilley was likely to prove fatal, steps would have been taken to avert the calamity. No one could have anticipated Lilley's death. It was stated in the court that Colonel Crawley had received an important communication from India pointing out some circumstances which may be of great use to him in conducting his defence.

The inquiry is being held in the large room of the Clubhouse at Aldershott, which has been fitted up for the purpose; and a clear notion of the scene and of the general arrangements of the court may be formed by a glance at the Engraving on the preceding page. The members of the court-martial (whose names we published in our last Number) occupy the long table, at the foot of which are the wooden models of the building in which Sergeant-Major Lilley and his wife were confined. To the left of this table is a smaller one for the officiating Judge-Advocate, Colonel J. Kennard Pipon; the Deputy Judge-Advocate, Mr. Denison, and Colonel Sir A. Horsford, the official prosecutor (who is represented standing); and their assistants. On the right a similar provision is made for the convenience of the prisoner (depicted standing) and his legal advisers, Mr. W. Vernon Harcourt, of the Common-Law Bar; Mr. Waller, of the Equity Bar; and Mr. Cocker, his solicitor. Colonel Henry Crawley, the prisoner's brother, also sits to advise him. A long table, extending the entire width of the apartment, accommodates the members of the press. A considerable space at each end of the room is parted off for those who are present as spectators. At the upper end seats are provided for officers and civilians of rank, and at the lower for the general public, who are represented by the military element entirely, principally commissioned and non-commissioned officers.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

The weekly meeting of the Executive Committee was held at the Townhall Manchester, on Monday—the Earl of Derby presided.

The hon. secretary reported that £249 had been received during the week, and that the balance in the bank was £250,132. Nine packages of clothing had been received, and none sent out.

Mr. Commissioner Farnall reports that on the 14th inst. there was an increase in the number of persons receiving perochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 413. Since the 6th of December last a total decrease of 143,402 has taken place. There were on the 14th inst. 128,581 persons receiving parochial relief in the twenty-seven unions adverted to; in the corresponding week of 1861 51,413 persons; and in the corresponding week of 1862 248,764 persons were so relieved.

Mr. Farnall said there was no hope of a gradual increase of pauperism being obviated for some time to come, except by the Public Works Act being brought into active operation. At present, with unimportant exceptions, its provisions had not come into play. From preparations which were being made in Blackburn, Ashton, Bury, and other places, there was reason to believe that public works would speedily be progressing on a large scale, and a large amount of employment be thereby found for the distressed operatives. In reply to Colonel Patten, Mr. Farnall stated that, though application had been made for £1,400,600 under the Public Works Act, the amount actually granted by the commissioners was only at present about £500,000, and that sum would not be all paid at once.

Grants were made from the General Fund:—To Staleybridge, £400; Dukinfield, £400; Shuttleworth, £50; Horwich, £50; Glossop and Hadfield, £1750; Whitworth and Facit, £200; Walton-le-Dale, £150; Mottram, £100; Bolton, £700; Ashton-in-Makerfield, £25; Heywood, £700; Salford, £750.

The total amount collected in Staffordshire for the relief of the Lancashire distress exceeded £23,500.

It is stated that the will of the late Mdme. de Lamartine, which left all her property to her husband, has been declared void in England, owing to an informality in the execution. It will be remembered that she was an Englishwoman.

A statistician has had the patience to count the number of words employed by the most celebrated writers. The works of Corneille do not contain more than 7000 different words, and those of Molière, 8000. Shakspeare, the most fertile and varied of English authors, wrote all his tragedies and comedies with 15,000 words. Voltaire and Goethe employ 20,000; "Paradise Lost" only contains 8000; and the Old Testament says all that it has to say with 5642.

"John, Archbishop of Tuam," has addressed a letter to Mr. Gladstone, Chancellor of the Exchequer, on the subject of Irish emigration. "The systematic work of agrarian evictions," says his Grace, "artificial famines, and forced emigration, has now reached such a crisis as to terrify the British officials by whom it has been projected, as well as their Irish agents by whom it has been so zealously carried on." He then proceeds to enumerate the evils which he considers have reduced the Irish peasantry to a state of hopeless misery in their own country—high rents, evictions, the turning of arable land into pastures, and, above all, the "hideous evil" of the Established Church. The letter concludes:—"It is in vain, then, that landlords, now changing their tone, beseech their tenantry to stay; it is in vain that the obsequious scribes of a Government which so long treated them with cruelty implore of them not to go. Their resolve, however to be regretted, appears determined, as long as their just claims are so mercilessly unheeded. And hence the cool and stern indifference with which they leave a land that has lost for them the endearing character of a parent, and with it all the sacred attractions and security of home."

MUSIC.

Balfe's new opera, "Blanche de Nevers," was produced at the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, Covent Garden, on Saturday last. Its reception was attended with all the usual signs of success. The theatre was crowded to the doors; the applause during the evening was warm and continuous; several of the principal airs were loudly encored; and the principal performers, as well as the composer, were several times called for. Everybody knows, however, that the success of a first night is often more apparent than real. The *claque* system, though not so completely organised in London as in Paris, is practised among us to no small extent; and the art of packing the house with thick-and-thin applauders is so well known at all our theatres, that it is really impossible from first appearances to discover whether a theatrical piece has actually been successful or not. This can only be learned from its subsequent reception; and the result of this experience, in as far as it has gone, has in the present instance been favourable. During the past week Mr. Balfe's opera has drawn good houses, and has been well received, though not with the enthusiasm of the first night. Taking this into account, together with the intrinsic merits of the opera, we may anticipate for it a moderate degree of success, though by no means equal to that of some of the previous works of this deservedly popular composer.

We need scarcely tell our musical readers that "Blanche de Nevers" is merely a version of "The Duke's Motto," which, again, is merely a version of a French drama by M. Féval, called "Le Bossu;" both these versions being made by the same person—Mr. John Brougham. Is the English public doomed to feed for ever on these *rechauffées* of the stale meats of the Parisian stage? Have we no dramatist nowadays capable of serving up to us anything fresh and original? But we may thank ourselves for the fare to which we are reduced. Managers of theatres and opera-houses will find their account in keeping us to this sort of diet so long as we submit to receive it. "The Duke's Motto," though effective as a drama of the "sensation" kind, is by no means fitted for adaptation to the musical stage. An opera ought to be plain and simple in its story, and the enjoyment of the music ought not to be marred by efforts to follow the intricacies of the plot. Such is the case with all our best and most successful operas. But the plot of "The Duke's Motto" itself is complicated and obscure, and "Blanche de Nevers" is still more so, as the explanatory matter which facilitates the comprehension of the former piece is wanting in the latter. The opera, nevertheless, is inordinately long, and, though it has been shortened since the first night, it still occupies four hours in performance—a duration which proves too much for the patience of an English audience.

In regard to the music, we doubt whether it is calculated for lasting success. Mr. Balfe has again fallen into the error which injured his previous productions, "Bianca" and the "Armourer of Nantes." Balfe is our English Auber—he wishes, apparently, to make himself an English Meyerbeer. Forsaking his gay, sparkling style, he tries to adopt the grandiose manner and elaborate construction of the grand serious opera, and, as might naturally be expected, he has done so with but indifferent success. *Non omnia possumus omnes.* We hope that for his next opera he will choose a subject more congenial to his temperament, and will treat it in that light and brilliant style to which he owes his high reputation. At the same time, Balfe's music must always be that of an accomplished artist. "Blanche de Nevers" has many beauties. Several of the concerted scenes are masterly in construction and highly dramatic, and some of the songs are graceful and melodious. The airs—in particular, "There is a void within my heart," sung by Miss Louisa Pyne: the duet, "Oh, what a boundless joy!" sung by Miss Louisa Pyne and Miss Hiles; the song, "Wilt thou think of me?" sung by Mr. Harrison; and the air, "As sunlight beaming on a summer lake"—are especially beautiful, and cannot fail to become popular.

The piece is splendidly got up and exceedingly well performed. Mr. Harrison is admirable as Henri de Lagardère, both in respect to acting and singing; and Miss Louisa Pyne gives much interest to the character of the heroine, and sings as she always does, charmingly. Mr. Weiss makes all that can be made of an ungrateful part; and the remaining characters are extremely well sustained by Miss Hiles, Miss Heywood, Mr. Rouse, and Mr. Corri. The costumes and decorations are rich and appropriate, and some of the scenery is beautiful.

THE MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT of this week was very numerously attended. The principal pieces were Beethoven's quintet for stringed instruments, op. 4, one of his earliest and beautiful works; Schubert's pianoforte sonata in B flat, played by M. Hallé; a violin solo, composed by Vieuxtemps, and played by M. Lotto; and Mendelssohn's pianoforte trio in C minor. In the concerted pieces M. Lotto was the principal violin and M. Paque the violoncello, Signor Piatti having left England. The vocal music was selected from Benedict's fine cantata, "Richard Cœur de Lion," and sung by Mr. Wilbye Cooper and Mr. Santley. We are glad to observe that Mdme. Arabella Goddard is to appear at the next concert.

THE THEATRES.

SURREY.—On Saturday the tragedy of "Macbeth" was performed, and placed on the stage with excellent effect. The part of the ambitious Thane was carefully supported by Mr. James Anderson, who in many parts reminded us of Mr. Macready's manner of performing it. The character of Macduff received from Mr. Fernandez an intelligible and energetic interpretation. Lady Macbeth wanted more powerful treatment than Miss G. Pauncefort is capable of: but she laboured judiciously to reach the spirit and purpose intended by the great dramatist, and shadowed forth the same with laudable determination. On Monday Mr. Anderson undertook the part of Shylock in "The Merchant of Venice." The theatre has been well attended.

STRAND.—A new and very broad farce was produced on Monday, entitled "My New Place," in which Mr. Wood, late of the Adelphi, made his first appearance in this theatre. The scene is a ladies' seminary, under the direction of Miss Virginia Verjuice (Mrs. Manders). Lovemaking and matchmaking will proceed, in spite of the severity of the spinster mistress; and Tom Larkspur (Mr. Wood) and Fanny Trentham (Miss F. Hughes) give her no little trouble. Tom disguises himself first in the clothes of a country lad, and next as an awkward servant girl, and thus aiding the young lady, who is confined on a bread-and-water allowance, earns a right to her heart and hand. Mr. Wood was quite successful in the part; but the dialogue of the piece needs much correction.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

FROM the many works which have appeared during the last and since the beginning of the present publishing season we have selected a few which appear to be of special interest at this time to our musical readers, and to which, therefore, we wish to direct their attention.

Richard Cœur de Lion. A Cantata. Written by John Oxenford, composed by Jules Benedict. Of this cantata, which was performed for the first time at the late Norwich Festival, an edition in vocal and pianoforte score has been published by Messrs. Chappell and Co., of Bond-street. We have already had occasion to speak of this work, which is one of the happiest efforts of the composer's genius; and it only remains to add that this edition of it, for correctness and elegance, leaves nothing to be desired. Messrs. Chappell have also published a complete edition of Wallace's new opera, *The Desert Flower*, now running its successful course at Covent Garden. It is ably arranged for chamber performance by Dr. Rimbault.

Israel's Return from Babylon. A Sacred Oratorio. By Joseph Rodolph Schachner. This oratorio was performed with deserved success at the late Worcester Festival, and an excellent edition of it has been published by Messrs. Boosey and Sons.

Twenty-four Choral Songs. Composed by the late Robert Lucas De Pearsall, Esq., with an Accompaniment for the Pianoforte added by John Hullah. This very handsome volume, published by Messrs. Novello and Co., is of great interest to the lovers of English vocal harmony. The name of Pearsall is now well known as the author of some of the most beautiful madrigals and part-songs of the present time. For some years they have been listened to with admiration at our best concerts, while nothing was personally known about their author save in the small circle of his private friends. It is only since his lamented death that he is known to have been a gentleman of family and fortune, an accomplished artist, and a voluminous composer. The volume now before us is a posthumous publication, its contents having been selected from his manuscripts, and prepared for publication by his friend Mr. John Hullah. The twenty-four pieces which it contains were all previously unknown to the public; they are madrigals and part-songs in four, five, six, and eight parts, designed for voices alone, without any accompaniment; Mr. Hullah's added accompaniment for the piano being *ad libitum*, and calculated for the facility of the singers. They ought also (as the title "Choral Songs" indicates) to be sung by a plurality of voices to each part, though this is not essentially necessary. They are, without exception, admirable. The composer has shown literary judgment in the choice of his poetry, which is generally from old English authors; and the music is not only melodious, flowing, expressive, and thoroughly vocal, but everywhere evinces the art of a profound harmonist, whose genius has been nourished by the study of the greatest English, Italian, and German masters. This volume, in short, is a treasure of pure and masterly vocal harmony.

Part-Songs (*Sacred and Secular*) for Two or Three Equal Voices, or Two Trebles and Bass, Composed and Adapted for Juvenile Classes by J. M'Murdie, Mus. Bac., Oxon. Addison and Lucas. This is a serial publication, of which the number now before us is the sixth. We have already spoken of this work with due encomiums on its merits, and its happy adaptation to the purpose for which it is intended by the author; and it only remains to notice in a few words the contents of the newly-published number. It contains, in the first place, a fine chorale, "St. Paul," originally composed by Mendelssohn, and now arranged for three equal voices. Then there is a hymn—"The spacious firmament on high"—adapted from a chorale of Bach. Next a part-song of Mr. M'Murdie's own, to the words "Under the greenwood tree," from "As You Like It," a charming composition, redolent of the woods and fields, and thoroughly Shaksperean in style and spirit. Though "comparisons are odious," one is necessarily reminded of Arne's setting of the same words; and, happily, M'Murdie's music is well able to stand the comparison. The last piece is a round, "Come, Anna, come!" the words by Kirk White. It is very ingenious, very pure, very pretty, and not at all difficult to sing. We hope Mr. M'Murdie will go on with this work; it is useful as well as agreeable.

Twelve Songs for Voice and Piano. Composed by Frank Mori. Davison and Co. Mr. Frank Mori is one of our most fertile as well as successful vocal composers. Of his numerous productions few have failed to attract attention, and many have gained great popularity. By the collection before us he has made a large addition to his published works, and none of his previous efforts are more calculated to do honour to his name. His success has been a good deal owing to his literary taste. He never falls into the common mistake of setting namby-pamby to music. His favourite English poet seems always to have been Charles Mackay—a poet well entitled to the favour of composers, for no *chansonnier* of the time, we think, has written so many lyrics that truly deserve that name—verses fit to be married to beautiful music. Of the twelve songs of which this collection consists six are from Mackay's pen; the remainder being by Kirke White, Longfellow, and Oxenford.

There never has been a time, we think, when female talent has been so conspicuous among our native musicians as it is now. Ladies have always distinguished themselves as singers and performers on the piano or the harp. But to these branches of the art their pursuits have been generally confined. They have produced pretty songs and light pieces for the piano; but it is only of late that they have grappled with the more severe and arduous forms of composition; a change to be ascribed to the great enlargement in the scope of female education, in music as in other things. Nowadays a girl who has genius and capacity has the same means of cultivating her talents as a boy has; and we have among us ladies, both amateurs and professional artists, who show themselves conversant with all the arcana of their art. This remark has been suggested by the number of works from female pens which we find among the publications of the day. At present we shall give a few instances of an interesting fact, the number of which we intend shortly to enlarge.

Trio in D Minor, for the Pianoforte, Violin, and Violoncello. By Kate Thompson. Davison and Co. The composer of this trio was formerly known to the public as Miss Kate Loder, one of our most distinguished pianists, and one, too, who promised to reach the highest honours of her profession—a promise she has not kept, having retired (under the happiest circumstances) into private life. She showed talents for composition at a very early age; and the extent to which these talents have been cultivated has been shown by numerous productions of her pen, and especially by this her latest. Every musician knows that a concerted piece for the pianoforte, with accompanying instruments—a trio, quartet, or quintet—requires a composer of high gifts and attainments; and that in such pieces Mozart, Beethoven, Hummel, and Mendelssohn have put forth the whole strength of their genius. Yet it is not too much to say of this trio of Mrs. Thompson that it is worthy of companionship with the works of those illustrious masters. It consists of an "allegro con brio" in D minor, an "allegretto" in B flat, a "scherzo" in D minor, and a "finale" in the same key. It is difficult, requiring a pianist such as the composer herself, with a violin and violoncello of corresponding powers; but, though such players are necessary for the complete production of its effects, yet it is not beyond the reach of well-taught amateurs, of whom many are now to be found in our social circles. Its most remarkable feature is its force and vigour. We would call it "manly," or "masculine," if these words could be used without implying anything unfeminine. On the contrary, it is from beginning to end refined, polished, and full of traits of exquisite grace and sweetness. It is remarkable, too, how thoroughly the composer is conversant with the genius and mechanism, not only of her own instrument, but of the violin and the violoncello, and with the happiest modes of employing them, whether as solo or accompanying parts. We may add that this masterly work is dedicated by the author to her friend Clara Angela Macirone, herself one of the most distinguished female musicians of the time.

From this lady's pen several vocal pieces of a high order have lately appeared:—Two four-part songs, *The Wounded Cupid*, and *Sir Knight, Sir Knight, oh, whither away?* (both published by Novello and Co.); and *Henry de Lagardière* a song (Chappell and Co.) The part-songs are among the most interesting contributions lately made to this delightful class of vocal harmony. They are elegant, graceful, and written in a style of classic purity. The song is in its subject a pleasing souvenir of the popular drama, "The Duke's Motto."

The Mourner's Hope, a duet, the words by Thomas Moore, composed by Mrs. Mounsey Eartholomew (Cramer and Co.) Mrs. Bartholomew is another of our thoroughbred female musicians who has gained laurels in the most arduous fields of her art. This duet is worthy of her high reputation. It is for two female voices, a soprano and contralto, and is remarkable, not only for the melody of the separate parts and the beauty with which they are blended together, but for the deep religious feeling with which Moore's fine verses are treated.

A Woman's Question, the words by Miss Adelaide Proctor, the music by Elizabeth Masson. *The Butterfly*, and *Now the toil of day is o'er*, composed by Mrs. Groom. These three songs, published by Messrs. Cock, Hutchings, and Co., are fine specimens of the genius of these accomplished ladies.

Letters from St. Petersburg, alluding to the naval and military preparations, state that the Imperial Artillery Committee had terminated the trials of various systems of manufacturing guns of large calibre, and decided in favour of Captain Blakely's principle. The Government, having approved the committee's report, were already actively engaged in carrying out its recommendations.

A lady who has just died at Torquay has left Mr. Disraeli, who was personally unknown to her, the sum of £40,000. A similar act is also recorded of a recently deceased barrister, Mr. George Blamire, who had willed the same amount to the late Sir James Graham, to whom he was an entire stranger, for abandoning his office and quitting his party, on principle, in 1834. The latter, however, having died first, the legacy has lapsed to the testator's relations.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

FORTY-EIGHT events, of which Lord Stamford won four and the Duke of Beaufort three, made up the return of the Shrewsbury five-day autumn meeting, which proves that it can hold its own without "grinding up the saplings" in a yearling race. As Nov. 15 (the last day allowed by the Queen's Plate regulations) fell on a Sunday, Mr. Frail obtained a day of grace, and began his meeting on Monday. Of the thirty-four Queen's Plates run for in England and Scotland during the present year, no less than fifteen have been won by Caller Ou, a feat never exceeded either by Fisherman or Rataplan, who were always, as the stables phrase it, "away on her Majesty's service." Asteroid and Gibraltar are each credited with three, Isoline and Bally Edmond with two, and The Lawyer, Jack of Hearts, The Knave, Miranda filly, Joey Jones, Gardener, Blithfield, Vinegar Hill, and Dictator with one. The November entries in the *Calendar* continue to promise well for next year. The Hopeful Stakes, at Doncaster Spring Meeting, to which the Corporation subscribe £100, has fifty-nine entries; and "The Champagne" has also done well with forty-six, which are contributed by thirty-five owners. In these, as in several other great stakes, Lord Stamford has paid a good parting tribute to the turf by engaging his yearlings heavily. His Lordship's sale takes place at Newmarket, on Thursday, and the forty-five race-horses and twenty yearlings are all to be sold, with their engagements, and without reserve. There is great speculation as to what Cambuscan will fetch; and it is thought that one Newmarket stable will not let him leave the town. Newcastle, Lady Augusta, Dulcibella, and a few other brood mares are alone retained.

The *Sporting Life* has given its annual list of winning jockeys. Fordham heads the "pigskin commons" with 103; and after winning the last race at Shrewsbury he took his "rest and be thankful" for the season, and got married the following morning to Miss Penelope Amelia Hyde, a niece of his first and earliest master, Mr. Drewitt, of Lewes. J. Grimshaw is second on the list with 76, and Challoner (61), Custance (59), and A. Edwards (55) rank the next. Among the other notabilities are Doyle (36), Goater (34), Wells (28), Osborne (25), J. Marson (21), Daley (19), Rogers (18), J. Mann (12), W. Boyce (8), Crouch (5), and T. Ashmall (3). Mr. G. S. Thompson (18) has twice as many wins to his name as Mr. H. Wombwell, the second among the "pigskin peers." The list consists of 215 jockeys and 103 gentlemen jockeys.

The Brewer and the David blood carried everything before them at the Amicable Club Home Park; and Lord Eglinton won both the stakes at the Ardrossan meeting, where the hares were scarce and wild. By very great exertion on the part of the Earl of Sefton's men the water was sufficiently pumped off the Altcar meadows to enable the club to meet there last week. His Lordship's kennel furnished no less than twelve runners to the Sefton and the Croxteth Stakes, which were won by Mr. J. Brundritt's Spider and Mr. Spinks's Sea Bird. Chloe, the winner of the last Waterloo Cup, kept up her prestige over these meadows in the Altcar Club Cup, and her own brother Cresswell also won the Altcar Stakes. Sea Pink did not meet Chloe, but was beaten by Justice, the runner up. The meetings for next week are Bridekirk, Ripon, Newmarket (O), Ridgway Club, Monastereven Club, and Thoresby.

The accounts from the hunting countries are satisfactory, in spite of wire fencing, which was not the cause of the Pytchley huntsman's severe accident. Her Majesty's hounds are having good sport, and Mr. Davis is much pleased with the work of the Pytcheley Jugglers, of which sort he has entered 5½ couple. The Duke of Beaufort's had a wonderful October cub-hunting, and there has been good average sport since then. They have already killed about 48 brace. The Belvoir killed 30 brace during their cub-hunting, and had a rare day on the 16th from Tipping's Gorse, killing their first fox, after 1 h. 5 min., in the open, and their second, after 50 min. from School Platts, in the streets of Grantham. The Quorn had rather a stormy opening week, but Goddard has succeeded in showing capital sport since then. They have had a capital day from Garendon Park, and a very fast fifty-three minutes from Cosby Spinneys, killing him in the open without touching a cover. The Grove have had a pretty good November, and the Milton have also got on well, despite the dryness of the country. A nine-mile run from point to point, ending with a kill in Conington Fen, is their best thing so far. Mr. Henley Greaves and John Treadwell are showing good sport with the O. B. H., although they are rather short of foxes in the woodlands; and the Berkeley have had one very first-rate day, and killed about as many foxes as the Badminton. Both cub-hunting and regular hunting have been alike good with the Heythrop—in fact, never better within the memory of Jem Hills; and the Brocklesby are showing some fair, steady sport.

LEAMINGTON AND WARWICKSHIRE HUNT MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Tally-ho Flat Race.—Little Lady, 1. Miss Clifton, 2. Sutton, 3.
Racing Stakes.—Disdain, 1. The Tyke, 2. Newsmonger, 3.
Great Autumn Welter Cup.—Lord Burleigh, 1. Tolurno, 2. Suburban, 3.
Nursery Handicap.—Welbeck, 1. Orphene, 2. Nucleus, 3.
Donnington Handicap.—Lord Burleigh, 1. Tolurno, 2. Farfalla, 3.
Free Handicap Hurdle Race.—True Heart, 1. Lincoln, 2. Sinking Fund, 3.

WEDNESDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Tolurno, 1. The Flower Safety, 2. Somersault, 3.
Two-Year-Old Handicap.—Diploma, 1, Mary Ramsay, 2. Jewell, 3.
Handicap of 5 sovs each.—Disappointment, 1. Somersault, 2. Bernice, 3.
Selling Hurdle Race.—Jacob, 1. Pilot, 2. Edith, 3.
Leamington Grand Annual Steeplechase.—Portland, 1. Cheviot, 2. Ireley, 3.
Hunt Cup Steeplechase.—Sir William, 1. Church Militant, 2. It's All Over, 3.
Farmers' Steeplechase.—Harkaway, 1. Sutton, 2. Little Lady, 3.

THURSDAY.

Scurry Handicap.—Norma, 1. Rockley, 2. Lord of the Manor, 3.
Two-year old Stakes.—Lifebuoy, 1. Diploma, 2. The Tyke, 3.
Handicap (half-mile).—Norma, 1. Newsmonger, 2. Flower Safety, 3.
Scurry Handicap.—Southport, 1. Lifebuoy, 2. Coronet, 3.
Winding up Handicap.—Farfalla, 1. Disappointment, 2. Twilight, 3.
£50 Plate.—Disdain, 1. Quicksand, 2.
Hurdle Race.—Coronet, 1. Butterfly, 2. Peru, 3.
Military Cup Steeplechase.—Agnes, 1. Cheviot, 2.
Light-weight Steeplechase.—Redwing, 1. Medusa, 2.

Last month Sir Bartle Frere laid, at Poona, the foundation-stone of an hospital, to be built at the expense of Mr. David Sassoon, who gives £15,000 to endow it. It is to be open to people of all nations and creeds. [Our next Number will contain a Portrait of Mr. David Sassoon.]

At the ordinary meeting of the members of the Society of Arts, held on Wednesday night, Sir Chas. Nicholson, Bart., read a paper "On the Australian Colonies—Their Condition, Resources, and Prospects." Messrs. Crawfurd, Mackay, and Sydney having spoken, Mr. Jordan, the emigration agent for Queensland, spoke of the enormous capabilities of that country for cotton-growing.

The arrangements for holding a "Rifle Conference" to settle the basis for shooting-matches are being settled in a satisfactory manner. The council of King's College, Strand, have granted the use of their hall for the purpose of the meetings, which have been fixed to take place on the 12th, 13th, and 14th of January next. As the proposed congress is of considerable importance to volunteers in all parts of the country, invitations to attend will be issued to the representatives of the principal rifle associations.

The annual report of the chief superintendent of education in Canada shows an attendance in 1862 at the public elementary schools of 343,733 pupils in Upper Canada, and 139,474 in Lower Canada. Allowing for increase of population since the census, it is considered that this amounts to about 22 per cent of the population of Upper Canada, and about 11 per cent in Lower Canada.

A Madrid letter, speaking of the reception of the Annamite Ambassadors, says:—"The presents sent by the King of Annam to the Queen of Spain are forty-three in number. Among them are boxes and dressing-cases in ivory, mother-of-pearl, and different metals; six gold and five silver coins; a pound of odoriferous wood called tranmhuang; 5 lb. of cinnamon; forty rolls of silk, of different kinds, manufactured in the kingdom of Annam; 30 lb. of the flour of a tubercle called thuynhtinh; 200 lb. of white sugar; and 1000 lb. of powdered sugar."

Some particulars respecting our trade with Japan appear in Tuesday's *Gazette*. They are contained in a despatch dated Yokohama, Sept. 11, 1863, and received by the Secretary for Foreign Affairs from her Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires in Japan. The returns are for the half-year ended June 30, when the situation of affairs was more menacing and alarming than at any previous period. The value of the export trade in British vessels had increased during the period referred to from £253,337 of the corresponding period last year to £561,120 for the first six months of this year. In imports we have, during the same time of the current year, £111,470 against £64,931 for the corresponding period. In this year's returns raw cotton also figures as an article of export for the first time. The quantity was 795,207 lb.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE stock of bullion in the Bank of France having somewhat increased, and the inquiry for gold on Continental account having fallen off, National Stocks were firm in price in the early part of the week, since then, however, the market for them has been in a very inactive state, and the quotations have shown a tendency to give way. The Unfunded Debt has continued to sell at a discount.

There has been much less excitement in the Money Market. Both at the Bank of England and in Lombard-street the demand for accommodation has been less active; nevertheless, in the present uncertain state of things, the lowest rates for discounts are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	..	5⅞ to 6 per cent.	Four months' bills	..	6¼ to — per cent.
Sixty days' bills	..	6 "	Six months' bills	..	6¼ "
Three months' bills	..	6¼ "			

The supply of capital is very large, and in the Stock Exchange short loans are now offered at ½ to 4 per cent.

Throughout the Continent money still commands very full prices, with a good demand on the part of the mercantile community. We insert the rates in the leading cities:—

	Bank rate, per cent.	Open market, per cent.		Bank rate.	Open market.
Paris ..	7	6½	Amsterdam ..	4½	4¼
Vienna ..	5	5	Turin ..	8	7 8
Berlin ..	4½	4½	Brussels ..	6	5½ 6
Frankfort ..	5	5	Hamburg ..	—	5½ 6
			St. Petersburg	6	12

The demand for bar silver has become heavy, and sales have been made at 61¼d. per ounce. About £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank of England, chiefly for transmission to Egypt, and about that amount has been imported from various quarters.

The Continental exchanges are somewhat unfavourable, and there is now very little profit on the import of bullion from America.

The following return shows the state of the note circulation of the United Kingdom during the four weeks ending Oct. 17:—

Bank of England	£21,544,213
Private Banks	3,231,715
Joint-stock Banks	3,013,250
Scotland	4,336,360
Ireland	5,830,410
	£37,957,948

Compared with the corresponding period in 1862 the above return shows an increase in the total circulation of £185,752. The stock of specie held by the Irish and Scotch banks was £4,227,968.

American Securities have fluctuated to some extent. Atlantic and Great Western Seven per Cents have been 70½; Illinois Central Seven per Cents, 93 dis.; and Panama Railway, 106.

On Monday Consols, for Money, were done at 92⅝; Ditto, for Account, 92⅝ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾ 91; Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 3s. dis.; Red Sea Annuities, 20 1-16; Bank Stock was 237 and 235; India Five per Cent Stock was 108½ to 109; and Rupee Paper, 104 to 105, and 114 to 115. The Bonds sold at 2s. to 7s. premium. On Tuesday Consols marked 92⅝; Bank Stock, 235 to 237; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾ 91; India Stock, 221 to 224; India Five per Cent, 108½ to 109; Rupee Paper, 104 to 105, and 114 to 115; India Bonds, 5s. to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills, 6s. to 3s. discount. Prices were drooping on the following day, with a dull market:—Consols, for delivery, sold at 92⅜ ⅝; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅝; Bank Stock, 237; India Stock, 221 to 224; Ditto, New, 108½ to 109; Ditto, Bonds, 5s. to 10s. prem.; Exchequer Bills 6s. to 3s. discount. On Thursday the market was flat, at reduced quotations:—Consols, for Transfer, realised 92⅜; for Account, 91½ to ¾ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅜; Exchequer Bills marked 6s. to 2s. dis.; Bank Stock, 236 237; and India Five per Cent Stock, 108½ 109.

The market for Foreign securities has continued heavy. Generally speaking, the quotations have had a downward tendency, but they have not materially changed from last week. The Confederate Loan has been dull, at 54 to 56; Portuguese Scrip has sold at 1 to 1¼ prem.; and Brazilian ¾ to ⅞ dis. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 99½; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1860, 89⅞; Buenos Ayres Six per Cents, 91; Chilian Six per Cents, 101; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85½; Equador, 14; Ditto, Land Warrants, 7¼; Egyptian, 99⅜; Greek, 31½; Ditto, Coupons, 15½; Mexican Three per Cents, 34¼; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1862, 80½; Portuguese Old Three per Cents, 48¼; Ditto, 1862, 48⅞; Russian Old Five per Cents, 90⅝; Ditto Three per Cents, 54½; Ditto Five per Cents, 1862, 87½ ex div.; Spanish Three per Cents, 53⅜; Ditto, Deferred, 47½; Ditto, Passive, 3½; Ditto Certificates, 14; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 99½; Ditto, 1858, 70½; Ditto, 1862, 70⅜; Dutch Two-and-a-Half per Cents, 65¾; Venezuela Three per Cents, 24; and Italian Five per Cents, 71½.

Most Joint-Stock Bank Shares continue firm in price, and the amount of business passing in the market is of fair average extent. Alliance have marked 46½; Ditto, New, 27½; Anglo-Austrian, 6⅞; Australasia, New, 17; Bank of Queensland, 14; Brazilian and Portuguese, 8¾; Chartered of India, Australia, and China, 35½; Consolidated, 10; Continental, 9½; East London, 8½; English, Belgian, and Netherlands, 3½; English, Scottish, and Australian Chartered, 23½; Hindustan, China, and Japan, 27½; Imperial Ottoman, 17½; London and Brazilian, 53½; London Chartered of Australia, 29; London and Colonial, 8; London and County, 53½; London and Westminster, 79½; National Provincial of England, New, 38½; Ditto, 26½; New Zealand, 3½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 5½; Standard of British South Africa, 23½; Union of Australia, 58; Union of Ireland, 19½; and Union of London, 39½.

Colonial Government Securities have been in moderate request, and very little change has taken place in the quotations:—Canada Six per Cents have been done at 103½; Ditto, Five per Cents, 93½; Cape six per Cents, 1859-1, 109½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888 to 1892, 102½; New Zealand Six per Cents, 110; Nova Scotia Six per Cents, 106; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110½.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably active:—Anglo-Mexican Mint Shares have sold at 20⅜; British Indian Tea, 3½; Company of African Merchants, 2½; Discount Corporation, 11½; East India Irrigation and Canal 5; Egyptian Commercial and Trading, 4; English and Australian Copper, 1½; General Credit and Finance of London, ⅞; Hudson's Bay, 13½; International Financial Society, 10; Joint-Stock Discount 6½; London Financial Association, 2⅛; London General Omnibus, 2½; Madras Irrigation and Canal, 2½; National Discount, 9½; Royal Mail Steam, 79; Trust and Loan Company of Upper Canada, 5½; London Gas, 87; Westminster Chartered, 87; Atlas Insurance, 13; Commercial Union, 8½; Globe, 11½; Guardian, 5½; London, 48; Marine, 9½; Ocean Marine, 18½; Phœnix, 149 ex div.; and Provident Life, 40.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have been very moderate, and prices have been somewhat drooping. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Bristol and Exeter, 82½; Cornwall, 65½; Edinburgh and Glasgow, 96; Great Eastern 47⅝; Great Northern, A Stock, 131½; Great Western, 63½; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 40½; London and Brighton, 110½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 45; London and North-Western, 103½; London and South-Western, 101½; Metropolitan, 117; Ditto, New, 6⅞; Midland, 127½; Ditto—Birmingham and Derby, 90; North British, 52½; North-Eastern—Berwick, 101½; North Staffordshire, 7⅞; Scottish North-Eastern—Aberdeen Stock, 41; South-Eastern, 90⅝.

Preference Shares.—Great Northern Five per Cent, 111½; Great Western Four per Cent, 89; London, Chatham, and Dover, 19½.

British Possessions.—Bombay, Baroda, and Central India, 105; East Indian, 107½; Great Indian Peninsula, 108½; Great Western of Canada, 9½; Madras Five per Cent, 100½; scinde, 106½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 9; Bahia and San Francisco, 18½; Dutch Rhenish, 17⅝; Eastern of France, 19; Namur and Liege, Six per Cent Pref., 20; South Austrian and Lombardo-Venetian, 20⅝; Turin and Savona, 4½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Nov. 25 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£624,102	A decrease of other securities of ..	£477,029
An increase of public deposits of ..	588,684	A decrease of bullion of	51,370
A decrease of other deposits of ..	601,031	An increase of rest of	8,150
A decrease of Govt. Securities of ..	100,000	An increase of reserve of	540,980

The total circulation is £21,754,252. Public deposits amount to £7,040,534; and private deposits to £12,802,411. Securities are £30,830,216; and the stock of bullion is £13,368,332.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 23.—The supply of English wheat on offer in to-day's market was only moderate. Good and fine samples moved off freely, at, in some instances, an advance in the quotations of 1s. per quarter. Other kinds were inactive, but not cheaper. There was a full average inquiry for most descriptions of foreign wheat, and the currencies improved 1s. per quarter. Floating cargoes commanded rather more money. Malting barley changed hands freely, at very full prices; but grinding and distilling sorts were a slow sale, at late rates. The malt trade was tolerably active. In the quotations, however, no change took place. Oats changed hands freely, at 6d. to 1s. per quarter more money. Both beans and peas were firm, and quite as dear as last week. The flour trade was firm, at very full prices.

Nov. 25.—Nearly all descriptions of produce were in fair request to-day, and Monday's quotations were well supported.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 49s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 44s.; rye, 32s. to 33s.; grinding barley, 26s. to 28s.; distilling ditto, 29s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 27s. to 29s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 63s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 56s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 66s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 22s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 25s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 16s. to 22s.; tick beans, 28s. to 30s.; grey peas, 33s. to 34s.; maple, 36s. to 37s.; white, 36s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households 32s. to 34s.; country marks, 27s. to 30s. per 280 lb. French, 35s. to 37s. per sack. American 19s. to 25s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English: Wheat, 460; barley, 950; malt, 220; oats, 110; flour, 330. Irish: Oats, 400. Foreign: Wheat, 900; barley, 3200; oats, 330; flour, 220 sacks, 1370 barrels.

Seeds.—Canary and clover seeds are in fair request, at full prices. All other seeds move off slowly, at about previous quotations. Cakes are a dull inquiry.

Linseed, English, crushing, 56s. to 70s.; Calcutta, 69s. to 65s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; coriander, 10s. to 14s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 8s. to 11s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 15s. to £10; ditto, foreign, £9 2s. 6d. to £10; rape cakes, £5 to £5 15s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 60s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 72s.; white ditto, 54s. to 74s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4 lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 39s. 11d.; barley, 32s. 11d.; oats, 19s. 11d.; rye, 29s. 7d.; beans, 35s. 6d.; peas, 34s. 2d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 40s.; barley, 34s. 11d.; oats, 18s. 11d.; rye, 28s. 1d.; beans, 36s.; peas, 34s. 9d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 109,173; barley, 109,736; oats, 11,379; rye, 118; beans, 4429; peas, 2341 quarters.

Tea.—Assam qualities have farther advanced in price. Other kinds are in moderate request, at late rates.

Sugar.—Although the demand for most kinds of raw sugar has become less active, prices have, in some instances, farther advanced 6d. per cwt. Barbadoes has realised 43s. to 48s.; St. Vincent, 43s. to 44s.; Demerara, 47s. 6d. to 48s. 6d.; and Berbice, 46s. to 47s. 6d. per cwt. Refined goods are steady, at 53s. 6d. per cwt. for common brown lumps. Stock, 94,281 tons, against 74,068 tons last year.

Coffee.—The demand is far from active; nevertheless, the quotations are supported. Stock, 9422 tons, against 9118 tons.

Rice.—Most descriptions move off steadily, at quite last week's currency. The stock is 43,102 tons, against 68,358 tons last year.

Tallow.—The market is very flat, at 42s. 6d. per cwt. for all the year. Stock, 70,496 casks, against 57,135 ditto in 1862. Rough fat, 2s. 1½d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed is a slow inquiry, at £36 10s. per ton on the spot. Rape is selling at from £37 to £42; olive, £53 to £59; cocoa-nut, £44 10s. to £48; and fine palm, £37. French turpentine is offering at 65s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum continues to advance in price. Proof Leewards, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d.; proof East India, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 7d. per gallon. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 10d.; ditto, rice, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 2s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 15s.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. to 17s.; Hartley's, 14s. 6d. to 15s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 14s. to 15s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—There is a fair business doing in most kinds, at full prices—viz., from 100s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—The public sales continue to progress steadily, and prices show an advance, compared with the previous auctions, of 1d. to 2d. per lb.

Potatoes.—The supplies are extensive, and the demand is inactive, at from 50s. to 95s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market, Thursday, Nov. 26.—The supply of beasts here to-day was only moderate. All good and prime breeds commanded a steady sale, at fully Monday's currency. Otherwise, the beef trade was in a sluggish state, at late rates. The top figure was 5s. per 8 lb. Prime Downs and half-bred sheep sold readily, at extreme quotations. Heavy sheep were very inactive, but not cheaper. The supply of both English and foreign was by no means extensive. Calves—the show of which was limited—changed hands slowly, at about stationary prices. Pigs and milch cows were very dull, and rather cheaper. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; second quality ditto, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. to 5s. 4d.; prime Southdown ditto 5s. 6d. to 5s. 8d.; large coarse calves, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 4d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 8d.; large hogs, 3s. 4d. to 3s. 8d.; most small porkers, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 23s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 990; cows, 136; sheep, 4130; calves, 120; pigs, 360. Foreign: Beasts, 320; sheep, 1400; calves, 70.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are good and the trade is heavy as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 8d. to 4s.; mutton, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 3s. 4d. to 4s. 4d.; and pork, 3s. to 4s. per 8 lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 20.

BANKRUPTCIES ANNULLED.

J. GITTOES, jun., Great Barr and West Bromwich, Staffordshire, cement manufacturer.—J. VARTY, Wigan, Lancashire, builder.—S. HIRST, Bradford, woolstapler.

BANKRUPTS

T. BUGDEN, Little College-street, City, late licensed victualler.—D. S. GREEN, Wood Wickham, Kent, tailor.—J. FERROTT, Reading, Berkshire, builder.—P. NSWELL, Caledonbury-grove, Islington, commission agent.—G. SPINKS, Warren-street, Fitzroy-square, wood merchant.—W. MANLEY, Fieldgate-street, Whitechapel, hairdresser.—A. CUTLER, Stadham, Hertfordshire, and Avenue-terrace, Hackney Downs, gentleman.—S. CLEMENTS, Romford, Essex, dealer in pigs.—F. H. HARRISON, Upton-road, Kilburn, commission agent.—J. W. BARNES, Polstead-street, builder.—C. WILLIAMS, Little Deans-row, Soho, lapidary.—G. B. KNIGHTS, Royal-road, Walworth, dealer in iron.—R. C. WARD, Mount-place, Ball's-pond-road, linendraper.—J. C. FLETCHER, Little Lever, Lancashire, stone-mason.—T. HALLETT, George-lane, Leatherhead, and Three Kings-court, Lombard-street, carpenter.—SARAH TEBBYS, Shepherd-street, Spitalfields, grocer.—E. BENNETT, Norbiton, Surrey, bricklayer.—F. H. GOULD, Milton-next-Gravesend, Kent, builder to calico printers.—W. CLARK, Summerford-street, Whitechapel, horse hair manufacturer.—T. CRACKNELL, jun., Maida-vale, Paddington, house decorator.—J. BALDWIN, Buckland, Surrey, farmer.—T. C. HARLEY, Popham-terrace, Lower Islington, plumber.—J. HANCHANT, John-street, Bethnal-green, omnibus proprietor.—J. W. PORTER, Norwich, wine merchant.—J. MAXWELL, Paradise-terrace, Hackney, cattle salesman.—C. HIBBLE, Tottenham-court-road, licensed victualler.—T. WARMAN, sen., Folkestone, fishmonger.—C. H. READ, Charles-street, St. John-street-road, engraver.—H. F. BURCHETT, Oxford-street, and Highstreet, Notting-hill, boot manufacturer.—R. SMITH, Birmingham, brassfounder.—W. WESTWOOD, The Lye, near Stourbridge, Worcestershire, currier.—J. BYWATER, Castle Donington, Leicestershire, wheelwright.—J. POLLARD, Stamford, Lincolnshire, butcher.—J. EVANS, Aberdare, Glamorganshire, forge manager.—J. McDONALD, Bristol, wine cooper.—D. ORGAN, Cheltenham, ironmonger.—J. MARGERISON, Bristol, commission agent.—J. OLDFIELD, Pudsey and Holbeck, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—P. CHEADLE, Bradford, Yorkshire, wool-stapler.—L. KELLY, Leeds, silk merchant.—W. KAY, Bradford, Yorkshire, machine woolcomber.—R. ROBERTS, Liverpool, tailor.—J. POSTLETHWAITE, West Derby and Liverpool, merchant.—J. ENTWISTLE, Brown-street, Lancashire, scrivener.—H. DIXON, Burnley, Lancashire, cotton manufacturer.—J. STODART, Newcastle-on-Tyne grocer.—T. WALKER and C. S. KJELSEN, Newcastle-on-Tyne, drapers.—J. GLEAVE, Manchester, marine store dealer.—T. B. YOUNG, jun., Tunstall-hill, Durham, manufacturer of umbrellas.—H. WHEELER, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, licensed victualler.—J. HILLIARD, Bedford, corn-dealer.—W. DAWSON, Masbrough, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. HARDMAN, Salford, late provision-dealer.—W. PHILLIPS, Liverpool, machine broker.—J. ASTLEY, Blackburn, late potato-dealer.—J. KENYON, Preston, late teadealer.—T. ROYLE, Salford, attorney.—N. SMITH, Houghton Regis, Bedfordshire, bootmaker.—W. PUGH, Salford, boot manufacturer.—C. LOWES, Hulme, Lancashire, printer.—F. R. SMITH, Bristol, dealer in horsehair.—J. CHANNON, Bristol, veterinary surgeon.—J. DAVID, Bristol, licensed victualler.—T. BEMBRIDGE, Birmingham, victualler.—G. ELLIS, Liverpool, foreman wheelwright.—J. ALLEN, Cropwell Butler, Notts, wheelwright.—E. TAYLOR, Castle-st., Holborn, photographic paper merchant.—ALICE THACKWRAY, Harrogate, Yorkshire, lodging-house keeper.—E. HALE, Gosport, licensed victualler.—J. BOWDEN, Ormesby, Yorkshire, miner.—J. JACKSON, Heywood, Lancashire, tile manufacturer.—F. PATTESON, Milton, Kent, Trinity tailor.—G. KING, Leicester, currier.—K. DODD, Kennal, black and white smith.—G. SPRING, Lincoln, painter.—H. D. SCOTT, Boston, carver and gilder.—E. GAYAN, St. Helen's, Lancashire, tailor.—W. SMITH, Cottingham, Yorkshire, grocer.—W. LEWIS, Kingston-upon-Hull, smack owner.—E. SUMNER, Pontypool, bootmaker.—S. A. MITCHELL, Bury St. Edmunds, dealer in pigs.—B. CREES, Kingston Deverill, Wiltshire, mealman.—W. WESTWOOD, Dudley, greengrocer.—W. PEARSE, St. Mary Church, Devonshire, builder.—JULIA FRALEY, Bristol, lodging-house keeper.—B. MARKS, Poultry, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

R. MARSHALL, Glasgow, jeweller.—J. SCOTT, Glasgow, provision merchant.—J. A. NEWLANDS, Cathcart, Renfrewshire, wright.—A. GIBB and C. A. MARTIN, Edinburgh, merchants.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 24.

BANKRUPTS.

MARY ANN and AMANDA BARTLETT, Great Cressingham, Norfolk, farmers.—R. T. SMITH, Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, baker.—J. SALLIS, South-place, Bermondsey, ironmoulder.—J. JENNINGS, Endell-street, Long-acre, late beer-retailer.—R. JAQUES, Chatham-place, Blackfriars, vender of printing-ink.—T. MEGSON, Warwick-street, Pimlico.—S. J. SEWELL, Rufford's-buildings, Islington, ham and beef dealer.—H. CLIFFORD, Bloomsbury-terrace, Commercial-road East, smith.—J. HARDY, Curtain-road, Shoreditch, cabinetmaker.—J. BINNS, Oxenhope, near Keighley, Yorkshire, worsted-spinner.—J., J., and E. OSBORN, Kelvedon, Essex, shoemakers.—W. F. BURROWS, Norwood, mattressmaker.—P. A. E. GUICHARD, Lower Stamford-street, Blackfriars, French advocate.—T. HURBERT, Upper Norwood, plumber.—W. RAYNER, Buckhurst-bury, billbroker.—S. G. SHEAD, Rochester, tailor.—T. BALDWIN, Hereford, carpenter.—G. TYLER, Leigh Linton, Worcestershire, baker.—T. A. G. WILLINGTON, Handsworth, Staffordshire, doctor in medicine.—F. DURK, Chewstoke, Somerset, builder.—J. STILES, Bristol, corn-factor.—S. PETER, Levannick, Cornwall, farmer.—T. PAGE, Halesworth, Suffolk.—N. SUTCLIFFE, Slaithwaite, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—J. BOTTOMLEY, Bradford, manufacturer.—S. and J. CRAGGS, Ripon, farmers.—R. and W. FISHER, Sheffield, tailors.—E. JONES, Botwnog, Carnarvonshire, farmer.—A. KANUNA, Manchester, merchant.—JANE and J. SUTCLIFFE, Rochdale, provision dealers.—J. OLIVER, West Hartlepool, contractor.—J. BLACK, Great Marlow, Bucks, butcher.—R. AVERY, Bladlon, Bucks, publican.—SPEARBY, Arkholme Richard, Yorkshire, provision dealer.—W. CORP, Hull, Yorkshire, tailor.—MARY ANN BOSLEY, Lydeard St. Lawrence, Somersetshire, innkeeper.—J. LITTLE, Bristol, baker.—S. LLOYD, Birmingham, brass brewer.—J. E. ROBINSON, Manchester, commission agent.—R. WALSH, Manchester, grocer.—D. WILLIAMS, Worthenbury, beer retailer.—S. HOODLESS, Bolton, joiner.—ELIZABETH WATSON ELLIOTT, Leeds, Yorkshire, schoolmistress.—J. FESTER, Burnham, Somersetshire, cordwainer.—S. SEAWAN, Weston-super-Mare, Somersetshire yeoman.—J. MONKS, Warrington, Lancashire, gunsmith.—J. JOHNSON, Scawsby, Lincolnshire, blacksmith.—C. BECKETT, Sheffield, tea-blade forger.—T. WHARRIE, Sheffield, joiner.—R. STOAKES, Sheffield, licensed victualler.—T. MORGAN, Ffrwdwmas Dinas, Glamorganshire, contractor.—W. RICHARDS, Cardiff, innkeeper.—H. POOLE, Northwood, Hanley, Staffordshire, bootmaker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. WYLIE, Hillwood, near Rashe, Edinburgh, farmer.—D. MITCHELL, Tough, Aberdeenshire, merchant.—W. HUNTER, Edinburgh, warehouseman.

STATUE BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.

THE statue by Mr. Foley, R.A., of Manockjee Nesserwanjee (engraved on p. 545), was executed for the Oriental Spinning and Weaving Company at Bombay, of which this Parsee gentleman was founder and chairman. The company was, we believe, the first ever formed in India for the production of cotton fabrics. The statue, which is six feet high, will stand on a pedestal of fourteen feet high, and has been sent to Bombay. A cast of the statue is placed on the upper terrace of the Horticultural Society's gardens.

Like all Mr. Foley's portrait works, this statue bears unmistakable evidence of fidelity to character. More than this: it really seems instinct with life, and has a quality and degree of artistic excellence rare indeed in the sculpture of the present day. Even in the cast all may appreciate the truth of imitation displayed in the varied and discriminative modelling of the osseous, cartilaginous, and muscular surfaces of the face, the articulations, tendons, veins, and muscles of the hands. The latter are evidently as much a part of the portraiture as the face itself. They have the same character, and even the same sentiment. To explain the quiet vitality and the thoughtful unconscious dignity pervading, as it were, the very atmosphere of the figure, and to which all its parts are consentaneous, would be as difficult as to define the genius which produced it. The art seems lost in the subject; there is no effort, no display, no exaggeration—all is simplicity itself; hence the high and peculiar art-value and merit of the work.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN SPEKE.

THE greatest esteem and sympathy are felt for Captain Speke, the discoverer of the source of the Nile, throughout his native county, Somerset. At the several entertainments which have there been given in his honour the utmost enthusiasm has been exhibited, and all have striven to show him that the successful issue of his last expedition is fully appreciated. We engrave at page 545 a testimonial presented to the gallant explorer by the tenantry of his

SKETCHES FROM MHOW, INDIA.

THE STATION CHURCH.

TOMB OF SERGEANT-MAJOR LILLEY IN THE STATION CEMETERY.

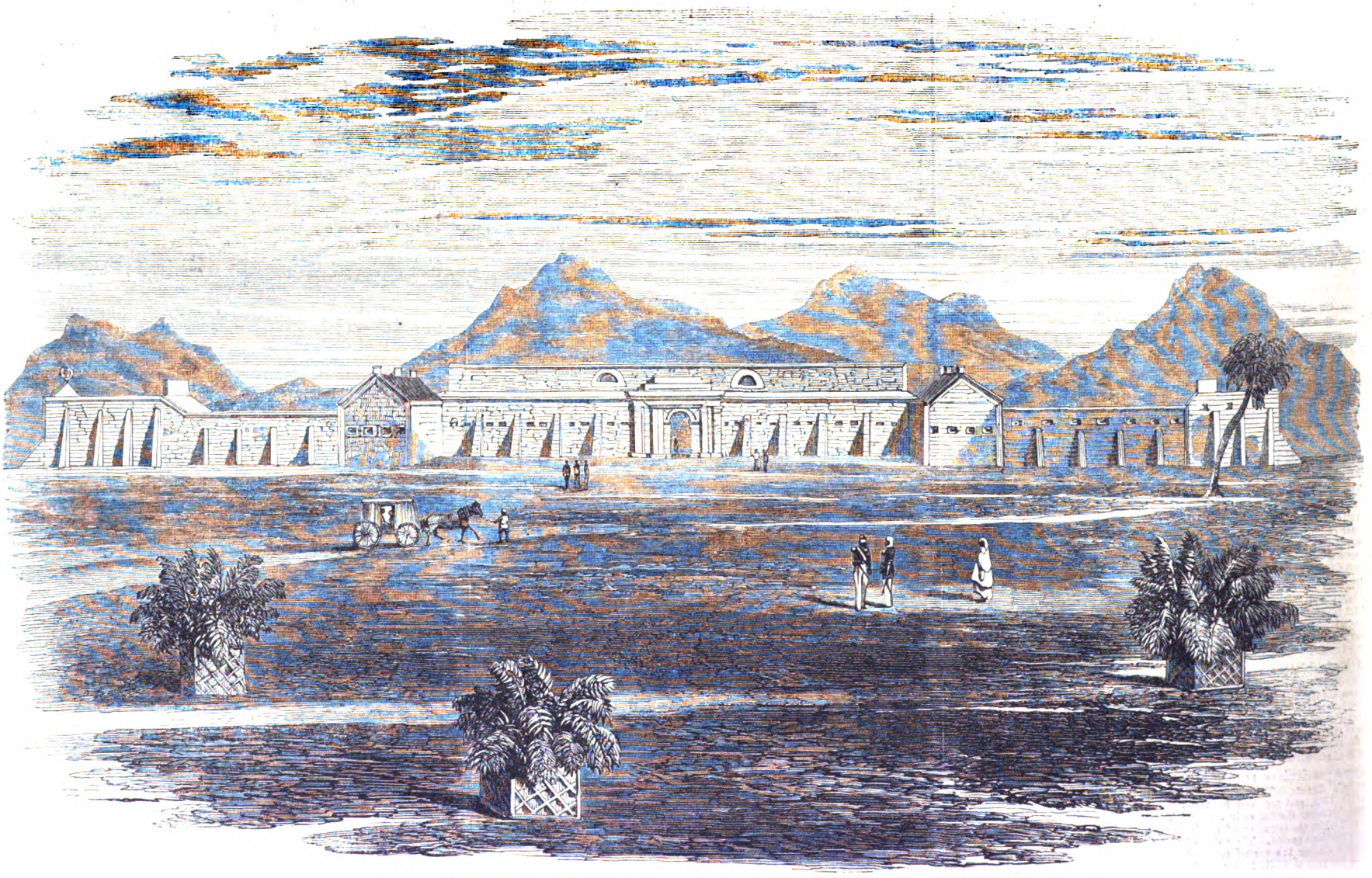
column. Without entering upon technical details, it may be interesting to mention that the machinery consisted of a powerful crane placed upon a platform erected on the summit of the column, and moving in grooves in such a manner as to enable the heavy statues (weighing each nearly three tons) to be brought to the position necessary to avoid injury to the column in the descent of the old and ascent of the new statue. The former operation occupied two hours and a half, the latter almost twice that time, owing to the precautions rendered indispensable by the continuous rain, which had disturbed the natural condition of the ropes and beams, and somewhat interfered with the calculations of MM. Hittorff and Dupré, the architects who superintended the manœuvres.

The new Napoleon is the creation of the celebrated statuary, M. Dumont, member of the Institute of France. Its material is a rich description of bronze, in which the statue was cast in the foundry of M. Victor Thiébaut, Mayor of the first arrondissement of Paris. The little figure of Victory surmounting the globe is curious as being the same as that employed to ornament the original statue of Napoleon in Roman costume. After the events of 1815 it was lost sight of completely, but was subsequently discovered in a shop in the Rue St. Honoré, and is now very appropriately, not to say triumphantly, restored to the position it occupied half a century ago.

The face of the new Napoleon à la Cæsar looks towards the gardens of the Tuileries; and on the same side an inscription, recording the date of the erection and other particulars, is being made on the base of the statue, which will be promptly completed in every respect, and soon become accessible to the closer inspection of the curious.

THE ARRIVAL OF SIR C. DARLING AT MELBOURNE.

Sir Charles Darling, successor to Sir H. Barkly as Governor of Victoria, accompanied by Lady Darling and family, arrived at Melbourne on Sept. 9, by the Suffolk, which left Plymouth on June 28. When it became known in Melbourne (says the *Age*) that the vessel had passed the Heads, every preparation possible within the time before she would reach the bay was made by the authorities for the due reception of Sir Charles and family; while the citizens generally testified their favourable regards by decorating their premises with flags. As the vessel was expected to reach the bay about one o'clock, the railway pier by that hour was crowded with the inhabitants of Melbourne and the suburbs, anxious to see the new Governor, and, in testimony of their loyalty, to give him a cordial welcome as the representative of her Majesty. Before a berth could be cleared for her at the pier, the Suffolk arrived in the bay, and she had, accordingly, to come to an anchor for a short time. She was quickly boarded by the Very Rev. the Vicar-General (the Dean of Melbourne), who thus had the honour of being the first to welcome Sir Charles and family. In a few minutes afterwards Brigadier-General Chute and Staff, and Captain Bancroft, Aide-de-Camp to his Excellency Sir Henry Barkly, arrived on board, and were followed by the Chief Secretary and the other members of the Ministry, who were also accompanied by his Worship the Mayor of Melbourne. About two o'clock the Suffolk weighed anchor, and was towed to the pier. When she was abreast of her berth the tug dropped alongside and took on board the Viceregal party, the members of the Ministry, and others, and conveyed them to the usual landing-steps. His Excellency on stepping on shore was officially received by the Mayor and members of the Corporation, and was heartily cheered by the crowds assembled on the pier. After an interchange of courtesies with the Mayor, his Excellency was conducted to the railway station, where a special engine and train were in waiting to convey him and his family to Melbourne. A guard of honour, consisting of about fifty members of the Royal Artillery, under Captain Purcell, were in waiting at the Flinders-street station, where his Excellency, on stepping from the carriage, was again heartily greeted by the crowd that thronged the



THE FORT.—SEE PAGE 550.

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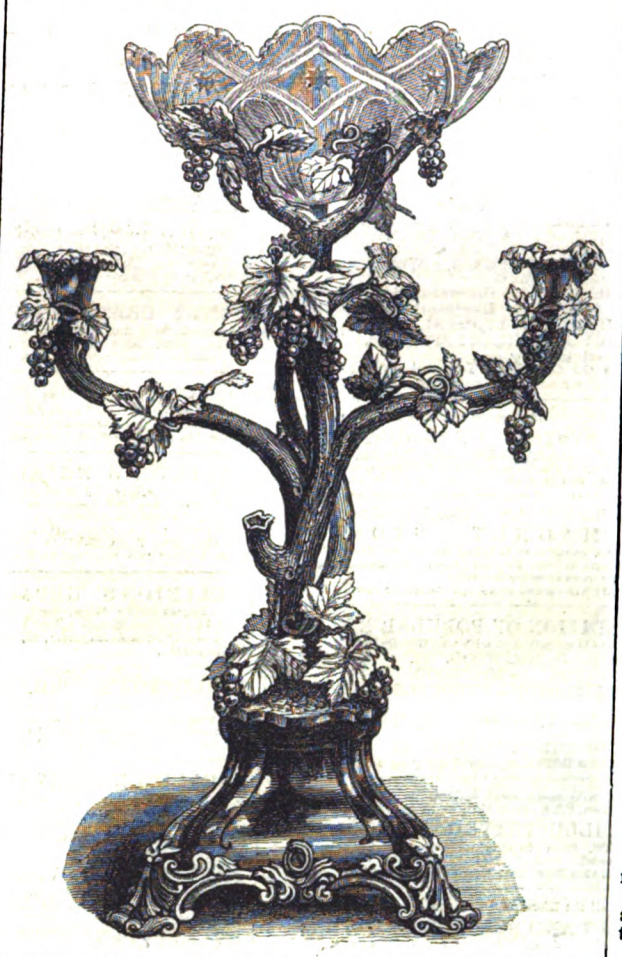
MARBLE STATUE OF MANOCKJEE NESSERWANJEE, BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A.—SEE PAGE 543.

platform. He then drove off in Sir Henry Barkly's carriage, which had been placed at his disposal, to the late residence of Mr. Ebden, in Collins-street, which had been prepared for his Excellency's temporary occupation, and where he still resides.

On the following Friday, Sept. 11, his Excellency was sworn in by his Honour the Chief Justice, in front of the Treasury buildings, where a large platform was erected for the occasion. The platform on which the ceremony took place was also occupied by the Hon. the President of the Legislative Council, the Hon. the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly, the members of the Ministry and the Executive Council, the members of both branches of the Legislature, the Mayor and members of the Corporation of Melbourne and members of the suburban municipalities, the representatives of foreign nations, the clergymen of various denominations, and others. Lady Darling, Miss Darling, and other members of his Excellency's family were also present. His Excellency was escorted to and from his residence by a company of the Prince of Wales Volunteer Light Horse, and a company of the Royal Artillery performed the duties of a guard of honour. In front of the Treasury there were between four and five thousand persons assembled, who heartily cheered his Excellency on his arrival and departure. The Engraving of Sir Charles Darling's installation is from a photograph taken by Messrs. Davis and Co., of Bourke-street, Melbourne.



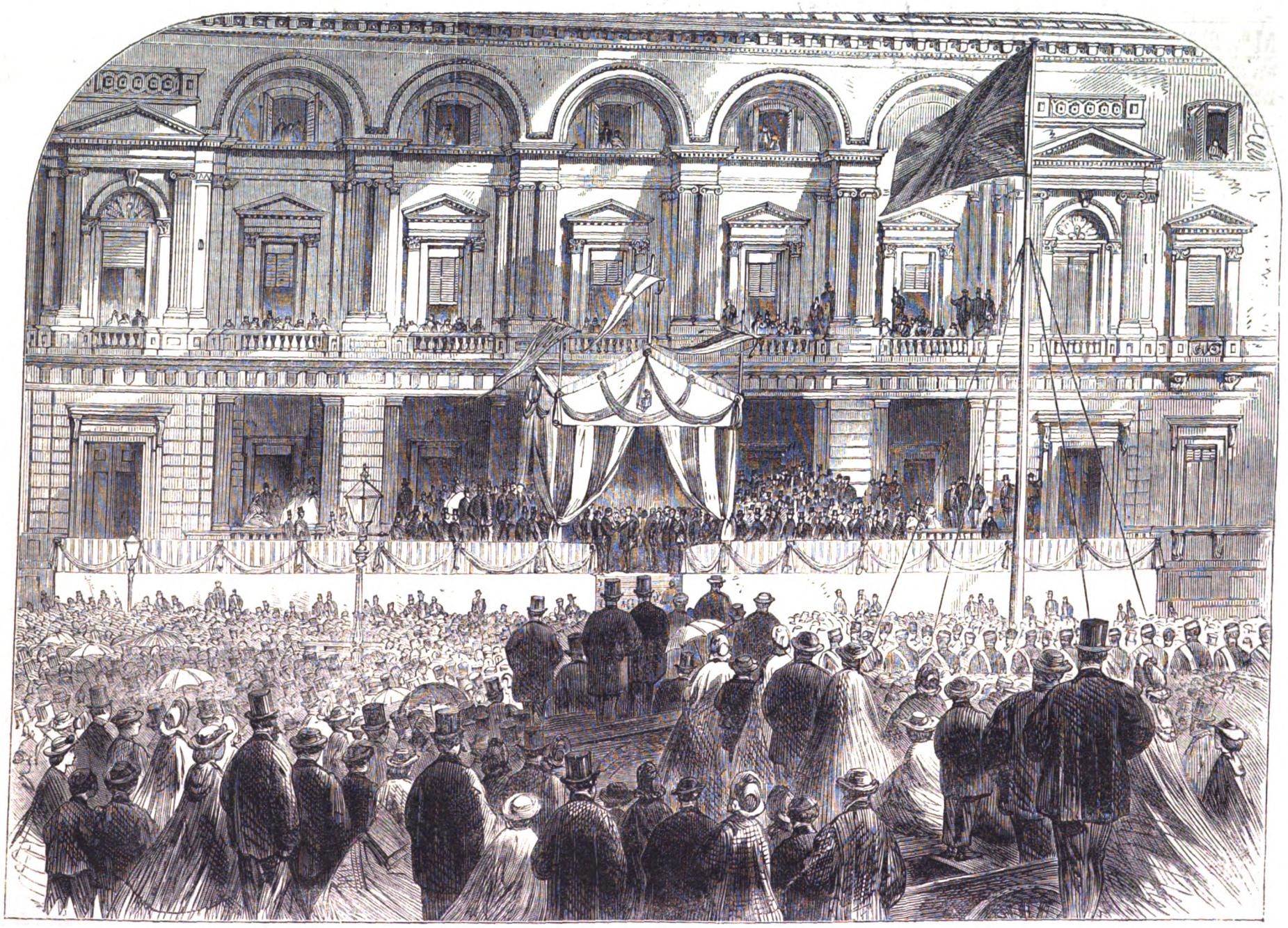
TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN SPEKE, PRESENTED BY HIS FATHER'S TENANTRY NEAR ILMINSTER, SOMERSET.—SEE PAGE 543.

THE NEW STATUE OF NAPOLEON I. ON THE VENDÔME COLUMN, PARIS.—SEE PAGE 543.

His Excellency, on the afternoon of Friday, Sept. 11, performed his first official act in proroguing the Parliament.

Sir Charles Darling held his first levée on the 16th. It was well attended, and the impressions created by his Excellency are stated to be greatly in his favour.

Sir Henry Barkly, the late Governor of Victoria, has left that colony for the Mauritius, where he succeeds the late Sir William Stevenson.



THE INSTALLATION OF SIR CHARLES DARLING AS GOVERNOR OF VICTORIA, IN FRONT OF THE TREASURY BUILDINGS, MELBOURNE.

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*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 20th inst., at Manor Park, Streatham, the wife of Samuel Edwards, Esq., of a son.

On Saturday, the 21st inst., at Shoeburyness, the wife of Major Reginald Curtis, Royal Artillery, of a son.

On the 15th inst., at Gibraltar, the wife of Captain Freeling, R.A., Colonial Secretary, of a daughter.

On the 15th ult., at Calcutta, the wife of Henry Nowell Poulton, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 23rd inst., at 28, Great Cumberland-place, the wife of E. R. King Harman, Esq., of a son and heir.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th inst., at St. George's, Hanover-square, by the Rev. John Lampen, M.A., Rector of St. John's, Cornwall, and father of the bridegroom, assisted by the Rev. W. P. Sweet, M.A., Robert Lampen, Esq., 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, to Mary Coralie, widow of the late William J. Durham, Esq., of Manchester, and eldest daughter of John P. Hobkirk, Esq., of Lisbon. No cards.

On the 12th ult., at Loodianah, Punjaub, by the Rev. William Keene, B.A., Church Missionary, the Rev. John Barton, M.A., third son of the late John Barton, Esq., of East Leigh, Hants, to Emily, second daughter of the Rev. Charles Bolleau Elliot, M.A., F.R.S., Rector of Sattingstone, Suffolk.

On the 19th inst., at St. Paul's, Knightsbridge, by the Rev. Sir Henry Thompson, Bart., and the Hon. and Rev. Robert Liddell, M.A., the Rev. Daniel Winham, M.A., Christ College, Cambridge, Incumbent of Bridge, Sussex, to Eliza, youngest daughter of Walter S. Davidson, Esq., of Lowndes-square.

DEATHS.

On the 13th inst., Robert Carter Bamford, Esq., last surviving son of the late Major Bamford, of Bole Hall, Tamworth, late Captain in the 63rd Regiment.

On the 21st inst., at Heatherton Park, Somerset, Alexander Adair, Esq., aged 71.

On the 25th inst., at 4, Waterloo-place, Kilburn, John William Thomas, 153, New Bond-street, W., in his forty-first year.

On the 19th inst., at Shrewsbury Grammar School William Nicholson McLindon, only child of the late Rev. John McLindon, A.M., Incumbent of Briercliffe, Lancashire, in his 15th year.

SEE NADAR'S GÉANT THIS DAY.—The Palace open for admission from Ten till Six. 5.35 train from London Bridge. Palace lighted-up at dusk.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NADAR'S MONSTER BALLOON, "LE GEANT," which ascended from the Champ de Mars, Paris, with nine persons, and passed over Germany, Belgium, and Holland, descending in Hanover, is now exhibited with COMPENSATOR attached, inflated to its full dimensions, in the Great Transept. The Balloon reaches nearly from the roof to the floor, and extends within a few feet of the side galleries.

The Colossal Car, with its various fittings and appliances, is also on view for a few days. Visitors may now pass through the Car and inspect its interior arrangements. A charge of Sixpence each will be made.

The Palace lighted up each evening.

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OPENING OF THE BELGIAN CHAMBER OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SINCE the complete restoration to health of the King of the Belgians it would seem as though the people could not see enough of their Sovereign, or he too much of his people. On two occasions lately ceremonials, hitherto dependent upon their own inherent importance for any interest they possessed, have been ennobled and graced by the presence of royalty. A sketch of the celebration at St. Gudule, last July, of the anniversary of the King's accession has appeared in these columns. An event of more political if less picturesque significance took place on the 10th inst., when the King and Royal family presided at the opening of the Belgian Chamber of Representatives for the Session of 1863-4.

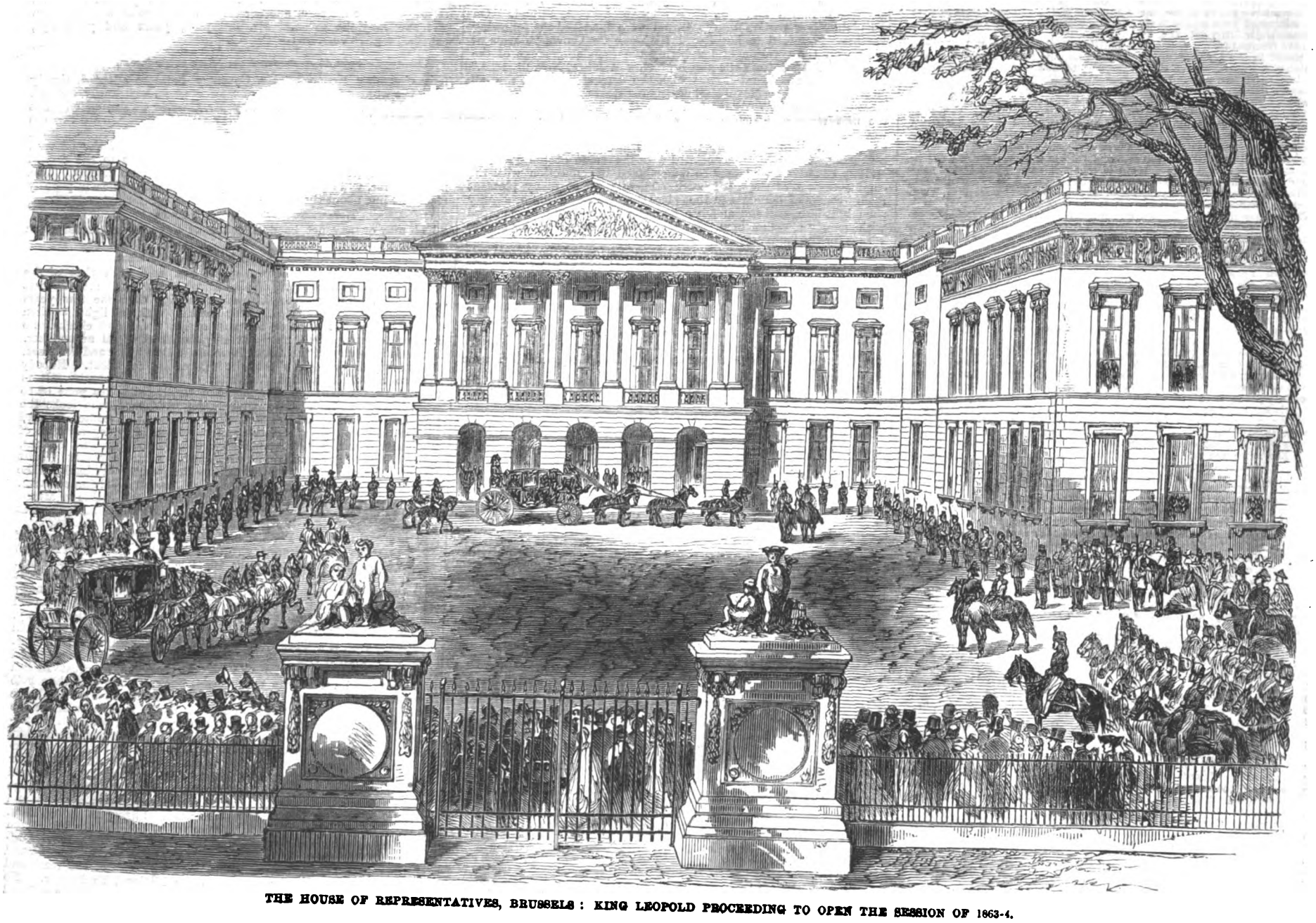
All who know Brussels will remember that the central avenue of the park abuts at one extremity upon the Palais du Roi, and at the other upon the Palais de la Nation (Chamber of Representatives), the Rues Royale and Ducale forming a slightly oval and decidedly brilliant setting to the little gem, with its Vauxhall and fountains, its kiosks, statues, and boschetti, which they inclose. On this occasion the entire *entourage* of stately buildings made a point of displaying the national colours, and the gorgeous orange, crimson, and black floating on the breeze of a brilliant day harmonised and contrasted alternately with the autumn tints that still flushed the park with beauty.

A salvo of artillery announced, at half-past twelve, the commencement of the ceremony. A detachment of the Garde Civique formed the line of way from the palace to the chamber. A band was stationed at an angle of the latter, and an occasional lively martial air, and the arrival of the representatives and of the different foreign Ambassadors in their gala Court equipages, served to beguile the tedium of expectation to a group of rather select than numerous spectators. At a quarter to one the Brabant greys, with outriders and postilions in scarlet, swept majestically round the Rue Royale corner, and, drawing up, deposited the Duchess of Brabant and suite. At one the sound of cannon and a murmur and flutter among the crowd at the Royal palace end, and that, nervelike, ran from person to person and group to group to the other extremity, announced that the King had started. A very few minute brought the martial "Brabançonne" into hearing, and the Royal cortége into sight. To see Leopold welcomed amongst and saluted by his people is a pleasing sight. To an English ear the vociferous heartiness of an English greeting may be wanting, but there is a profound self-contained affection in the attitude and expression of the Belgian people when their King comes among them which is more impressive than noise and more touching than gesticulation.

The King, with the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, were received by a deputation of the Chambers and, after a short delay, conducted into the *salle*. A very short time sufficed for the delivery of the Royal speech, and half an hour had not elapsed when the cortége was again in motion, bearing, amidst the cheers of the crowd and all the usual Royal appanage of sound, the King, by the Rue Ducale, home, the circle of the park being thus made. The crowd that had thronged the line of route, like a mammoth many-hued ring, now bent their steps and energies to the spot where the King would alight; the good-humoured hilarity of the people in the midst an of empressement not always consistent with dignity giving an air of fête to the proceedings, to which the rich toilets of the ladies, the beauty of the day, and the accidents of picturesque scenery already lent consistency. Stragglers were still streaming towards the focus of attraction when the King, accompanied by the Duke of Brabant and the Count of Flanders, after alighting, appeared on the palace balcony. Father and sons can never have appeared to greater advantage than thus standing together in the bloom of youth and majesty of age. A hearty cheer rose from the people, at last roused into enthusiasm as the King stood bareheaded before them—again and again renewed, as he and the Princes repeatedly acknowledged the warmth of their reception. The Duchess was then led forward by her husband to receive and acknowledge her share in the national greeting. After their departure, the crowd still lingered, as if unwilling to depart, eventually filtering in groups and streams through the principal streets in the town.

The apparently perfect health of the King was the subject of universal comment and satisfaction; and as he and his sons stood on the balcony, it took some scrutiny to distinguish amidst the three the Nestor of his age.

HIS MAJESTY FREDERICK VII., THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.



THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, BRUSSELS: KING LEOPOLD PROCEEDING TO OPEN THE SESSION OF 1863-4.

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MHOW.

THERE are five towns in India bearing the name of Mhow. The place so called to which public attention is now specially directed—on account of the Crawley-Lilley case, under inquiry at Aldershott—is a British cantonment, situated about thirteen miles south-west of the town of Indore, and not far from the Vindhyan mountains. It has pretty much the appearance of a European town, having a church with a steeple, a spacious lecture-room and library well furnished with books, and a theatre. The town of Mhow stands on the Gumbir river, on an eminence, a mile and a half north-west of the cantonments.

The accompanying particulars of Mhow are supplied by the gentleman whose Illustrations of the Fort, the Station-Church, and the Tomb of Sergeant-Major Lilley, at Mhow, are engraved on page 544 :—

MHOW, Oct. 10.

It is said, and believed, that when a house is divided against itself its condition is critical. The house of Mhow is undoubtedly in that position just now, nor are the warring elements which at present exist likely to abate in vigour for some months to come. I, as an English Ishmaelite, wandering through Central India and finding myself almost unexpectedly at Mhow, and being moreover an utter stranger to Colonel Crawley, as well as to every officer in his regiment, may perhaps be better able to place before you an impartial statement of many matters concerning this unfortunate trial than one who, though a hundred times better informed than myself, has had his judgment warped by being a participator, however passive, in the events of the last year.

Mhow, in its magnitude and delightfully picturesque situation, took me by surprise. I had pictured it a little, lonely, military settlement, where officers and men submitted, under the stern dictates of a military régime, to an exile which rendered them stolid and spiritless. That there are such stations in this country I know from experience, but Mhow is not one of them. As I rode in from Indore this morning, the first view I obtained of this now too famous cantonment was about three miles off. It lay imbedded softly amongst luxurious foliage upon the lap of a range of low, irregular hills, and in all the clearness of a chilly Indian morning atmosphere. For it must not be supposed that this dessicating climate is utterly alienated from an occasional broad waft of a bracing breeze. Even in such stations as Cawnpore, Lucknow, and Agra (and in the latter place I found the thermometer, three weeks ago, standing at 98 deg. within doors), I have felt the cold more severely than I ever did in the wilds of Scotland, or on a March night in the Bay of Biscay.

As one approaches Mhow, letting his horse pick its way between the grassy roadside and the unmacadamised boulders which have worked themselves up out of their mosaic bed, the "station of Mhow"—for it is neither city, town, nor village—broadens out, and the church, surrounded by somewhat pretentious and very pretty bungalows, help to make the scene, to which Nature has very largely contributed, one of the most attractive in India. The Kings Squalor and Indigence hold no court here. Better developed limbs among the natives I have not seen. The men, women, and children are most of them robust and healthy. Even as I passed the "married men's barracks" I saw a little, white-skinned boy, the son of one of the soldiers, skipping about, his head uncovered, and his body enrobed in no further habiliments than the "cutty sark" which attracted the attention of Tam o'Shanter. The boy seemed to be happy enough. He was evidently neither an anti-Crawleyite, nor a partisan. He enjoyed a state of politic neutrality. But it is not so with the "society" of Mhow. The departure of Colonel Crawley has in no way led to the storm blowing over, and it is almost dangerous among old friends to express an opinion upon the case, either pro or con. But, notwithstanding such reticence, So-and-So knows that Captain Sabreta-h hates the Colonel with a bitter hatred, and hopes that he will be "broken;" while Major Shako is understood to consider Colonel Crawley one of the gentlest, most considerate, and humane officers in her Majesty's service. As oil and water cannot mix, the Captain and Major treat each other with shyness, and, consequently, the name of Colonel Crawley is never mentioned. But there is one fact patent to all, and which no one attempts to gainsay: it is the fact of the men of the regiment inclining very warmly towards their late commanding officer. They speak of him with sympathy, and they desire, almost to a man, that he may escape unstained from the obloquy which is now attached to him. But with the merits of this case I have nothing to do. No doubt a fair tribunal awaits Colonel Crawley. A hundred and forty witnesses of all ranks have gone to England at an enormous cost, the passage-money alone amounting to about seven thousand pounds. To this must be added the full Indian pay and allowances which each witness will draw during his absence from Mhow.

There is not very much information to be added to the facts already known concerning Sergeant-Major Lilley's death. He seems to have been without an enemy. A soldier in his regiment said to me yesterday, "He was as good a fellow, Sir, as ever God put breath into;" and he cannot be an ordinary man who works his way up in a regiment like the Inniskillings to such a point as to be on the eve of obtaining a commission. The whole matter, as it now stands, seems to have arisen from a want of dignity on the part of Colonel Crawley. Had he acted judiciously when he received the insubordinate letter from Captain Smales, a hundred and forty men would not be sailing snugly home at Government expense. The state of the regiment now is perfectly ludicrous. Each non-commissioned officer is doing somebody else's work; a junior surgeon is in the full command of the prescriptions, and the other gaps in the commissioned ranks are amusing. Some of the witnesses seem to have been summoned home simply to state that in the year of grace 1862 a certain Sergeant-Major Lilley did exist.

I have returned from a visit to the building in which Lilley died. He was not placed in the building usually devoted to men under arrest, but in a portion of a large room divided off expressly for him. It was almost thirty feet long by sixteen wide. It contained 5153 cubic feet, whereas the usual allowance to the non-commissioned officers is 1091 to each man. The building in which Lilley died has been pulled down, but with this Colonel Crawley had nothing to do. The site was required by the executive engineer, and a portion of the new barracks cover it. But nothing could be gained by the demolition, as there are a dozen other buildings exactly similar to it still standing. Models of these different places have been sent home for the trial. The house in which the Sergeant-Major was first confined was a very superior building. The ugliest statement I have heard is that the sentry, instead of being placed outside the building, was ordered to stand on the threshold of the door in the room where Mrs. Lilley lay ill, an order as cruel as it was stupid. Who acted the martinet in this instance will transpire at the trial.

The non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment have erected an expensive but badly-designed tomb to the memory of their comrade. It bears the following inscription:—"Sacred to the memory of Sergeant-Major John Lilley, of the Inniskilling Dragoons, who departed this life on the 25th of May, 1862, aged 37 years. Also, of Clarissa his wife, who departed this life on the 8th of July, 1862, aged 22 years. This tomb was erected by the non-commissioned officers and men of the regiment as a token of respect." Even about this there is a story. Anti-Crawleyites allege that the Colonel, when he saw the monument being erected, gave immediate orders for it to be stopped. That it was stopped for a time is a fact—possibly for want of funds, or a scarcity of labour.

It is impossible to conceive a more healthy-looking station than Mhow. It stands at an altitude of 2000 ft. above the level of the sea. The Vind, or Vindhyan Hills, which gird it on the south, are a portion of an extensive range which stretch from Champaneer to Rajmahal. For sixteen hours out of the twenty-four the climate is delightful; but, of course, the Indian sun never ceases his unmerciful glare during eight hours of the day. As no one, however, is called upon to do outdoor duty during that period, and the temperature in a properly sized and situated room can be kept down to 75 deg. or 80 deg., there is little cause to complain. Out of the 72nd Highlanders, which musters 800 strong, there is but one sixteenth in hospital. At Meerut a month ago, out of the 90th I found one sixth on the sick list. Mhow, Belgaum, Poonah, and Kurrachee are said to be the four healthiest military stations in Western India. It is supposed that the district of Malwa was the Mesopotamia of old; and that the region of the Nerbudda, one of the great and sacred rivers of India, was the ancient dwelling-place of the children of Shem, and the birth-place of Abraham; and that that river was the Pison. Ophir, Havilah, and Tarshish are said to be in this region. There are stationed here at present the 72nd (the Seaforth Highlanders), commanded by an Englishman, the Inniskillings, three batteries of artillery, two regiments of native infantry (the 4th and 9th), and one company of Sappers, a force which ought to have been here in 1857. Large and well-arranged barracks are being constructed. One range, consisting of three blocks, the frontage of which is more than a quarter of a mile in extent, is completed and inhabited by the Highlanders. It contains a gymnasium, workshops, printing offices (all the military forms, &c., are executed by the soldiers, not only for Mhow, but even for Ajmere), reading-room and library, and, the *sine qua non*, a theatre. The scenery is not by Beverley, but most probably it answers the purpose. These barracks are built according to a "War Office" design. The consequence is that the two staircases which conduct to the upper floor are arm-in-arm together in the centre of the building. The occupants, therefore, of the end rooms have a Sabbath day's journey before them if they wish to visit the chamber immediately below. The "War Office" architect will possibly be vexed to learn that in the unfinished pile this error has been rectified. The view from the Highland Barracks may almost remind the 72nd of the Braid and Pentland Hills, as seen from Edinburgh Castle.

The Soldiers' Institute, one of hundreds, on the façade of which the name of Sir Hugh Rose should be written, contains a capital reading-room and library. From a notice on the wall I learnt that a series of lectures had just terminated: "The Polar Seas," "Ancient and Modern Firearms," "Prince Charlie," "Sketch of the History of the 72nd Highlanders," "Sailors and their Songs," were some of the subjects treated. These lectures were originated by the Rev. Mr. Paton, officiating clergyman to the 72nd, and the writer of the history of that regiment.

The bazaar of Mhow is like the majority of bazaars in the north-west, differing from them only by reason of three or four Parsees having established marts, where everything manufactured in the known world may be obtained, if their trade circular is to be credited.

Mhow has its racecourse, and the Mhow men have their racers, which are now undergoing a diligent training preparatory to the trial of their strength which takes place in a few weeks. The course is a mile and a half in extent, and kept in good order. The "grand stand" is capable of holding all the fashionables of Mhow without any crushing. The scene from the stand this evening was very lovely, as the sun set behind the Vindhyan Hills in a blaze of saffron glory. The narrow strip of forest-trees which hemmed their base glistened like emeralds, and the sky opened out into a series of apparent lakes studded with islets, the sea around which was golden. Here and there the image of grey mountain ranges skirted the scene, sentinelling with a weird and grim solemnity the delicate beauty of those lakes within the sky, which lived only for half an hour, and then merged into the neutral tint of a moonless, starless night.

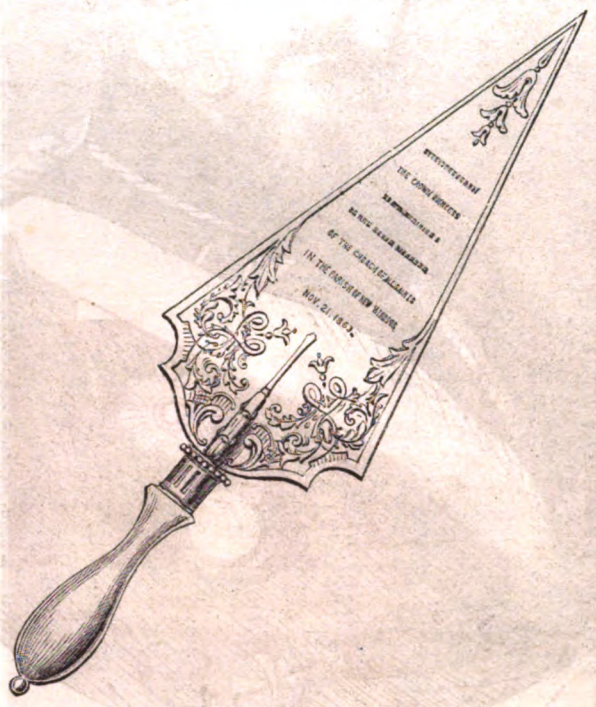
HARTLEY HALL.

THE CROWN PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA LAYING THE FIRST STONE OF WINDSOR NEW CHURCH.

ON Saturday last the Crown Princess of Prussia (Princess Royal of England) celebrated her birthday by laying the foundation-stone of a new church which is to be built in the Francis-road, about a mile from Windsor Castle. A numerous and brilliant assembly witnessed the ceremony.

The Royal party—comprising the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, and Prince Arthur, attended by their suite—reached the spot at half-past twelve, having been conveyed in three carriages from Windsor Castle. Their Royal Highnesses were received at the entrance by the Bishop of Oxford (Dean of Windsor), the Archdeacon of Bucks, the Rev. Austin Leigh (Rural Dean), the Rev. H. J. Ellison (Vicar), and the Mayor and Corporation of Windsor, together with a large body of the clergy and gentry of the neighbourhood. The Prussian National Hymn was played by the band of the 2nd Life Guards as the Royal party entered the inclosure. The Princess looked remarkably well, and evidently took a deep interest in the occasion.

The ceremony was begun with prayer by the Bishop, and the 84th Psalm was sung, accompanied by the military band. Coins of the realm, inclosed in a small flask, were deposited, with an inscription on vellum, in a space hollowed out of the stone. The Dean of Windsor,



THE TROWEL USED BY HER ROYAL HIGHNESS.

addressing her Royal Highness, handed her the silver trowel with which the ceremony was to be performed. It is a handsome piece of silversmith's work, having an ivory handle; and was furnished by Messrs. Smith and Co., of Southampton-street, Strand. On the plain silver portion of the trowel were inscribed the following words:—"Presented to her Royal Highness the Crown Princess of Prussia on the occasion of her laying the foundation-stone of the Church of All Saints, in the parish of New Windsor, Nov. 21, 1863." The Dean remarked that it was with the deepest gratitude that all present welcomed her Royal Highness amongst them on this interesting occasion. He fervently prayed that the Church of All Saints, the first stone of which was now about to be fixed in its place, would grow up to be a great benefit to the town of Windsor, and especially to the poor, who stood greatly in need of such a blessing. It would be associated with the name of the Princess, and her birthday would ever be remembered in connection with the commencement of the good work. There were so many pleasant reminiscences of her name in that place that, whatever title or dignity she might bear, still she and her Royal children would be regarded with homely affection here. He concluded by expressing his sincere wishes for the happiness of the Princess.

Her Royal Highness, taking the trowel, performed the several acts of the ceremony, and ascertained, by plumbing, that the stone was properly laid. She then pronounced, in a low voice, but with a distinct enunciation and emphasis, the following words:—"In the faith of Jesus Christ we place the foundation-stone of this church, to be consecrated for ever to the service of Almighty God, in the name of God the Father, God the Son, and God the Holy Ghost." The Vicar then offered up a prayer, and a hymn was sung; after which the Bishop briefly addressed the assembly, and the proceedings were brought to a close.

The cost of the church will be about £4000, and the free seats will accommodate 600 persons.

It has been calculated that over two millions will be the amount of ready money at the disposal of the Marquis of Bute on his coming of age. The Marquis, who is in his sixteenth year, is at Eton School.

Mr. Layard, M.P., arrived in town yesterday week, after a tour of several weeks in the East and Italy, and on Saturday resumed his duties as Under Secretary at the Foreign Office.

THE SCENERY AT CHATTANOOGA.—Many must be familiar with the beautiful view at Eberstein, in the immediate neighbourhood of Baden-Baden, up the valley of the Murg, and over the forests in which it is by some supposed that the legions of Varus perished. Not by any means dissimilar, though far larger in its proportions, is the view discerned from Lookout Mountain, which looms up on our left, and from which you look right down into the Federal works around Chattanooga. Far in the distance, like a silver thread, winds the sinuous Tennessee River, while from the rock upon which you stand, called Point Lookout, not more than thirty years ago the Indian savage used to watch his opportunity of attacking the flat boats, as they descended the river—a wilder barbarian, but by no means a greater rascal, than the robbers of the Rhine, who three hundred years ago watched from their eagle's nests and craggy castles, with a view to exacting toll from the boats that floated down the stream. I have seldom looked upon a fairer scene. The intense blue of the sky, the glowing tints of an American autumn, the brilliant atmosphere and vivid light, and in the far distance the peaks of a hundred noble mountains, some of them riven, or, as the French would say, "tormented," and twisted into gaunt shapes and postures, are such as to defy description. Then the effects of light and shadow and the contrasts of colour are startling beyond anything I have ever seen, because in Europe there is no mountain scenery which is lighted by such a sky and sun as are familiar to all in North America. Here, the square, solid front of a mountain juts out in a flash of golden hue against the flank of another embosomed in woods and dyed in dark green and purple; there, floating shadows, the reflection of casual clouds, scud across the landscape, until they have coursed away far out of view. Night falls, and a sight more full of a painful interest than any of Nature's wonders strikes upon the eye. Two sections of a mighty nation, lately brothers, but now for ever divided by an ocean of blood, are lying in their long lines of battle, clutching the weapons with which they seek to renew their envenomed and fratricidal strife, and marking by their camp fires the narrow strip of darkness which divides them from each other. And here, among these lovely mountains, in scenes from which, a quarter of a century ago, the barbarian was ignominiously "crowded out," have civilised men come to boast their civilisation by imbruing their hands in the heart's blood of their brethren.—*The Times' Southern Correspondent.*

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

A CONSIDERABLE number of people, when they die, appear to go out of the world in an indecent hurry, because they die intestate, under the impression that making a will is a reminder to Death himself to make an immediate call. So, also, there are many who cannot bear to think of a hospital, or to give money to one, because, to them, it appears like attracting the terrible attention of Disease to themselves. Such victims to "nerves," as want of such common sense and common humanity are too often called, should carefully abstain from reading two pieces of important intelligence concerning hospitals. They are something like a settlement of the great St. Thomas's question and the opening of a new wing to the Radcliffe Infirmary, Oxford. Perhaps, after all, the site of the new St. Thomas's Hospital may not be very near settlement, much having been settled, but that much being liable to be overturned. At present all parties, Board of Works and trustees of all kinds, have agreed that a plot of seven acres, to be reclaimed from the south bank of the Thames at Stangate, shall be granted and purchased on reasonable terms. There would appear to be a settlement of that great question; but it appears that the ruling power rests with Chancery. As the velocity of that learned Court is at best only somewhat between the locomotive habits of the sloth, the snail, and the Mid-Kent Railway, it will be as well not to build too largely upon the projected Stangate until it is quite certain that one half of the Vice-Chancellors are not hopelessly asleep, or the other half not vigorously sporting in the Highlands. At the ceremony of opening the new wing of the Radcliffe Infirmary the Bishop of Oxford made some excellent remarks, drawing the moral of sympathy between high and low, and declaring hospitals to be amongst the highest expressions of Christianity, as charity to the poor and afflicted, who were utterly disregarded before the year of our Lord. Ancient Romans had every provision for the pleasure of the rich and powerful, and sometimes magnificent and imposing spectacles for the multitude, but they had no provision for misery or want. There the Bishop was right; but he need not have unpleasantly hoped that we had got out of old times, "when it was thought sufficient to shamble on in a humdrum way, when anything was considered good enough for the poor so long as they received their medicines and had their arms and legs cut off." A slight acquaintance with hospital practice, even amongst the wildest students, would be sufficient to save any philanthropical physician or surgeon from the faintest shadow of such imputation. But there is a time for all things, and Bishops may be allowed to be funny now and then.

Dr. Charles Mackay, who has been in England for some few weeks, is about to return to New York to resume his correspondence for the *Times*. As rumours from "good-natured friends" have been afloat concerning *Times* dissatisfaction with their correspondent's Southern tendencies, our readers will be glad to hear them so thoroughly disproved. Still more pleased will they be to hear that a new volume of poems by Dr. Mackay will be published immediately, under the artistic title of "Studies from the Antique and Sketches from Nature."

Longfellow's new book, "Tales of a Wayside Inn," has not yet set the town talking, but it certainly will not set the town to sleep. It is pretty to observe the intimacy and friendship of poets on the other side of the Atlantic, where American statesmen are something more than inclined to take Old Mother England by the hair and give her a good shaking. But poets are above party prejudices, and Longfellow proves it by not hesitating to divide poetic spoil with Tennyson. Certainly, the spoil which Mr. Longfellow generously divides was the property of Tennyson; but poets are above such considerations. Here is Mr. Longfellow describing a ride on horseback.

> Now, *soft on the sand, and loud on the ledge,*
> Is heard the tramp of his steed as he rides.

Already the lines have been admired, and deservedly admired. So, also, have these lines in Tennyson's "Maud," published 1855, been admired—when the guests are leaving the hall—

> Now half to the setting moon are gone
> And half to the rising day;
> *Low on the sand and loud on the stone*
> The last wheel echoes away.

It would be idle to suggest plagiarism here. It may be a coincidence. Sometimes the brain may be so beaten, so haunted by a line or idea, that it is unconsciously absorbed or assimilated. It becomes a part of ourselves—just as beef and mutton become ourselves, not ourselves who become beef and mutton. Assuming that process of poetic inspiration to be the case, another modern instance of what is not a wise saw may be given. Mr. Tennyson, years and years ago, described a girl's emotion:—

> And a tear
> Stole down the sweet perfection of her face.

This charming "conceit" Mr. Coventry Patmore adopted, simply using the word "fair" in place of "sweet;" and, curiously enough, last week's new volume of poems by Mr. Charles Swain, called "Art and Fashion," availed itself of the very same language. But there is no good in being overcome by summer clouds like these. Such coincidences may be undreamed of in the philosophy of the general, the multitude, the million. But they are realities to the careful reader, who reckons them by tens of tens over the ten fingers. One, most notable, will startle most worshippers of Byron, who will proudly recall the line about the sea:—

> Time writes no wrinkle on thine azure brow.

which may or may not be a reflection of the nine-tenths forgotten Abraham Cowley,

> No conscious wrinkle furrowed on thy brow,

The overgrowth of London may be compared with that of the occasional human body. Walk round, and you see how it has spread. The active piece of humanity of some few years since has become puffy, bloated: coated with a light, swollen matter which has doubled the size of his waist and cheeks. So London has got puffy with "new neighbourhoods" all around her. From Greenwich and the Tower Hamlets to Bayswater and Battersea, she is every day being told that she is becoming corpulent. Nobody likes to be told of a superabundance of oleaginous matter. It is unpleasant, because nobody knows how far it really has gone or to what it may not lead. For instance, the stout man, who looks the picture of health, may be carried off in a moment of excitement, and the post mortem proves that he suffered from fatty degeneration of the heart. The fact is, it is not always possible to become fat without, without becoming fat within; and London is a case in point. Whilst the suburbs are increasing Londoners are actually embanking the Thames—choking up the main artery itself with landed degeneration. And now, this very week, the new St. Thomas's Hospital is to attack the vital organ by taking seven acres from the path of the stream at Stangate.

The speeches of Mr. Reed, one of the Admiralty architects, and of Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, are good reminders that the science of being strong afloat is, like many other things, "still in its infancy." Both gentlemen assure us that the recent disaster to the oak-and-iron Prince Consort was admirable testimony to her strength—that no Duke of Wellington or Royal Albert would have come out of the storm half as well. On such good authority, this seems satisfactory, to a certain extent; but, with vessels of such enormous cost, it will scarcely do to have refitting after one hurricane. Years of storm and war of the worst kind must be endured before the national mind can become easy as to great British defences; and more than ever does it appear plain that the whole question will turn upon gunnery. The Prince Consort is able to brave out a terrific storm; but it may reasonably be doubted whether she would be able to brave out an enemy's ship of equal power on the following day when the calm has succeeded. An iron monster, already trembling from the assault of wind and wave, might suffer considerably from the very exercise of her means of defence. If 600-pounder Armstrongs were to form part of her armament, the vibration occasioned by firing might increase the rickety results of rolling and pitching; and, moreover, such guns might be unmanageable in a storm, and certainly would be difficult as well as wasteful firing in bad weather. Kagosima, Lord Paget asserts, was destroyed because the firing from the Euryalus, &c., was unsteady from bad weather in a bay. Consequently, with guns of enormous calibre, at least half the shot and shell, costing a small fortune apiece, would go wide of the mark and do no damage whatever, except to the National Exchequer. No doubt, in these matters, ship-architects and gun-founders do go hand

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in hand to a considerable extent; but their hand-in-hand working closely resembles drawing and indorsing heavy bills for Great Britain to accept.

"One foot on sea and one on shore." Reverting to the shore, it appears that the Levantine country, celebrated for roses, bulbuls, narghiles, caiques, minarets, mosques, and kiosks, has fallen so far from its high and poetic estate that the newest diversion in high life is horse-racing in the English fashion. The Sultan takes the greatest interest in the proceedings of the race-ground near Constantinople; and many of the leading political chiefs take to the turf as kindly as our own Derby, Bentinck, or Palmerston. Like the English, also, the Turks profess the sport to be the best way of ascertaining the relative values of breeds of horses, and already they have elicited one fact of no mean significance. The English horse appears to be capable of doing more than the much-boasted Arabian. Very recently a heat of one mile came off between Sefer Pacha's English Phœnix, weighted 12 st., and Emin Bey's Zapkin, Arabian, weighted only 9 st. The ages are not given, but in the mile the English horse won by 180 yards. Hence the Sultan is reported to think the English horses best; and no doubt he is right, always providing that extreme swiftness for a short distance is the one desideratum. Fuad Pacha is president of the Constantinopolitan Jockey Club, and doubtless enjoys full powers of turning newspaper correspondents out of the field, as well as of deciding difficult points in spelling and in making a singularly easy fortune.

A newspaper account of the death of Captain Lyons, written at the time and most probably from hasty hearsay, led us into error last week. The Miranda is and was a screw-corvette; and, therefore, the sculptor of the monument to the lamented Captain stands fully exonerated from any possible imputation of defective detail.

FINE ARTS.

WHO DISCOVERED PHOTOGRAPHY?

We are enabled to offer our readers additional and important evidence concerning the very curious discoveries at the house of Matthew Boulton, at Soho, near Birmingham, which, under the above heading, we narrated and discussed in our last week's Number. We intimated in the article referred to that more proof was desirable that the library where the sun-pictures on silvered plates were found had not, before seventeen years ago, been opened for fifty years. Now, however, Mr. M. P. W. Boulton writes to us that "the room itself was in constant use. The cupboards, though rarely opened, were so occasionally." And our correspondent adds that he "has reason to believe that Miss Wilkinson (the lady mentioned in our notice, the sister-in-law of Matthew Boulton) had access to the cupboard in which the plates were found, and used the camera also found there for photographic purposes." We, of course, only desire to arrive at the truth, and this communication seems to weaken the testimony of the agent at Soho. Yet it must be observed that Mr. Boulton does not contradict the statement attributed to Miss Wilkinson that one of the plates represents the house at Soho before alterations made in 1791, nor the evidence of the old man.

We have next what seems a remarkable confirmation of almost every point (except the long closure of the library) favouring the supposed practice of photography at Soho long before the discoveries of M. Niepce, Mr. Fox Talbot, and M. Daguerre. Our correspondent in this instance is Dr. Henry Lee, of Weatheroak, Alvechurch, Worcestershire, a gentleman born near Birmingham, January, 1793, and resident in Birmingham in 1816-23. The dates, the reader will please observe, are of the greatest importance, and the whole evidence of this correspondent is so weighty that we give it almost in extenso. "In confirmation," writes, then, Dr. Lee, "of the statement made by the old man formerly in the employ of Matthew Boulton, Esq., I very well remember having heard, many years ago, from my mother, many of the particulars, which leave me no doubt of the truth of his statement. I have heard her say that a society used to make trial at Soho to produce visible representations of objects by means of sunlight, which they called sun-pictures; that Mr. Francis Eginton, who lived on Soho-hill, in the near neighbourhood of Mr. Boulton, was said to be the inventor of the process, or to be acquainted with it; that a camera was used, and that a silver plate was, at least, sometimes employed; that, when Mr. Boulton's house was to be repaired, a representation of the house was so taken; that many representations by the sunlight process were made and sold, and so dispersed; and that, from a fear of injury to living artists, the process was discontinued, being said to have not arrived at the perfection once hoped for. My father and mother were acquainted with several members of the Lunar Society. My father hung in his parlour an engraved portrait of Mr. Boulton, no less as a memorial of a friend than of a public benefactor. My mother continued to visit his daughter, who long survived him. I recognise in the old man's story my mother's statements, which, having been more than once repeated to myself, I clearly remember. My mother came to Birmingham in 1788, and resided in that neighbourhood till her death, in 1832. I have been with her at Mr. Eginton's, and have heard from her anecdotes which he had told her. I have no doubt her information was derived from authentic sources."

The personal evidence in favour of the metal plates is therefore still strong; but the proofs—circumstantial, documentary, and intrinsic—of the manufacture of the paper pictures lately brought to light by Mr. F. P. Smith it is impossible to gainsay. The mystery of how they were produced remains, however, as great as ever. A comparison we have made of two of these pictures of the same subject demonstrates to us that they were not done by the hand of an artist. As we said in our last, it is not proved, and it is, moreover, extremely difficult to imagine that, with the optical appliances then in use, they are photographs. And yet they have been produced by some unknown process, the effects of which more nearly resemble those of photography than anything else. The "anastatic process" has been suggested as the means of their production. But how will this account for the facts that some of them are copies of water-colour drawings, that they are all *reversed*, and, above all, that there are two different sizes of the same subject, proving the power of enlarging or reducing the copies at will? We did not mention, also, that there are numerous little white spots on one of them, which exactly resemble the effects of air bubbles in photography.

The reopening of the National Gallery, after the autumn recess, is marked by the addition of the unusually large number of twenty-nine pictures. Of these twenty-two may justly be named the "Prince Albert Gift," seeing that—as the inscriptions affixed to them attest—they are given by her Majesty, "in fulfilment of the wishes of the Prince Consort." These pictures are a selection from the Wallerstein collection of his Royal Highness. They are, for the most part, by early Flemish and German masters, and will serve, therefore, to illustrate phases of art-history and development very imperfectly represented heretofore. Prince Albert's gift comprises pictures attributed to Justus, of Padua; Andrea di Luigi, of Aloisi, called L'Ingegno; Pinturicchio, A. Bronzino; Stephen Lochner, of Cologne; the master of "The Liversberg Passion" (known also as the "Master of Werden"), the "Master of the Cologne Crucifixion;" Margaret Van Eyck, sister of Hubert and John; Hans Memling, H. Vander Goes, R. Vander Weyden the younger, Jan Mostert, Cornelis Engelbertsz the elder, Joachim de Patinir, Henrik de Bles, Jan Schoorel, Sigismund Holbein (?), brother of Hans, the Father, &c. Besides these, examples (one, at least, of them of great importance) have been purchased for the gallery of G. Bellini, Pesellino, Beltraffio, and Bramantino.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales is to be commemorated in a new west stained-glass window, about to be placed in Watford Church. The design (by Messrs. Heaton, Butler, and Bayne) consists of three main divisions. The base is occupied by four scriptural subjects bearing on marriage, in the following order:—1, Adam and Eve in the Garden; 2, Isaac and Rebecca meeting at eventide in the field; 3, Ruth and Boaz at the gate of the city; 4, the marriage of the Virgin Mary and Joseph. In the second or grand division is represented the marriage feast of Cana in Galilee. The third and upper division consists of the coats of arms of the Prince and Princess of Wales, with the Royal pair, and the date of their marriage.

The Marchioness of Waterford, one of our best amateur artists, is painting in distemper, on twelve arched compartments of the walls of the schoolroom at Ford, Northumberland, a series of pictures representing boys and girls mentioned in the Bible. One subject is already completed—namely, Cain and Abel, as boys of ten or twelve, sacrificing. The second is Isaac going to the sacrifice; the third Esau selling his birthright; the fourth Joseph and his Brethren. This is a step in the right direction, and indicates the highest and best function of art. We have heard one of our first mural painters say, and we heartily concur in the wish, that he would like to see the walls, not only of our churches, palaces, and public buildings, but of our schools, and universities, and railway stations, and, above all, of our prisons, hospitals, and workhouses, covered with appropriate paintings.

A handsome local subscription has been promised towards the restoration of St. David's Cathedral, but much remains to be done before the sum required by Mr. G. Scott—namely, £30000—can be raised. We think, therefore, that people ought to be reminded that this cathedral of South Wales, although comparatively little known, has claims upon all in or out of the principality interested in preserving the choicest remains of Gothic architecture in Great Britain. For, although comparatively small, some portions of St. David's are unsurpassed in beauty, while others are of great importance in the history of architecture; and, with the group of associated buildings, it certainly forms one of the most remarkable monuments of ecclesiastical antiquity in these islands.

The collection of illustrations of the history and progress of wood-engraving presented to the South Kensington Museum by Mr. John Thompson some two years ago has been rearranged, and, with additions, is now exhibited in a large upper apartment of the Museum adjoining the picture-galleries.

Messrs. Colnaghi and Co., of Pall-mall, have just published an engraving by Mr. S. Cousins, R.A., of a portrait of the Princess of Wales, by M. Lauchert. The engraving is more like than the original—and likeness was the strong point of the picture; while as a work of art the plate is quite worthy of our greatest master of mezzotint.

The foundation-stone of a National Academy of Design has been laid at New York; and the New York *Independent* felicitates its readers that "Our National Academy will be able now to boast of a domicile of its own, which is more than the Royal Academy of London—its senior by nearly a century—has ever been able to do, with all the patronage and prestige of Royalty attached to it."

A valuable official report by M. le Comte de Nieuwerkerke, the Superintendent of the Fine Arts in France, on all the additions made to the Imperial Museums (the Louvre especially) from 1849 to 1863, has just been published by Didier et Cie., Paris.

A very extensive and remarkable series of outline-drawings, by Mr. Maclise, illustrating the Norman Conquest, was, it will be remembered, exhibited at the Royal Academy some years since. These are now in course of being engraved by the distinguished German engraver, Louis Grüner. By some means, however, one of the series has been lost; it is supposed it may inadvertently have been sold as an independent work. Should any of our readers be in a position to give any information that might lead to the recovery of the missing drawing, they will by so doing be, we have authority to say, rendering a great service to the eminent painter now so worthily occupied at Westminster.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Wait for the End. By Mark Lemon. (3 vols. Bradbury and Evans.) Gerard and Gilbert Norwold, half-brothers, are the elder and younger sons of an irritable, swearing Baronet. The former is of an almost noble, the latter of an entirely ignoble, nature, which early in the story betrays itself by a weakness for cheating at cards. This evil tendency is detected by Gerard, who is represented as catching his half-brother in the act, and insisting at all hazards upon restitution being made to the injured man. From this germ arise all the tangled ramifications of the plot of which the reader has to "wait for the end." For it is ingeniously contrived that the meannesses, and even crime, to which Gilbert has recourse for providing the necessary funds shall appear to be brought home to Gerard, who is consequently expelled by the furious Baronet, with many oaths, from the paternal mansion. Gerard, determined never again to use the name which has been dishonoured, at any rate until his innocence has been established, emigrates to New South Wales, prospers abundantly, is joined after awhile by his warm-hearted friend the skeleton-of-debt-haunted Jack Spraggatt, marries charming Lucy Spraggatt, and is blessed with a lovely daughter. Meanwhile the old Baronet receives indisputable proof of the injustice he did his first-born, is struck with apoplexy thereat, and dies before he can remedy his mistake. Gilbert, when he attains his majority, marries a banker's gentle daughter, with a view to money at her father's death, is disappointed in his expectations, and therefore treats both her and a son whom he has by her with a harshness which hastens her death and estranges her child from his father. Is it necessary to hint that when the cousin from Australia is sent for the completion of her education to France Fortune confronts her with the cousin in Europe, that Love attends in Fortune's train, and that Hymen is not far behind? But even thus things are not smooth; for Gilbert, on pretence of his brother's death, has succeeded to the title and estates of his father, has married a lady of rank and wealth, and disowns his son with his nameless bride. So calamities fall in no light shower upon Mr. and Mrs. Edward Norwold; for several entanglements bring it to pass that Gerard and his wife are long in ignorance of their daughter's marriage, and abode, and trials. The human threads that principally make up the tangled web are Jasper Jellifer, the grasping, miserly, cold-blooded, heartless, cowardly robber; Raymond Ray, his accomplice and victim; Barbara Jellifer, the female fiend with the one bright trait of sisterly affection; Higgler, the droll, sharp, Bow-street runner; and the goodnatured, careless, sympathising couple, M. and Mdme. Fichard. Nor must we forget Mr. Weaver, the manager; or Captain Elmsley, the debonnair; or Vincent Elliott, the lovestruck barrister; or Marian Mayley, the pretty heiress; or the motley company at the Theatre Royal. For the incidents are many, the intricacies ingenious, and the underplot is multiform. The best scenes, in our humble judgment, are those in which the manager figures; the description of the general behaviour, when the characters of Edward's drama are "cast," is exceedingly humorous. And when we consider the kind of composition upon which Mr. Mark Lemon's great reputation has heretofore rested, it seems only natural that he should excel in depicting such scenes. It is a pity that at the outset of his story he should have begun with the error of placing term-time in September, for he evidently has the University of Cambridge in view, and it would be equally incorrect of Oxford.

Tales of a Wayside Inn. By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. (1 vol. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.) A new volume of poems, by the author of "Evangeline," is fair matter for congratulation. Still, *semper idem* is not a motto for poets. Homer himself nods sometimes, and even the Swan of Avon sometimes sings amiss. Nor is Mr. Longfellow an exception to this rule; he has poured forth simpler, grander, and tenderer utterances than are to be found in the volume before us. There are the same antique quaintness, the same musical cadence, the same mastery of rhythm, and the same gracefulness of expression; but the prosaic spirit has been mixed in larger quantities with the poetic element. The scene which gives rise to the title of the book is to be gathered from the following graphic, tuneful lines:—

> But from the parlour of the inn
> A pleasant murmur smote the ear,
> Like water rushing through a weir;
> Oft interrupted by the din
> Of laughter and of loud applause,
> And, in each intervening pause,
> The music of a violin.
>
> . . . . . .
>
> Around the fireside, at their ease,
> There sat a group of friends, entranced
> With the delicious melodies,
> Who from the far-off noisy town
> Had to the wayside inn come down
> To rest beneath its old oak-trees.
> The firelight on their faces glanced,
> Their shadows on the wainscot danced,
> And, though of different lands and speech,
> Each had his tale to tell, and each
> Was anxious to be pleased and please.

And hence it comes that legends of many lands—American, Italian, Sicilian, Jewish, and Norse are set to the poet's facile measures.

The History of the British Navy. By C. D. Yonge. (2 vols. Richard Bentley.) Although the assertion of the poet that

> Britannia needs no bulwarks,
> No towers along the steep

has met with much contradiction in our day, and has almost given place to the cry of Fortify, fortify, fortify! it may still be declared, with considerable truth, that

> Her march is on the mountain-wave,
> Her home is on the deep.

And until Britannia betakes herself to a different march and to a different home, naval histories, and naval anecdotes, and naval biographies will be eagerly sought from generation to generation. For, though it has often been said—with about as much truth (and that is very little) as there is in most oracular utterances—that we are not a military nation, the boldest sayer of sharp sayings has never denied that we are a naval nation. As a naval nation, then, we expect our Navy to do not only their duty, but everything; and how nearly our Navy has succeeded in satisfying our moderate expectations, from the days of Alfred to the days of Victoria, may be read with entertainment in Mr. Yonge's two sturdy volumes, bound—out of compliment, no doubt, to our sailors' jackets—in blue. His history, fortunately, does not include the late bombardment of Kagosima; for it is not yet determined whether that is an achievement of which—so far as justice and humanity are concerned—we are at liberty to boast; but he brings us down as far as the bombardment of Odessa and Sebastopol; the capture of Bomarsund; the disaster of Petropauloski; the heroic deeds of the Naval Brigade, always associated with the name of Sir William Peel; all the glorious actions and all the inglorious inaction which characterised the Crimean War; the miserable affair of the lorcha Arrow, and the consequent engagements with Chinese junks and Chinese forts, down to the repulse of Sir James Hope, and his subsequent successes which opened for our Army and the army of our allies a road to the "loot" of the Summer Palace. This part of his volumes will no doubt be found the most interesting, as the events recorded come within the reader's own ken. An appendix is very properly added, and there are useful plans of the more famous naval battles. Moreover, the author has had the very best assistance, official and private, towards verifying the accuracy of his narratives.

Industrial Biography. By Samuel Smiles. (1 vol. John Murray.) This very entertaining, instructive, and useful book forms a sort of supplement or continuation to the "Lives of the Engineers." The schoolmaster has been abroad some time in England, old ideas have been improved or eradicated, and new ideas have been implanted, so that no apology is needed by him who essays to place before the public the biographies of prominent mechanics, with the notion that they are as worthy of attention as those of conquerors and statesmen. The chief names which figure in Mr. Smiles's pages are those of Dud Dudley, famous for his success in smelting iron with pit-coal; of Andrew Yarranton, an ingenious schemer in many ways, especially in respect of tin manufacture and iron-mining; of the Darbys and Reynoldses, of whom one invented cast-iron pots, another cast-iron rails, another constructed the first iron bridge, and another was the first to employ inclined planes for connecting and working canals of different levels; of Benjamin Huntsman, inventor of cast steel; of Henry Cort, the founder of the fortunes of our "iron aristocracy," though he himself died unrewarded; of Dr. Roebuck, the now-forgotten metallurgist; of David Mushet, the discoverer of the Black Band ironstone; of James Beaumont Neilson, the inventor of the hot blast; of Joseph Bramah, whose lock remained for years unpicked, and took Hobbs, the American, sixteen days to pick it, whose cunning hand wrought many an engine, and whose hydraulic press is his monument for ever; of the Maudslays and Brunel; of Joseph Clement, the various inventor and various improver; of Fox of Derby, and Murray of Leeds, and Roberts and Whitworth of Manchester; of James Nasmyth, whose steam-hammer makes his family name sound like a paradox; and last, but not least, of William Fairbairn. One great advantage of the book is that it may be taken up at any time with profit: for, whilst it excites admiration and wonder at the powers which have been given to "inventive men," it either teaches the reader who is conscious of no such gifts humility, or urges him to examine himself and see whether there be not in himself, too, latent faculties—not of invention, perhaps, but of some other order—whereby he may benefit his fellow-men.

On Life and Death. By William S. Savory, F.R.S. (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.) We have here collected together four lectures upon physiology. The author does not, of course, attempt to exhaust, or at all fully discuss, so vast a subject in 200 pages. He merely puts before his readers some of the principal conclusions arrived at by great physiologists. He frankly acknowledges that he has drawn largely upon the labours of others, particularly Von Baer and Carpenter; and upon such a subject it would be almost impossible, and certainly not satisfactory, to be entirely original. In connection with the *rigor mortis* there are some comments upon the case mentioned by the *Times'* correspondent, of a dead man on the battle-field of the Alma "resting on one knee, with the arms extended in the form of taking aim, the brow compressed, the lips clenched, the very expression of firing at an enemy stamped on the face and fixed there by death." The author doubts the validity of the usual explanation, and offers one of his own, which, as well as the other, we must leave to be gathered from the book, and the reader can then weigh for himself the probabilities in favour of each.

Personal Narrative of Service amongst the Wild Tribes of Khondistan. By Major-General John Campbell, C.B. (1 vol. Hurst and Blackett.) "It is probable," says the author, "that in England few persons possess any great knowledge of that portion of our Indian empire which is formed out of the kingdom of Orissa." It is more than probable, it is almost certain; and it is a question whether there are more persons of average education than can be counted upon the fingers of the two hands who know so much as that "Orissa lies between the eighteenth and twenty-third parallels of north latitude, and the eighty-third and eighty-seventh of east longitude;" that "its boundaries are the Bay of Bengal on the east, Gondwana on the west, the river Godavery on the south, and Behar and Bengal on the north." It is to the tribes which inhabit the hill country of this district that Major-General Campbell's narrative is principally confined. For against them—or rather against their practices—he for several years waged a wearisome crusade. They had, it appears, from time immemorial indulged in the pious habit of human sacrifices and the barbarous policy of female infanticide. Against these evils the British Government set themselves most seriously to fight, and their endeavours were zealously seconded by the exertions of Major-General Campbell, as is evident from his own repeated assurances, and the testimonials which he has appended to his narrative. Those who would learn the difficulties he met with and the success he commanded, the nature of the Meriah sacrifice, and the moral character of the Khonds must have recourse to his account. His labours appear to have lasted from 1837 to 1854, and a reason why his story should be given to the public just now may be found, perhaps, in the attention which has lately been bestowed upon the subject of human sacrifices in the kingdom of Dahomey.

The new Act on savings banks, passed in the late Session, came into operation last Saturday. In sixty-eight sections the law is now amended and consolidated in one statute. There are 1,557,571 depositors, of which 1,528,936 are individual depositors, 16,895 charitable institutions, and 11,829 friendly societies; besides which there are 563 friendly societies, whose funds, £2,041,937, are deposited direct with the Commissioners for the Reduction of the National Debt. The capital of the savings banks amounts to £40,550,557. The new Act is not to affect Post-office savings banks. The interest to be paid by the Government to the trustees is to be £3 5s. per cent per annum, and the interest to depositors is not to exceed £3 0s. 10d. in the year per cent. Infants and married women can make deposits, and, should the husbands of the latter give notice, the money is to be paid to them. All depositors are confined to one savings bank on pain of forfeiture. The interest is to be calculated half-yearly, on the 20th of November and the 20th of May, and to be added to the principal. No new bank is to be formed without the approval of the National Debt Commissioners. The rules are to be certified by the barrister appointed (Mr. Tidd Pratt), and his fee is fixed at one guinea. In the event of death or bankruptcy of any officer holding money, the trustees are to be the first paid out of the estate. Considering the number of persons connected with savings banks, the law, as now consolidated, is a great improvement on the old system.

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EL TOUSSON. THE MAJESTIC. EL MONASSIR.

HER MAJESTY'S SHIP MAJESTIC KEEPING WATCH OVER THE STEAM-RAMS IN THE MERSEY.

THE famous steam-rams El Tousson and El Monassir, which were built by Messrs. Laird, at Birkenhead, for, as is generally believed, the Confederate States of America, still lie in the Mersey, her Majesty's ship the Majestic keeping watch and ward over them. It is well known that Earl Russell, acting on representations made on behalf of the Federal Government, ordered these vessels to be seized, and the purposes for which they were constructed will consequently become the subject of a legal investigation. Neither vessel is finished, all work upon them having been suspended. El Tousson, however, wants but little to fit her for receiving her equipment, while El Monassir is in a comparatively backward state. The two rams are not unshapely in their hulls, but seem as well designed for swiftness as for strength. The length of each is 230 ft., the beam 42 ft., and the extreme depth less than 20 ft. The burden is but 1500 tons register, and the draught of each vessel when loaded will be some 15 ft., the deck being about 6 ft. above the water-line, all the intermediate surface being protected—first, by a coating of teak over the iron skin of the ship, and then by armour-plates over that, each massive scale being 5½ in. thick. All this armour is dovetailed together so accurately that the joints are scarcely perceptible. The deck is of 5-in. teak, covered with iron, and the bulwarks are also of iron, being made so as to let down outwards, and thus to clear the decks during action. Two revolving cylindrical turrets, on the principles invented by Captain Coles, are apportioned to each ship, one turret being before and the other abaft her engine-room. There is also a pilot-house, strongly built of teak, and iron-plated. Each turret carries two guns, placed in close proximity, so that they can be brought to bear nearly in the same position at one time. The wall of the turret is a series of cellular spaces, like the chine of a shell-fish; and all these iron cells are to be filled up with teak, making one solid and uniform mass, which is to be again strengthened and rendered wellnigh impregnable by armour-plates. Each vessel is furnished with a powerful, sharp iron prow, or beak, protruding from the bow under the water-line, to enable the vessel to butt upon, to penetrate, and to damage an antagonist, somewhat in the way, though more effectually, that the Confederate ram Merrimac destroyed the Cumberland in the James River. It is from this feature in their construction that the name of "rams" has been given to these vessels. At each end of the vessel is a raised deck, forming tolerably commodious quarters for officers and men; and the forecastle is made to carry one or two heavy guns. In the captain's cabin are portholes for two 32-pounders. Their sterns will be so formed as to protect the screws and rudder from shot or collision. Each ram has capacity for 300 tons of coal. Our Engraving is from a drawing made by Mr. William Woods, of Queen's-road, Liverpool.

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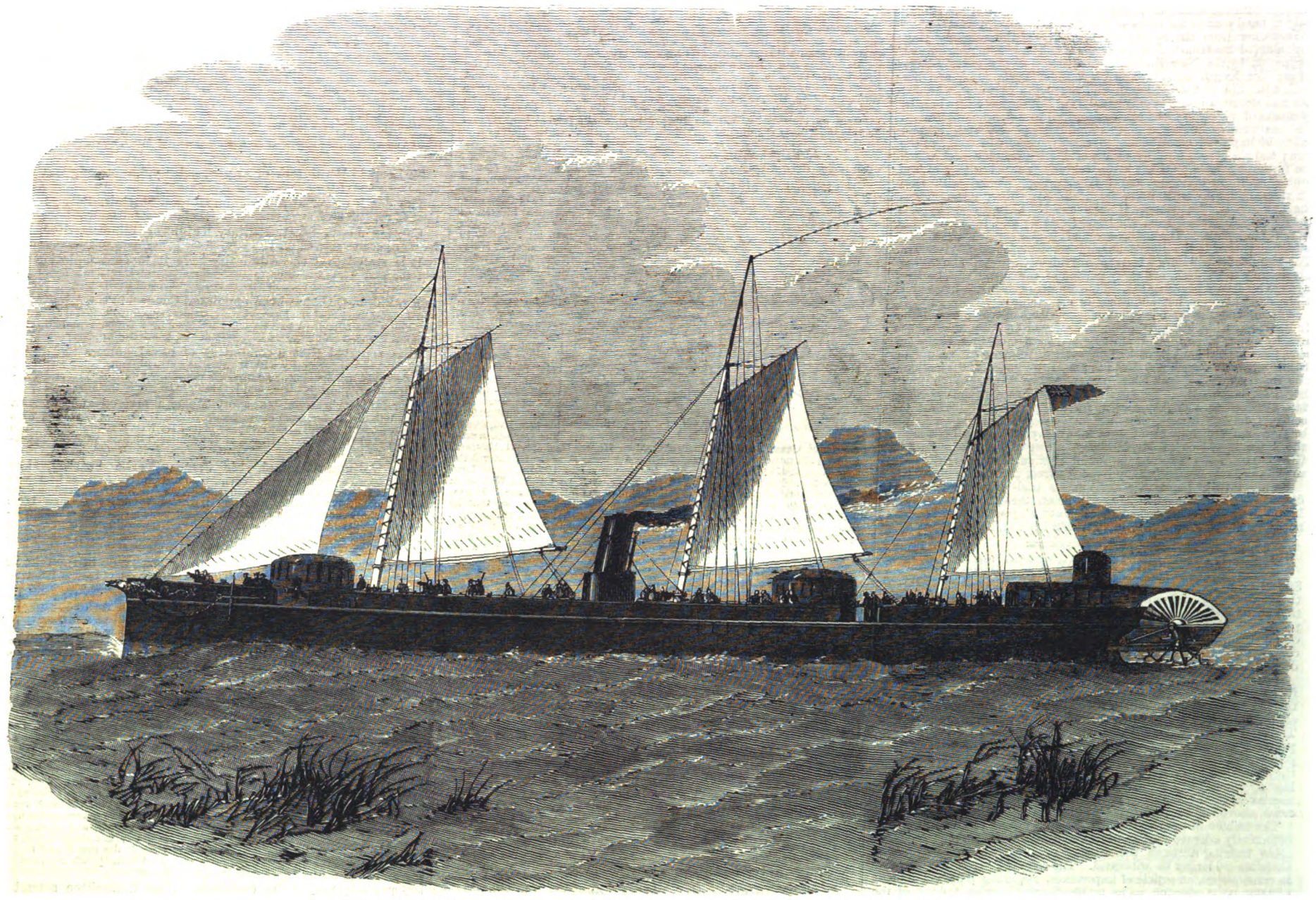

IRON GUN-BOAT BUILT AT SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, FOR THE NEW ZEALAND GOVERNMENT.

GUN-BOAT FOR NEW ZEALAND, BUILT AT SYDNEY.

About seven or eight months ago, when the military commanders engaged in the Maori war had become aware of the great advantage of effecting a passage up the rivers, it became a question as to how a boat capable of withstanding the assaults of the enemy, and at the same time of light draught and easy movement, could be obtained for navigating the tortuous and shallow streams. The New Zealand Government at once looked to New South Wales for such a vessel, and overtures were made, through Mr. E. O. Moriarty, the Engineer for Rivers and Harbours, who communicated with the Australasian Steam Navigation Company on the subject, and found them pre-

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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pared to undertake the construction of a gun-boat of the required description. Mr. T. Macarthur, the company's chief engineer, was intrusted with the work, and in seventeen weeks the vessel was afloat, ready to hand over to the agent of the New Zealand Government.

We gather from the *Sydney Morning Herald* the accompanying particulars of the Gun-boat No. 3 as she is called, pending her formal nomination by the New Zealand authorities. She is an iron-built vessel; her length is 140 ft., her breadth of beam 20 ft., and her depth 8 ft. She is flat-bottomed, and her depth of water, with 300 men and stores on board, is only about 3 ft. But she has centre boards, by means of which her keel can be deepened to 8 ft. when necessary. She has non-condensing engines of 40-horse power, with tubular boilers of improved construction, to carry a pressure of 60 lb. to the inch; and she is propelled by means of a stern paddle-wheel, which has feathering floats. On the maindeck she is fitted with two iron towers, 12 ft. in diameter and 8 ft. elevation, pierced with slots for rifles, and also with ports for 12-lb. Armstrong guns. From the one tower the vessel, if she should be boarded by the enemy, can be raked from the beam forward; and from the other from the beam aft. The engine-room aft is also constructed of iron, affording shelter to the steersman and accommodation for riflemen. The commander will have a turret above this stern-tower. The engines are entirely under deck, and every portion of the vessel can be shut against an enemy boarding her. Between decks there are five water-tight compartments, but admitting of communication fore and aft, and accommodation for 300 or 400 men. One noticeable peculiarity in her means of defence is that on an enemy attempting to board she can, by means of perforated pipes lying like a moulding along her side, pour upon them jets of boiling water or volumes of hot steam. She is schooner-rigged, and does not present an ungraceful exterior—the iron, which is ⅜-inch plate, not being so heavy as to make her look cumbrous. Between decks she has a patent noiseless fan, attached to a donkey-engine, for the purpose of driving the smoke from the towers. She carries twenty tons of coals in her bunkers, and consumes about three tons a day. She was built under the superintendence of Mr. Moriarty, acting for the New Zealand Government, and practical men are of opinion that the engineering work is as finely finished as any imported from the mother country.

On the 14th of September she made a trial-trip. She proceeded down the harbour as far as Shark Point, thence round Cockatoo Island; and during her course she attained a speed of nine knots an hour, whilst she turns comfortably within her own length.

PARIS FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER.

SCOTCH patterns for nearly every article of ladies' attire still maintain their ascendancy, and will probably do so throughout the winter, as they are "published" by the best modistes of the French capital, and patronised by the most elegant leaders of the fashion. The adoption of the écossais has, in fact, become so general in Paris that all the clans are there met with, and form a veritable congress of the patterns derived from the "land o' cakes."

A new and very superior description of plush has been introduced for bonnets, mantles, and dresses. The pile is shorter than that of the ancient material, so that the new plushes resemble velvet very closely, only they are somewhat brighter and softer in appearance. The most fashionable colours are écossais, pineapple, amethyst, peach-blossom, sapphire, and opal, the delicate shades being employed for bonnets, concerning which it may here be mentioned that the shapes are becoming less high, and very narrow near the cheeks, leaving scarcely any room for blonde or other trimmings, the ornamentation of the richest chapeaux being confined principally to the front, above and beneath.

The fashion of wearing dresses drawn up over coloured jupons is definitively adopted for the winter, and the painful sight of beautiful robes training through the dust or mud from the macadam will therefore no longer be witnessed. The coloured jupon has become, in consequence, an article of importance, requiring a certain amount of taste in its selection, so as to blend suitably with the rest of the toilet. Many of the best jupons are in light woollen material, of striped patterns, and ornamented near the edge with a band of plaid, or with a narrow plaited flounce.

Passementerie ornaments for robes de foulard are very generally adopted; but they are either profusely applied, or not at all, as will be seen on referring to our Engraving of the Paris fashions for December in to-day's Impression.

THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. *Walking Dress.*—Large-patterned green and blue woollen plaid dress, without ornament. The camail is in plush velvet of the same design, and trimmed with a chenille fringe. Grey velvet bonnet, richly decorated with flowers, grey velvet bows, and a feather.

Fig. 2. *Evening Dress.*—The ensemble of this costume produces a very pleasing effect. The robe and what may be called the paletot are in light grey poplin, trimmed with a profusion of passementerie designs. Lace cap, ornamented in front with a puff of pink ribbon surmounted by a black velvet bow. Linen Parisian collar; muslin sleeves, with narrow linen cuffs, the latter fastened with handsome stone buttons.

Fig. 3. *An "At Home" Négligé.*—White foulard dress, ornamented round the skirt with a deep band of red and black plaid silk. The vest is in red cloth, adjusted behind, but very short and open in front, with cuffs like those on a gentleman's coat. The cap, in the latest style, is of Brussels point-lace, slightly trimmed with pink ribbon, and completed by long and rather wide grey strings.

Fig. 4. *Dress for a Little Boy.*—This is a pretty costume à la chasseur for a child of ten or twelve years of age. Of course, the yellow leather accoutrements are not *de rigueur*. It is only necessary to remark that the dress is of blue velvet or cloth, cloth being usually preferred. Russia leather boots, with tassels in front.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Most Hon. John, Marquis Townshend, of Raynham Hall, Norfolk; Ball's Park, Hertford; and Stratford-place, London, was proved in her Majesty's Court of Probate by his son, now Marquis Townshend, the sole executor. His Lordship was an Admiral in the British Navy, a Naval Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, and a magistrate for Herts, Norfolk, and Staffordshire. He succeeded to the title in 1855, and died at the age of sixty-five. His will, with a codicil, are respectively dated Dec. 26, 1859. His Lordship has bequeathed the whole of his property, real and personal, to his son the Marquis, leaving by the codicil legacies to his servants.

The will of Miss Isabella Schröder, of Northbrook House, Southampton, was proved in London by the executors and trustees—namely, the Rev. H. J. Julius, M.A., and John Druce, Esq., solicitor, the acting executors, power being reserved to W. H. G. Bagshawe, Esq., the other executor. The personalty was sworn under £60,000. The testatrix has bequeathed a large portion of her property to charitable institutions, part thereof being subject to the life interest of parties who are legatees under the will. Of this, which she describes as her own property, after making some bequests to friends and to servants, she leaves the residue to the British and Foreign Bible Society; and, having a power of disposal over property under her father's will, upon the decease of her mother, leaves the interest of £10,000, part thereof, to her aunt for her life, and at her decease the principal to be divided as follows:—£3000 to the British and Foreign Bible Society, £3000 to the Society for Promoting Christianity amongst the Jews, £1000 to the City Missions, and £1000 to the Church Missionary Society. These four societies also take the residue of her property equally amongst them. There is an immediate legacy of £200 left to the poor of Bentley and £100 to the poor of Wrecclesham; and, upon the decease of her mother, very liberal bequests are made to the poor of the undermentioned parishes, viz.:—Bentley, Wrecclesham, Farnham, Aldershott, Brinsted, and Frensham.

The will of Captain Thomas Gardner (late Life Guards), of Sea Grove, near Hyde, Isle of Wight, and Cambridge-square, Hyde Park, was proved in the London Court by the trustees and executors, Lord Alfred Paget, Henry George Hopkins, Esq., and Daniel Cullingham, Esq.—the personalty being sworn under £120,000. The will is dated March last, and a codicil in August. The testator was possessed of considerable landed property in the counties of Lancaster, Northampton, Hants, and Middlesex. To his wife he has left a legacy of £10,000 and an annuity of £1000 from his real estates, together with the interest arising from other estates, producing an income of nearly the same amount; also his residence, Cambridge-square, and the furniture from both his residences. To his executor, H. G. Hopkins, he divises the Sea Grove estate; to the Rev. Frederick Hopkins he devises his estates in Lancaster and Hants; and to his godson, George Thomas Cavendish Paget (third son of Lord Alfred Paget), he leaves his estate at Hampstead. After making liberal legacies to personal friends and to his executors, and also annuities and legacies to his servants, he leaves the residue, both real and personal, equally between the said Henry George Hopkins, Esq., and the said Rev. F. Hopkins.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE DOWAGER LADY BOLTON.

The Right Hon. Maria, Dowager Baroness Bolton, was the younger daughter (by his wife, Maria, daughter of Thomas, second Earl of Effingham) of the celebrated British General of the first American War, Sir Guy Carleton, created for his services Baron Dorchester, and was the sister of Lieutenant-Colonel the Hon. George Carleton, who fell at Bergen-op-Zoom on March 10, 1814, and whose son Guy is the third and present Lord Dorchester. Her Ladyship was born on Aug. 20, 1777, and was married, on the 8th of May, 1810, to William, second Baron Bolton, who died, without issue, on July 13, 1850, when the title devolved on his nephew, William Henry, the third and present Lord Bolton. The Dowager Lady Bolton died at Odiham Rectory, Hants, on the 16th inst.

ADMIRAL SIR JOHN GORDON SINCLAIR, BART.

Sir John Gordon Sinclair, eighth Baronet, of Stevenson, in the county of Haddington, and Murkle, in the county of Caithness, a Deputy Lieutenant for those counties and an Admiral in the Royal Navy, who died on the 13th inst., at Stevenson, his seat in Haddingtonshire, after holding the baronetcy for sixty-eight years and having been sixty-four years in the Navy, was the only son of Sir Robert Sinclair, the seventh Baronet, Lieutenant-Governor of Fort St. George, Scotland, by his wife, Lady Madeline Gordon, second daughter of Alexander, fourth Duke of Gordon. He was born July 31, 1790, and succeeded his father in the baronetcy when five years of age. He entered the Royal Navy in 1799, as a midshipman, and served in the Victory, under Lord Nelson's flag. He, as Lieutenant, in the Blake, took part in the Walcheren expedition; and was afterwards at the capture of the Isle of France. It was, however, while commanding the Redwing, in the Mediterranean, that he particularly distinguished himself, destroying the batteries and capturing a convoy at Morjean, March 31, 1813. He was at the capture of Cassis in the same year, and there commanded the boats of the squadron, and brought out from the port two gun-boats and twenty-four merchant-ships, for which he was officially commended in the *Gazette*. He became a Post-Captain June 6, 1814, and was for some years Captain-Superintendent at Gibraltar. He was made a Rear-Admiral June 8, 1849; a Vice-Admiral Oct. 17, 1856; and an Admiral Aug. 15, 1861. Sir John Gordon Sinclair married, June 15, 1812, Anne, only daughter of Admiral the Hon. Michael de Courcy, and niece of John, twenty-sixth Lord Kinsale, by whom (who died in 1857) he leaves two sons and three daughters. The eldest of the latter, the Hon. Mrs. Pelham, is widow of the Hon. Captain Dudley Worsley Pelham, R.N., second son of Charles, first Earl of Yarborough. Admiral Sir John Gordon Sinclair is succeeded by his eldest son, now Sir Robert Charles Sinclair, the ninth Baronet, late a Captain in the 38th Foot, who was born May 25, 1820, and married Charlotte Anne, daughter of Lieutenant Coote, late of the 71st Regiment. This family of Sinclair springs from the ancient house of Sinclair of Longformacus; the first Baronet, Sir John Sinclair, an eminent Edinburgh merchant, obtained his baronetcy as far back as 1636. His grandson, Sir Robert Sinclair, the second Baronet, was a Baron of the Exchequer in Scotland; and Sir John Sinclair the fourth Baronet's third son, George, was a Senator of the College of Justice as Lord Woodhall. From Sir John the baronetcy has passed through an equally honourable descent, from father to son, down to the gallant Baronet just deceased and his successor the present Baronet.

SIR FRANCIS H. GILBERT, BART.

Sir Francis Hastings Gilbert was (by his wife, Isabella-Rose, daughter of Major Thomas Ross, R.A., and granddaughter, maternally, of the tenth Macleod of Rassay) the only son of the gallant Lieutenant-General Sir Walter Raleigh Gilbert, G.C.B., the first Baronet, who was so created in 1850, and had the Order of the Bath, and the thanks of Parliament and the East India Company, for his brilliant military conduct and signal services in the wars against the Sikhs. His son, Sir Francis Hastings Gilbert, the subject of this notice, was born in India, July 10, 1816, and succeeded his father as second Baronet May 10, 1853. A great part of Sir Francis's life has been spent in the British consular service. He has, since 1843, been Vice-Consul at Hayti, Acting Consul at Port-au-Prince, and Vice-Consul at Bengazi. He was Consul at Alexandria from 1848 to 1853, during which time he was twice Acting Agent and Consul-General. He was appointed Consul for the province of Scutari May 27, 1860. He died at Southwood Lodge, Cheltenham (his mother the Dowager Lady Gilbert's residence), on the 17th inst., shortly after his return to England. As Sir Francis was never married, the baronetcy, so recently and gallantly achieved and so creditably maintained, becomes extinct. Sir Francis leaves two sisters—viz., Flora-Anne, who was married, first to the late Captain Roderick Norman Maclean, B.N.I., and, secondly, to Captain Richard Shubrick, 3rd Madras Engineers; and Geraldine-Adelaide-Elizabeth, who is married to Captain Charles Russell Colt, 56th Foot.

CAPTAIN EDWARD JOHN ELIOT.

Captain Eliot, who was the third son of Francis Percival Eliot, Esq., of Elmhurst Hall, Staffordshire, was born in 1783, and commenced his military career at a very early age, his commissions as Ensign and Lieutenant of the Staffordshire Militia, of which his father was Lieutenant-Colonel, bearing date 1797 and 1798. He afterwards exchanged into the regular service, and was in Spain with the army under Wellington, and shared in the glories of Busaco, Talavera, Vimiera, the siege of Badajoz, and Torres Vedras. He obtained his captaincy of the 27th, or Inniskilling, Regiment of Foot in 1808, and continued with this regiment in the Peninsula until the Peace, in 1814. A severe illness, which he caught during his arduous duties abroad, obliged him soon after to retire from the Army. After a delay of more than thirty-five years, Captain Eliot received the war medal and clasps for his services. He was afterwards appointed a landing-waiter in her Majesty's Customs, and continued in that service upwards of thirty years, and retired some years since upon a pension, which he enjoyed up to his death. Captain Eliot married, in 1826, Margaret, daughter of George James, Esq., of Alnwick, in the county of Northumberland, Captain in the Northumberland Regiment of Militia. A notice of the late Lieutenant-Colonel William Granville Eliot (brother of Captain Eliot) appeared in the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS Sept. 29, 1855.

THE REV. DR. VERNON.

The Rev. Charles Vernon, D.D., of Wherstead Park and Great Thurlow Hall, Suffolk, who died at his seat at Wherstead, on the 22nd ult., succeeded, a few years ago—according to the limitation in the will of his cousin, John Vernon, Esq.—to the extensive estates of Wherstead, Belstead, Thurlow, and Herndon, all in the county of Suffolk. He was born at Bury St. Edmunds, and was educated at Reading, and Peterhouse, Cambridge, of which college he was a fellow-commoner, and afterwards fellow. He held for many years the family livings of Stradgill and Herringswill. Dr. Vernon died deeply lamented by all who knew him, especially by his numerous dependents, to whom he had endeared himself by his considerate and generous disposition. As Dr. Vernon, though married, died without male issue, the entailed estates alone pass to the infant son of the late Captain Dashwood (who was nephew of the late Sir R. Harland), according to powers of devise given by John Vernon to his sister, the late Lady Harland. Dr. Vernon was a representative of the ancient and historical family of Vernon, and grand-nephew of the famous Admiral Vernon, who took Portobello early in the last century. The history of this family (which traces its origin directly from William De Vernon, of Vernon Castle, in Normandy, temp. William the Conqueror) presents the remarkable features of a peerage, two baronetcies, and three families becoming extinct within a century, and no fewer than seven failures of male issue to inherit the estates.

The *Aberdeen Herald*, in noticing the late Royal ukase against tobacco at Windsor Castle, says that smoking has long been prohibited within "the precincts of Balmoral Castle" while her Majesty resided there.

Monday next is the last day for the deposit of plans, &c., for private bills in the next Session, and the 23rd of December is the last day for the Parliamentary deposits.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY.

The following promotions, dated the 14th inst., have been made in consequence of the death on the 13th inst. of Admiral of the White Sir J. G. Sinclair, Bart.:—Admiral of the Blue Sir H. Stewart, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the White; Vice-Admiral J. R. Burton, K.H., on the Reserved List, to be Admiral on the same list; Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir W. F. Martin, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue; Vice-Admiral of the White Sir J. Scott, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red; Vice-Admiral of the Blue T. W. Carter, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White. Rear-Admirals J. Brasier, K. C. M'Crea, on the Reserved List, to be Vice-Admirals on the same list; Rear-Admiral of the Red M. Quin to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue; Rear-Admiral of the White S. C. Dacres, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red; Rear-Admiral of the Blue C. Frederick to be Rear-Admiral of the White; Captain C. H. M. Buckle, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue. Retired Vice-Admirals W. H. Smyth and R. Saumarez to have the rank and title of retired Admirals, and retired Rear-Admirals W. Slaughter, K.H., T. Gill, W. A. Herringham, and R. Gordon to have the rank and title of retired Vice-Admirals, in pursuance of the Order in Council of May 7, 1858.

Sir Leopold M'Clintock, of Arctic celebrity, has been appointed to the command of the Aurora, a 35-gun screw-frigate.

The death of Admiral Sir John Gordon Sinclair, Bart., took place on the 13th inst., at Stevenston, his seat in Haddingtonshire.

Captain James Scott, Military Knight of Windsor, died, in his eighty-fourth year, on the 17th inst., in the Lower Ward, Windsor Castle.

It is stated that the Admiralty have it in contemplation to add the rank of Commander to the designations of Lieutenant and Sub-Lieutenant, attached to commissions in the Royal Naval Reserve.

Mr. Phinn, Q.C., has been appointed Counsel to the Admiralty and Judge-Advocate of the Fleet, vice Mr. Collier, appointed Solicitor-General. Mr. Phinn was appointed to this office by Sir James Graham in 1852, and resigned it on becoming Second Secretary of the Admiralty in 1855.

It is reported that a committee of naval officers had been nominated by the Admiralty with the view of a strict inquiry being instituted into dockyard management. Admiral Sir Houston Stewart, K.C.B., and Vice-Admiral the Hon. George Grey are, it is said, to be two of the members.

Her Majesty's steam-transport Megæra arrived at Demerara on the 16th of October, from Sierra Leone, with a detachment of the 2nd West India Regiment, to relieve the company of the 1st West stationed there. The Megæra would sail on the afternoon of the 4th for Trinidad, with the detachment of the 1st West.

The Adjutant-General, Sir James Yorke Scarlett, has recently issued a circular memorandum, addressed to the Army at home and abroad, in reference to musketry regulations, wherein his Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief is pleased to desire that on home stations the annual course of musketry instruction shall henceforth commence on the 12th of March in each year, the non-commissioned officers being trained during the previous month in the prescribed manner, for the purpose of assisting in the instruction of their respective companies.

The annual report of the instruction carried on at the schools of musketry at Hythe and Fleetwood, for the information of the Field Marshal Commanding-in-Chief, has been published. During the year ending the 31st of March, 1863, 316 officers, 1247 sergeants and rank and file, and 117 volunteers of all ranks have been instructed in these schools. Of the officers (four of whom belonged to the cavalry), 194, or 61 per cent, became first-class shots; 110, or 35 per cent, second-class shots; leaving only 12, or 4 per cent, in the third class. Of the 1247 sergeants, rank and file, 769, or 62 per cent, became first-class shots; 429, or 34 per cent, second-class shots; leaving only 49, or 4 per cent, in the third class. Of the 117 volunteers, 82, or 70 per cent, became first-class shots; 31, or 27 per cent, second-class shots; leaving only 4, or 3 per cent, for the third-class.

Her Majesty's iron-clad screw-frigate Caledonia, of 35 guns, has been towed from the Victoria Docks to Sheerness, to be completed for commission. She was removed from dry dock at Woolwich on the 28th of September, since which period she has been fitted with the whole of her machinery of 1000 horse-power, and her eight boilers, weighing 850 tons, which it appears could not be placed in the ship either at the dockyards of Woolwich, Deptford, or Sheerness, in consequence of her draught of water being 32 feet, and the basins at those yards being of insufficient depth. The Caledonia is of the same class as the Royal Oak, which has been added to the Channel Fleet, but her engines are 200 horse-power more than the latter vessel; also of greater strength. The Caledonia is fitted with two towers on the upper deck, for the use of the officer of the watch and the captain and master when the ship is in action. These are considered preferable to a single tower, with which the Warrior is supplied, as they are clear of the masts and funnels, which obstruct the view. These towers are plated with 4½ inch iron, and they are accessible through the scuttle from the main deck.

The members of the Ordnance Select Committee assembled at Woolwich Arsenal on Monday week to witness a repetition of experiments with the six-pounder breech-loading rifled gun invented by Mr. Parsons. 100 rounds were fired within fifty-two minutes, which included some delay which took place in consequence of not being provided with a sufficient quantity of the proper description of ammunition. At the termination of the firing the weapon was found to be so hot that a hand could not be placed upon it. The breech was found to act with perfect freedom, and the gun to be perfectly gas-tight. Mr. Parsons maintains that his system is peculiarly adapted for guns of large calibre, as the sphere, which serves instead of a ventpiece, can be made of any size and strength, and it has not to be lifted out of its place in the operation of loading. The slot which is necessary in the Armstrong gun is also dispensed with. The 11-inch experimental rifled gun, mounted at the Royal Arsenal for the purpose of being forwarded to the Excellent, gunnery-ship, was this day inspected by the Ordnance Select Committee. The breech of the gun can be raised or lowered on a small pinion working into a rack formed on a hoop which encircles the gun, and a quoin is thrust under the breech to maintain its position when properly adjusted.

A preliminary trial of Sir William Armstrong's monster gun, lately manufactured at Elswick for the War Department, was made on Thursday week, at Shoeburyness, with satisfactory results. The gun weighs over 22 tons, and is mounted on an ordinary gun-carriage of great size and strength. Its length over all is 15 ft., that of the bore being 12 ft. Its internal diameter is 13·3 in., and it is rifled on the "shunting" principle. The grooves are ten in number, and turn once in sixty-five calibres. In its construction it differs but little from the other large muzzle-loading guns manufactured under Sir William Armstrong's direction, consisting of a number of coiled tubes of enormous strength shrunk one upon the other. The thickness of the walls of the gun at the breech is 20·85 in, the total diameter at the trunnions being 55 in. It carries a conical cast-iron hollow-headed shot, weighing 510 lb., or a shell of ordinary construction weighing 600 lb., and capable of containing a bursting charge of no less than 40 lb. of powder. The charge used on Thursday week with shot was 70 lb., with shell 60 lb. The gun was easily served by a party of twenty men. At first, not being accustomed to such a monster, the men worked rather slowly, but as they became used their work they at last succeeded in abridging the space of time between the rounds to ten minutes. The destructive powers of "Big Will" (as the monster might well be christened) will be enormous. A shell with a bursting charge of 40 lb. may be readily fired from it, the largest charge yet used in a shell being, we believe, no more than 8 lb.

A day's firing at armour-plates recently took place at Portsmouth, under the superintendence of Captain Astley Key, and resulted in a decided triumph for the plates over the gun. The plates were bolted on the sides of the Monarch target-ship in the ordinary manner, with 2 in. bolts, and were fired at with the 95 cwt. 68-pounder gun, at a distance of 200 yards. There were four plates, comprising one 4½ in. plate from the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company for the Minotaur; one 4½ in. plate from Messrs. John Brown and Co., of the Atlas Works, Sheffield, for the Ocean; and one 5½ in. plate from the same firm, as an experimental plate, being made from Acadian charcoal iron; one 5½ in. plate and one 4½ in. plate from Messrs. Cammell and Co., of the Cyclops Works, Sheffield. Messrs. Brown's Acadian iron plate received nine shots, one of which struck the right lower corner and broke a piece off 16 in. in length by 15 in. in width. There were three other slight cracks, but the plate was not materially injured, except in its broken corner, and this damage was solely due to the shot striking at the extreme corner, and where the backing also was afterwards found to be deficient. The metal, however, with which Messrs. Brown manufacture their own plates is undoubtedly superior to the Acadian tried on Friday, the latter being apparently too hard for the manufacture of armour-plates of the first class. The Ocean's plate, from Messrs. Brown's, for a 4½ in. plate, could not well, with our present knowledge of armour-plate manufacture, be surpassed. It is almost unnecessary to state that both these were "rolled" plates, as none others are manufactured at the Atlas Works. The Thames Company's plate for the Minotaur, hammered, was the smallest of the four, but was undoubtedly one of superior manufacture and metal. Like Messrs. Brown's Acadian plate, it was severely damaged on one of its corners by shot, and the iron, being there unsupported, necessarily gave way. The two plates sent in as test plates by Messrs. Cammell, of Sheffield, were "rolled," and gained for their manufacturers a position never before surpassed by any other plates on their first trial as test-plates. The 5½ in. plate, indeed, in its left centre received six shots in a space measuring 18 in. horizontally and 2 ft. 10 in. vertically. Over this space and through the indents of the shot marks there was nothing beyond three slight surface cracks. The plate received eleven shots in all. The 4½ in. received eight shots, and was possibly one shade inferior in quality to the 5½ in. The metal of these two plates, as well as that of Messrs. Brown's 4½ in., was beautifully fibrous. At the conclusion of the trials of the four plates several shots were fired at a French manufactured 4½ in. plate that was bolted on to the target-ship's side with Acadian iron bolts. One of these shots struck the French plate in a comparatively uninjured part and penetrated clear through into the ship's side, presenting a strong contrast to the resistance offered to the shot by the two English 4½ in. plates that had but just been through their trial.

The *Scotsman* states that Professor Pirie, of Aberdeen, will be proposed as Moderator of the next General Assembly of the Church of Scotland; and Principal Fairbairn Moderator of the Free Church Assembly.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THE Corporation of the city of London, whose share in the City improvements is often grudgingly allowed, are about to remedy the declivities of Holborn and Snow hills by what is, in new phrase, termed "the raising of Holborn valley." Holborn was paved four centuries and a half ago, yet up to this date no satisfactory remedy for this dangerous portion of one of the oldest thoroughfares of the metropolis has yet been provided. Various plans have been proposed, by viaducts crossing the valley of the Fleet and otherwise. The Holborn side was called "the heavy hill" in Ben Jonson's time; and so it has proved to horseflesh as well as to criminals in the cart en route to Tyburn:—

As clever Tom Clinch, while the rabble was bawling,
Rode stately through Holborn to die of his calling,
He stopt at the George for a bottle of sack,
And promised to pay for it when he came back.—*Swift*, 1727.

The inconvenience has in our times been modified by lowering Holborn-hill, the acclivity of which, in 1842, varied from 1 in 16¼ to 1 in 23. In 1838 Mr. Whishaw, the engineer, assumed the average annual amount of traffic between Fetter-lane and the Old Bailey at "20,000,000 pedestrians, 871,640 equestrians, 157,752 hackney coaches, 372,470 carts and waggons, 78,876 stages, 82,258 carriages, 135,842 omnibuses, 460,110 chaises and taxed carts, and 354,942 cabs." It is now stated that upon an average upwards of 4200 vehicles a day go up and down the hills from the low levels. Among the plans was that of Alderman Skinner, who built Skinner-street, and proposed to construct a bridge from Snow-hill across the valley to Holborn-hill; and to lift the valley 17 ft. formed part of Mr. Charles Pearson's plan. And the Improvement Committee have recently received 105 designs, illustrated by 206 drawings and 13 models; from which they have selected such as appear to them to present the leading requirements of the case. They recommend that Holborn-hill and Skinner-street shall be pulled down, and that the viaduct shall cross the valley as nearly as possible over the whole line of road, so as to make a high-level street, commencing on Holborn-hill, near Ely-court; passing Hatton-garden, Ely-rents, Ely-place; and terminating in Skinner-street, near the Old Bailey. The changes in the neighbourhood of the viaduct will, doubtless, be numerous: "time works wonders." The great line of Farringdon-street and Victoria-street, to be continued northward to Islington was the plan of Dr. Fothergill ninety years since. We have lived to see, in the valley, Holborn-bridge covered up, and an arch unearthed in 1841; Field-lane and its thieves' haunts swept away with the age of bandanas; and Fleet Market and the Fleet Prison disappear; and Skinner-street built, to be pulled down, according to the present City plan. Then will disappear the block of houses on the north side of the street, which, from having been shut up many years, have become a sort of plague-spot in this by no means land of promise. At No. 41, by-the-way, Godwin, the novelist, kept shop, and published his juvenile works, under the name of Edward Baldwin; over the door was formerly a large artificial-stone relief of Æsop narrating his fables to children.

A Roman burial-place has just been discovered at Norton, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, by a labourer digging in a field east of the town. Here he found a flagstone and other stones which had formed the sides of a vault; also, decayed wood and several human bones, a portion of the skull distinct, and two iron implements. From among the sand thrown out were gathered the bottom of a lachrymatory of sun-baked Roman pottery, besides fragments of Samian ware; but no cinerary urn was found. The field has yielded more than one find of small copper coins of the Emperor Constantine. Mr. G. Pycock, the antiquary, who has examined the place and the relics, is of opinion that the burial, though Roman, was not originally made in the position found; but that the remains have been, at some period, found and re-interred, with the pottery, in a cyst (of which decayed wood and hinges give evidence), and that the stones had been piled around the second interment. Another Roman find is described in the vicinity of Old Sarum, consisting of three jars of Roman copper coins, in good preservation, to the number of 517.

To this gain of evidences of Roman dominion in England we have to add a threatened destruction by a projected railway of Bartlow Hills, in the county of Essex, on the south border of Cambridgeshire—being four tumuli, arranged in a row and varying in size: the largest, 142 ft. in diameter by 44 ft. in height, was explored in 1835 by Mr. J. G. Rokewode and other gentlemen, who excavated a passage or gallery on the surface of the natural earth, from the extreme base to near the centre of the barrow. In this line was found a chest containing various relics of genuine Roman or Brito-Roman manufacture—glass urns or bottles, a bronze lamp and cup, a patera, a præfericulum (a long or tall handled vase), glass vessels, a folding chair, bronze strigils, an enamelled vase, &c. The last and the præfericulum were the only examples of the kind ever found in any of the tumuli of Great Britain. They are minutely described in the *Archæologia*, vol. xxvii. A Correspondent of the *Times* calls for aid to the rescue of this very interesting group of tumuli, a class of sepulchral memorials far different and of a much later period than the tumuli of Wilts and Dorset; and, as regards form and grouping, considered unique. The Correspondent bids us take courage by the fact that the most perfect of our Roman amphitheatres (Dorchester), and one of our most interesting Danish camps, had been wellnigh swept away by the Great Western Railway works. Mr. Brunel, the engineer, however, when made aware of the facts of the case, caused a slight divergence to be made in the projected line, and saved the remains. In like manner, it is hoped that when the case of the Bartlow Hills is brought under the notice of the chairman and directors of the now projected line, they will, as respectors of our national antiquities, "have the good taste and patriotism to direct such a modification of their plan, such a slight divergence of the line, as will leave the Bartlow Hills undisturbed."

The Concentration of the Courts of Justice will be revived in the next Session of Parliament, and notice has been given of application to be made for the acquisition of site within the following limits:—"Carey-street, Bell-yard, Fleet-street, Temple Bar, the Strand, Pickett-street, Foregate, the passages or roadways on the north-east-side of Clement's-inn, Horseshoe-court, and Yeates's-court, or some of them." The scheme contemplates the removal of a great number of dwelling-houses and other buildings, occupying a site of some celebrity, a sort of theatrical locality of the last and previous centuries. Here, in Clare-market, figured Orator Henley, in his velvet and gold tub, for nearly twenty years. In Gibbon's-court was "the finest playhouse that ever was in England," quoth Pepys. Killigrew's company acted here some time; and in and around the market were several taverns, one of which (the Black Jack) was the haunt of Joe Miller, and here he uttered his time-honoured jests: he was buried in St. Clement's upper ground in Portugal-street. Opposite, in Portugal-street, were the last of the stocks of London, which existed till our time. The old tavern hard by has been the resort of more than one club of antiquaries. We all remember the removal of the old theatre in Portugal-street, in 1848; and the Grange inn, and old coffee-houses in the neighbourhood, which has been for years in a transition state. The scheme will, probably, lead to the removal of Temple Bar, which has been for many years a bone of contention. This plan of the Law Courts will, doubtless, be more popular than Mr. Barry's design, in 1841, to cover one third of the area within the rails of Lincoln's-inn-fields with a great hall surrounded by twelve courts; funds were wanting, and the blocking up of the open space was objected to: in the evidence persons stated they considered this area as their "country walk," and that "they had been *in the country* when they had been round Lincoln's-inn-fields." We can only say such persons must have a very limited idea of rural life.

The following literary intelligence possesses interest "for the curious." Mrs. Hall, the well-known antiquarian biographer, announces for publication, by subscription, "Lives of the Lord Mayors of London." Mr. Walford, who is about to bring out immediately a new edition of his "County Families," has received from the Prince of Wales permission to dedicate the work to his Royal Highness.

A curious piece of Parliamentary illustration has turned up. When, in 1783, Mr. Pitt introduced his bill for regulating fees, perquisites, and other emoluments in public offices, he pointed at one of the charges of previous Administrations, specifying a sum of £340 paid to the Secretary of the Treasury for the article of *whipcord*. Some sort of explanation was given, which diverted more than it satisfied its hearers. (See Sir N. W. Wraxall's "Historical Memoirs," vol. ii., p. 361.) Has not this *whipcord* charge something to do with the Treasury *whipper-in*?

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

NIMROD.—The celebrated English player, Alexander M'Donnell, was buried in Kensal-green Cemetery. His grave is in a sequestered spot at the north-west corner of the burial-ground, and is indicated by a plain stone slab, on which are recorded his name, his age, and the date of his death. Not far from the spot, on the southern side of the cemetery, is the resting-place of his famous rival La Bourdonnais, the head-stone of which bears the inscription:—"LOUIS CHARLES DE LA BOURDONNAIS, the Celebrated Chess-player, died December 13, 1840, aged 44 years."

WEE PAWN.—To prevent further mistake, it will be well to give a more explicit solution of the beautiful enigma, No. 1358 by Count Pongracz and Mr. Bayer. It is as follows:—

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to K 3rd (ch)	K takes P	2. B takes Kt (dis. ch)	K to Q 4th

(If he move his King to K 4th, White plays, 2. B to K B 4th (ch), 3. B to Q 6th—dis. ch (or 3. Q takes P—ch), &c., according as Black moves; 4. Q to K B 8th. Mate)

(If he take the Rook, White plays, 3. Q to Q B 4th, and mates next move.)

3. R takes K P and Q mates next move.

H. E. KIDSON.—Pray be good enough to look once more over the diagram, and see if mate cannot be effected by 1. Q to Q 8th, as well as by 1. R takes Kt (ch).

L. D. S.—See the "Rules for playing a game by correspondence" in "Chess Praxis," published by Mr. H. G. Bohn. It is there enacted, under clause 11:—"In a game of this description, a move once dispatched by the medium agreed on cannot be recalled. If a legal move, it must be abided by; and if an illegal one, the party sending it will be subjected to the same penalty as for a false move played with an opponent *vis-à-vis*."

T. P. W.—The game "submitted to criticism" is interesting rather from its vicissitudes than from any beauty or profundity in the combinations; and the justice of the remark appended to Black's 34th move—the latter portion of the game seems admirably played—can hardly be admitted. The truth is, that White had the victory in his hand at least half a dozen times—memorably at moves 19, 23, and 31; and White's winning, after all, only proves that, as the poet says—

Fortune brings in some boats that are not steer'd.

Of the accompanying problem we are happy to be able to speak in terms of unqualified commendation.

A NOVICE, Brighton.—The circumstance you mention is so unusual—so impossible, indeed, except in a game between mere beginners—that we know of no rule applicable to it. Our impression is that B, having submitted to check-mate before he discovered his King was in check, must be considered to have lost the game.

BRITANNICUS.—A selection from the games of the chief English players of the last twenty-five years is in course of preparation for the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, to follow the games now publishing of Mr. Buckle.

C. P. T.—Praise can no more elate nor censure depress the amiable and ingenious composer of Problem No. 1029. We are grieved to hear that, only a few days after contributing that and two or three other of his latest inventions, Mr. John Brown, better known to chess-players as "I. B., of Bridport," fell a victim to consumption, from the insidious attacks of which he had long been suffering, and died at the early age of thirty-seven years.

JOHNSTON MILLS, M.D., and others.—See the notice regarding Problem No. 1036 addressed to "R. S. T. A., and others," in our last Number.

ŒDIPUS.—We happened not to be within reach of the Solution of Enigma No. 1350 when you asked for it, and gave 1. R to K B 5th as the key move, instead of 1. *R takes K P*. Try the latter, and you will not find much difficulty afterwards. If, in reply, Black play 1. K takes R, then follow, 2. Q to K B 4th (ch), 3. R takes K R P, or 3. R to Q sq (ch), according as Black takes Q or B, and mate in two more moves. If Black at his first move play 1. Kt to K Kt 3rd, then ensue, 2. Q to K Kt 5th (ch), 3. R takes K R P, &c.

J. H., Birmingham.—The problems by MM. Boileau, Hervier, and Gard of St. Etienne, together with the game by correspondence, which you have so obligingly forwarded to us, have been duly received, and are now under examination.

T. W.—Such a work, if well executed, would undoubtedly prove an attractive and acceptable addition to our chess literature.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1029 by Ajax, P. C., Crambo, T. C. D., Wilfred, I. N., Phillis, P. P., Charley, T. V. K., Manfred, Box and Cox, Samivel, P. W., Nemo, T. D. H., Parsons, Q. B. D., J. C., Lionel, Vernon, Etonensis, W. W., Miranda, H. S., F. C. S., G. W. R., Medicus, L. S. D., M. P., Try Again, Antony, G. S., Old Tom, Curator, W. N., Query, E. T., Broad ands, Stanley, Miles, F. W. D., Presis, A Swede, R. B., A. W. K., Victoria, Boston Stump, Nicholas, E. S. G., R. G., W. S., G. F. G., Quidcunc, M. L., D., of Aylesbury; Matador, Phia, Sim, LXXXI., R. D. T., Dervon, Henry Frau, of Lyons; I. M. Harvey, Limerick, J. N., (Œdipus, R. D., T. Addison, Jas. Eccles, F. G. S., Tyro, L. Remington Wilson, W. S. P., Andrew, F. C., Nimrod, Patrick, Francis, H. W., Gorilla, Aunt Sally, I Am Here, Rook; H., of Cardiff; N. B., Vigo, Delta, Herr K., Oliver, H. D. and G. D.; K., of Brighton; F. S. A., Publicola, R. A., Bookworm, Philo-S., F. R. S., A Juvenile, Bel Demonio, are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1030.

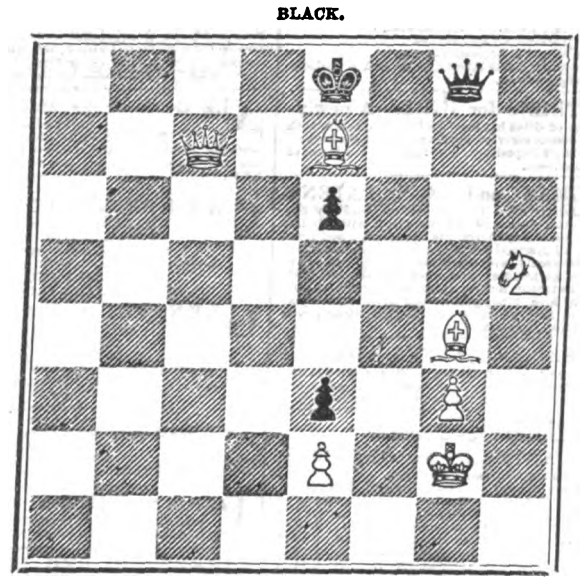
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q takes B	Q takes R (or *a*)	2. B takes Kt (ch)	K to K 5th
2. P to K B 4th (ch)	K to K 3rd (*best*)	(If, 2. K to K 3rd, then follow, 3. K to K B 8th, and 4. K to K Kt 7th, &c.)	
3. B to Q Kt 7th	Any move	3. R to K B 4th (ch)	K to K B 6th
4. Q or B mates		4. R to Q 2nd (dis. checkmate)	

(*a*) 1. Kt takes Q

PROBLEM No. 1031.

By Mr. H LANDESMANN, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A smart Skirmish, in which Mr. Staunton gave the odds of "Pawn and two Moves" to a skilful foreign amateur.

(*Remove Black's K B Pawn from the Board.*)

WHITE (Mr. ——.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)	WHITE (Mr. ——.)	BLACK (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th		7. K Kt to K 2nd	B to Q 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to K 3rd	8. Castles	Kt to K B 3rd
3. B to Q 3rd	P to Q B 4th	9. P to Q R 3rd	Castles
4. P takes P	Q to Q B 4th (ch)	10. P to Q Kt 4th	B tks K R P (ch)
5. Kt to Q B 3rd	Q takes Q B P	11. K takes B	Q to K R 4th (ch)
6. B to K 3rd	Q to Q R 4th	12. K to Kt sq	Kt to K Kt 5th

and White cannot save the Game.

An Instructive Game, played in the Chess Tournament last year, between Mr. PAULSEN and a well-known English Amateur, Mr. GREEN.

(*Irregular Opening.*)

WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	10. P takes P	Q B takes P
2. P to Q 3rd		11. P to K R 4th	P to K R 3rd
(This is by no means a commendable form of opening. It confines White's pieces, and deprives him of all the advantages usually obtainable from having the first move.)		12. Castles (Q's side)	B to Q Kt 5th
		13. P to K R 5th	K Kt to K 2nd
		14. B to K R 4th	Q to Q 2nd
2.	B to Q B 4th	15. B takes Kt	Kt takes B
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q 3rd	16. Q R to K Kt sq	Kt to Q 4th
4. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K 2nd	17. Kt to K R 4th	B takes Kt
5. B to K 2nd	Castles	18. P takes B	Q to Q R 5th
6. B to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q B 3rd	19. K to Kt 2nd	Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)
7. Q to Q 2nd	P to K B 3rd	20. K to Q R sq	Q to Q R 4th
8. B to K R 4th	Kt to K Kt 3rd	21. K to Kt 2nd	B to K 3rd
(Black has already the better position; chiefly owing to the *bizarre* opening adopted by his opponent.)		(White has no available resource against the combined assault now threatened.)	
		22. Q R to Q R sq	R takes K B P
9. B to K Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th	23. K R to K sq	Q to Q Kt 4th (ch)
		24. K to B sq	Q to Q R 5th

and wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1363.—By HERR KLING.

White: K at K Kt 8th, Rs at Q B 6th and Q R sq, Kts at K B 7th and K 4th, P at Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at Q 2nd, B at K 2nd.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

No. 1364.—By Mr. R. SHURIG (*Shachzeitung*).

White: K at Q B 2nd, R at K 4th, Bs at K B 3rd and Q 6th, Kt at K 5th, Ps at K R 4th and Q B 7th.

Black: K at Q Kt 2nd, B at Q R 3rd, Kt at K Kt 7th; Ps at K R 4th, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 4th. White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1365.

White: K at Q B 4th, Rs at K B 4th and Q 2nd, B at K R 2nd; Ps at K Kt 6th, K 2nd, and Q Kt 5th.

Black: K at K 4th; Ps at K Kt 2nd, K 2nd, Q B 4th, and Q Kt 3rd.

White, playing first, to mate in four moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE BANANA OF BRAZIL, which forms the basis of the nutriment of the populations inhabiting the neighbourhood of the equator, has been recently analysed by M. Corenwinder, who had received four fine sound specimens. He has reported the following results to the Academy at Paris:—Water, 73·900; albumen, 4·820; cellulose, 0·200; fatty matters, 0·632; cane sugar, grape sugar, an organic acid, pectose, and traces of starch, 19·657; phosphoric acid, 0·62; lime, alkalis, chlorine, iron, &c., 0·729=100. These figures give the chemical composition of the ripe banana deprived of the husk. When the husk was reduced to ashes it was found to contain—carbonate of potash, 47·98; carbonate of soda, 6·58; chloride of potassium, 25·18; phosphates of potash and soda and a little sulphate, 5·66; carbon, 7·50; lime, iron, silex, &c., 7·10=100. The large amount of two valuable salts, carbonate of potash and chloride of potassium, found in these ashes, ought to render them highly important as an article of commerce.

A LUMINOUS METEOR of the first order was observed (it is said for the first time) telescopically by M. Julius Schmidt, of Athens. We select some particulars from *Les Mondes*. On Oct. 19 last, at five minutes past two o'clock, he observed a shooting star of the fourth magnitude slowly proceeding between the Hare and the Dove. In three or four seconds it equalled Sirius in brightness. It traversed Eridanus slowly towards the west, diffusing so much light that all the stars disappeared; and it gave a greenish hue to the Acropolis, the city, and the surrounding country. For one second it was a dazzling bolide, with a diameter estimated at about ten or fifteen minutes. M. Schmidt then placed his eye to the telescope and followed the meteor for fourteen seconds. He saw no more a single luminous body, but two greenish-yellow brilliant bodies, like elongated drops, one following the other, each accompanied by a reddish trail distributed like sparks in the tail of the meteor. This extraordinary observation was reported to the Academy of Vienna, and has been transmitted to M. Quetelet and Mr. Greg, of Manchester.

PRESERVATION AND ORNAMENTATION OF BUILDING MATERIALS.—In the latest memoir of M. Kuhlmann on this important subject, laid before the Paris Academy of Sciences, and inserted in the *Comptes Rendus*, vol. lvii., No. 19, he treats of the very remarkable modifications of colour, hardness, and crystallisation due to the action of certain elastic fluids—viz., oxygen, hydrogen, nitrogen, chlorine, ammonia, cyanogen, and their compounds. He enumerates the principal results obtained by directing currents of the gases on various substances placed in tubes of porcelain heated to various temperatures, but not sufficient to decompose them. By the action of oxygen the marbles coloured by bituminous substances were decolorised: agates and yellow or green jaspers took a brown or lively red; and emeralds and sapphires became paler in tint. Red and yellow cornelians were decolorised, but the silex which constitutes them became a dead white. Chlorine also decolorises precious stones: but the diamond, ruby, and sapphire resist its action. Marbles and agates coloured red by oxide of iron became black by the action of hydrogen, which reduces the oxide. Hydrogen also reduces malachite to the metallic state, blackens lapis-lazuli, &c. Ammonia blackens red granite, reduces malachite to the metallic state, &c. Many of M. Kuhlmann's experiments support the opinion that the colour of many of our precious stones is due to the presence of organic matters. For further details we have no room. "When we consider," says M. Kuhlmann, "the divers modifications which the metallic oxides undergo in silicious pastes and in marbles by the agency of oxydation, reduction, and sulphurisation, we begin to recognise that these modifications are sometimes powerful causes in the disagregation of stones, independently of the changes which result in coloration. In the same manner as water which has penetrated porous stones breaks them up by freezing, so also oxides, in peroxydising themselves or changing into sulphurets, may in time disintegrate the very hardest stones. May the collecting these facts tend to the clearing up many obscure points in this study of the numerous modifications which mineral substances undergo on the surface of the globe!"

THE ACTION OF OZONE ON ORGANIC SUBSTANCES has been examined by M. Gerup-Besanez. From an analysis of his paper (in *Wöhler's Annalen der Chemie*), given in the *Chemical News*, we select a few points which support the conclusion of the author on the analogy which seems to exist between the reactions of ozone and the combustion in the animal organism. He found that a watery solution of pure uric acid, with the addition of a few drops of potash, absorbed ozone, with a continuous disengagement of ammonia. Urea also quickly absorbed ozone, disengaging ammonia in the presence of potash. Grape sugar was not attacked by ozone; but, in the presence of soda, potash, or carbonate of soda, it was entirely transformed into carbonic and formic acids. Cane sugar oxydised much more slowly, forming the same products. The fatty volatile acids which resisted the action of ozone were burnt slowly and continuously in the presence of alkalies; and solid fatty acids, such as stearic and palmetic acids, were attacked very slowly, even when accompanied by an excess of alkali. Carbonic acid was immediately formed, but no fatty acid, containing a less number of carbon equivalents. Ox-bile, purified chemically, absorbed large quantities of ozone; and, at whatever stage of the reaction the liquid was examined, there was only found in it carbonic and sulphuric acids besides the undecomposed acids. Gelatine, by the action of ozone, was wholly transformed into a body with altogether different properties, not being in the form of a jelly.

HABITS OF THE CADDIS OR CASE WORM, THE LARVA OF PHRYGANEA.—A letter from Miss E. M. Smee to Dr. Gray on the habits of this singular creature appears in the *Annals of Natural History*. We extract a few particulars. The letter was sent with a box containing cases made by worms collected by herself from the Wandle, which flows through her father's garden at Wallington. The natural cases made by these worms living at the bottom of the river are constructed of various materials, such as small stones glued together, of sticks, or even of sticks and stones combined. To discover the capabilities of the worms, Miss Smee turned them out of their natural cases and gave them different substances to work on. She found that they had not an equal facility with every material. They succeeded well with pieces of glass, amethyst, and other precious stones; marble, jet, brass shavings, gold-leaf, &c., but entirely failed with round objects, such as beads. They were much affected, and even in some cases killed, when odoriferous substances, such as pine-wood, were given them; and they could not use pieces of coal, brick, or slate. Neither could they succeed with all metals, failing with copper, tin, or lead. Five was the highest number of artificial cases that Miss Smee's caddisworms could make, the last one being very brittle, and scarcely glued together. They begin by cementing a number of pieces loosely together, merely as a foundation for the subsequent structure. They then proceed by lifting up each piece of stone or other material with their feet, turning it on all sides to ascertain whether it will fit into the space. If it does not it is instantly rejected, and another tried in the same manner, until they succeed in finding a suitable piece, when it is cemented by a secretion proceeding from their mouth. When the house is made the body of the creature is completely encased, the head and feet alone protruding. Miss Smee fed her caddisworms with raw meat and flies; they would never eat cooked meat. She states that they are so pugnacious that she is compelled to keep each worm in a separate vessel, otherwise a fierce and deadly warfare would ensue instead of a peaceful construction of houses. They are provided with two little curved and sharply-pointed hooks on each side of the back, by means of which they securely fasten themselves in their houses, and by which they possess extra strength to resist being torn from their houses. Sometimes a worm is torn in two rather than quit its case. Miss Smee found that a slight irritation, caused by the insertion of a pin, induced the worm to crawl out entirely.

THE MIXTURE AND CONTRAST OF COLOURS.—M. Choiseul, so renowned for his researches on this subject, has made a new communication in especial reference to a memoir of M. Plateau, in which it is stated that an exception to the law of M. Choiseul on the simultaneous contrast of colours occurs when we regard at a sufficient distance a very narrow, coloured band placed upon another; since, in place of the upper one being modified by the complementary colour of the under piece, conformably to the law of contrast, it seems, on the contrary, to be combined with the colour of the under piece. M. Choiseul states that he repeated these experiments with the condition of the prescribed distance, and has no remark to make on their exactness; but with regard to the deduction from them he differs from M. Plateau essentially, and says that the phenomenon is due to another law, which he terms the law of the *mixture* of colours, a principle quite distinct from that of the *contrast* of colours. The former he expresses under three principles:—1, The mixture of two simple colours gives a fresh binary compound—e.g., red and yellow give orange, yellow and blue give green, and blue and red give violet; 2, The three simple colours, or rather two complementary colours, give black or grey—e. g., red and green, yellow and violet, blue and orange (this relates to material colours, for the complementary colours of the spectrum give white); 3, If the proportion of the three colours, or of two complementary colours mixed, does not produce black or a normal grey because one colour predominates over the others, the result of the mixture is a black or grey tinted with the predominant colour. With regard to the law of simultaneous contrast, M. Chevreul states that to observe the effects you must put in juxtaposition two zones of diverse colours of equal dimensions, and place at two or three decimetres distance from each a zone identically similar, so as to judge accurately the modification which each of the zones seems to undergo. The law comprises two articles:—1. Contrast of tone, relating to the degrees of intensity of the colours relatively to the black or white; in other terms, according as they are light or shaded. 2. Contrast of colour or shade; a simple colour can be shaded only by the addition of one of the other simple colours—e.g., red can be shaded only by yellow or blue; yellow by red or blue; blue by red or yellow; a binary colour (orange, green, or violet) can only be shaded by one of the simple colours which constitute it. The first of these laws (that of the mixture of colours) rules in the arts which employ material colours—painting, &c. The second (the law of contrast) has its province in those arts which employ coloured matters of a sensible extent—such as tapestry, carpet-making, mosaics, stained glass, &c. M. Chevreul says "that the object is attained when the eyes of the spectator seize distinctly the forms and colours of the models reproduced at a distance in which the completed extent of each element ceases to be perceptible. Then the effects of vision relate no more to the principle of contrast, but rather to that of the mixture of colours." Further details will be found in No. 18 of vol. lvii. of the *Comptes Rendus*.

An influential committee has been formed in London to receive subscriptions in aid of the agricultural population of Hungary, under the suffering consequent upon the failure of the harvest. The committee are acting in concurrence with the Austrian Government.

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Manufactured and Perfected by
T. KINGSFORD and SON,
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It is the original preparation from the farina of maize, established 1848, commands the highest price from the trade, and offers the best value to the consumer.
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the Finest Starch she ever used.
Her Majesty's Lace-dresser
declares it to be
the best she has tried,
and the above award by some of the most eminent
scientific men of the age
confirms its superiority.
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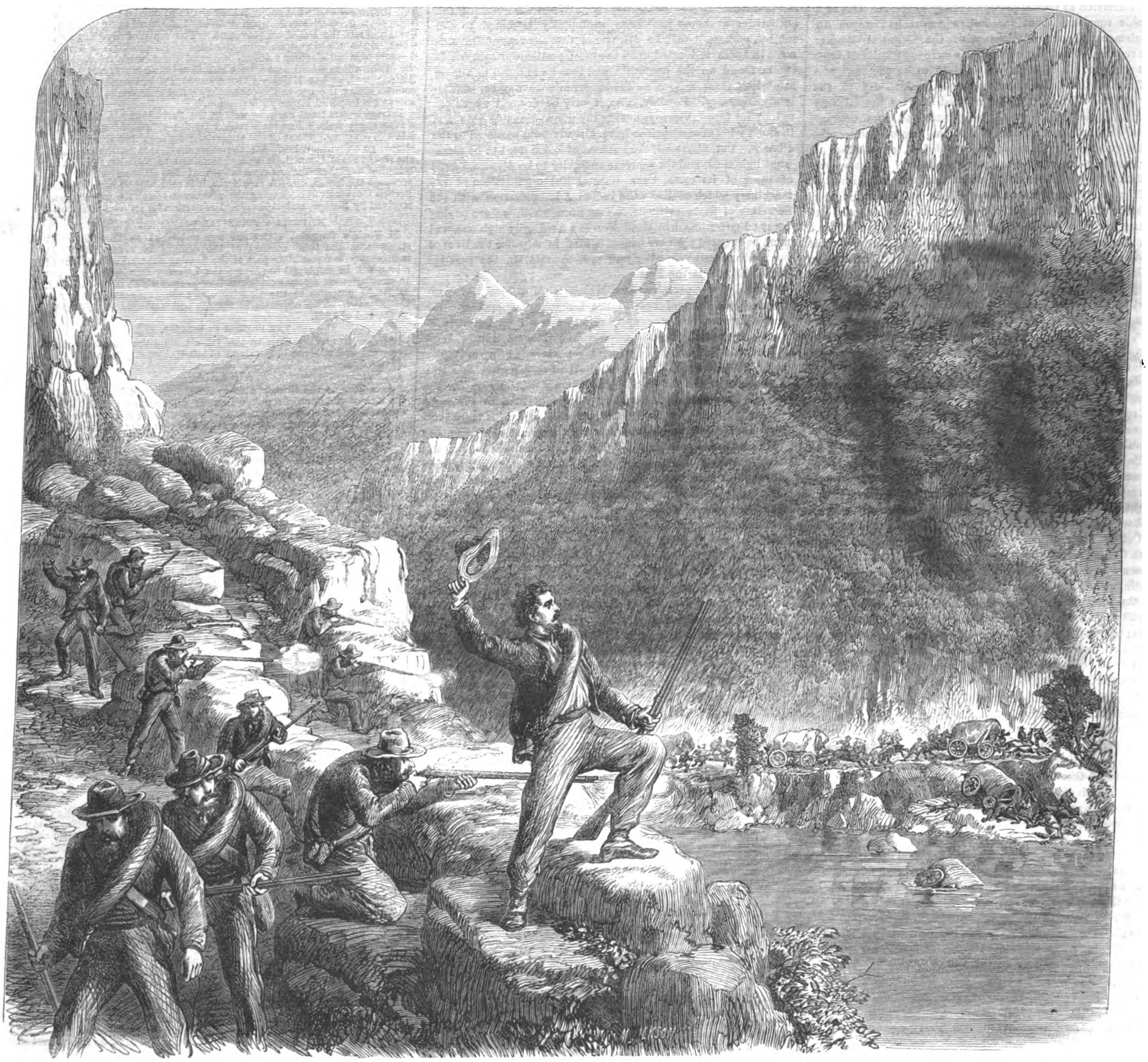
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1234.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

LORD ELGIN.

WHETHER the illustrious Governor-General of India has succumbed to the disease which, when the latest telegrams from Bombay were dispatched, had already hurried him to the brink of the grave, or whether he will escape from its fierce assaults with his life, too little room has been left us for doubt as to the close of his political career. Of that, alas! we can now speak with certainty as completed. For all practical purposes the public life of the Earl of Elgin has reached its goal, and we are compelled to add his name to the rapidly lengthening list of British statesmen whom the exhausting climate of the Eastern Peninsula has struck down, either in the mid career of their usefulness or before they could taste its rewards. A line or two commemorative of the man and of his services will not be premature, however time may clear away the slight uncertainty



THE WAR IN AMERICA: CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTERS FIRING ON A FEDERAL SUPPLY-TRAIN ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 574.

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which still shrouds from the English public his earthly fate—a line or two which neither we nor our readers shall have reason to regret, even if subsequent information prove that our apprehensions have been happily contradicted by the event.

In July last Lord Elgin completed the fifty-first year of his age. Although of Scotch descent, he was of southern birth, and London claims the honour of ranking him with her distinguished sons. His ancestry may be traced back to the famous Bruce, of Scottish history. His father associated the name of the earldom with the Parthenon marbles. He took first-class honours in classics at Christ Church, Oxford, in 1832, and entered Parliament as a commoner in 1841, when he was elected member for Southampton. Succeeding almost immediately afterwards to his Scottish earldom, he remained in the House of Commons only long enough to attract by his abilities the notice of the late Sir Robert Peel, who appointed him Governor-General of Jamaica. Here his administrative talent, his conciliatory disposition, and that happy combination of sagacity, firmness, and tact, of which his after life presented such brilliant illustrations, won for him the confidence and gratitude of the colonists, while they secured the fullest satisfaction of the Government at home. The public, therefore, hailed his promotion in 1846 to the governor-generalship of Canada. The seven years of his administration of the public affairs of that important province more than realised the pleasing auguries which had preceded him thither. He quickly extinguished the smouldering embers of discontent which an unsuccessful rebellion had left behind it, and laid a solid foundation for the future prosperity of the colony in the treaty of commercial reciprocity between Canada and the United States which he successfully negotiated in 1854. Some time before his return to this country the Queen had signalised her approbation of his services by raising him to the British Peerage; and shortly after his arrival he was entertained at a great public banquet, at which the most eminent men of all political parties vied with each other in doing respectful homage to his statesmanlike career.

These peaceful triumphs, however, merely preluded the grander achievements of his life. In 1857 Lord Elgin was selected by Lord Palmerston as special plenipotentiary to China. Out of a miserable squabble about the lorcha Arrow had arisen an entanglement of our relations with the Celestial Empire which required something better than a mere superiority of arms to put straight. Lord Elgin was deemed to be the man best qualified for the difficult enterprise. On his way to the scene of his mission, tidings reached him of the military mutiny in India. With equal promptitude and moral courage he decided that, in the face of such an urgent danger, the Chinese question, important as he regarded it, could afford to wait; and he assumed the responsibility of diverting the expeditionary force then on its way to support his authority, to Calcutta, where it was more needed to strengthen British rule, at that moment tottering to its foundations. The extreme peril having been thus opportunely warded off, and the mutiny subsequently quenched, the noble Lord resumed his purpose. The capture of Canton, followed by the expedition up the Peiho, resulted in the Treaty of Tien-Tsin, which may be regarded as having initiated direct intercourse between the Court of Pekin and that of her Most Gracious Majesty. Peace having thus been secured, on what was judged to be a solid basis, the noble Earl—probably in pursuance of instructions from home—suddenly appeared with a naval force in the waters of Jeddo, and extorted from the Japanese Government a treaty by which the long-secluded people of Japan were brought into direct accessibility to European commerce.

Events, however, did not at first harmonise with the expectations which the treaty of Tien-Tsin had raised. Mr. Bruce, his Lordship's brother, now her Majesty's representative at Pekin, while on his way to his destined post, made demands upon the Chinese authorities which they attempted to evade, and in the attempt to enforce these demands encountered the naval disaster at the mouth of the Peiho. Lord Elgin was again sent out, and was again successful. The capture of Pekin and the treaty of Oct. 14, 1860, settled, for the time being, our political relations with China; and that vast empire, though distracted by internal dissensions, is now open to the commerce of the world. These distinguished services naturally pointed out the Earl of Elgin as the most fitting successor to Lord Canning in the vice-royalty of India. The splendid post was offered him and accepted, and already the cares of office and the ravages of an insalubrious climate seem to have made him an easy victim to disease of the heart, temporarily aggravated by travelling over an elevated tract in the Himalayan range.

The brief Indian administration of the noble Earl has been peaceful and prosperous. To some extent, no doubt, he reaped a harvest of which the seeds had been sown by his predecessor; to an equal extent, perhaps, he will leave behind him contributions which will enrich the fame as well as facilitate the labours of the Viceroy who shall succeed him. Be this as it may, our Indian empire exhibits at this moment striking external signs of material improvement. The immense increase of her trade, the gradual amelioration of her institutions for the protection of life and property, the rapid creation of new and remunerative branches of industry, the consequent healthiness of her financial condition, the intersection of the country by railways, the fertilisation of vast tracts by works of irrigation, and the acquiescence, temporary, if not final, of both Princes and people in British rule, show that the mutinies of 1857 taught us a severe but profitable lesson, and that the dangers anticipated by so many Anglo-Indians from the abolition of the double government by the company and the Crown were purely visionary. Eastern peoples, it has been shown, are as readily ruled by just governments as the more civilised populations of the West. Human nature is everywhere substantially the same; and goodwill, truthfulness, and firmness in the Governor ensures there, as elsewhere, the respect and tranquil submission of the governed.

Lord Elgin's success in every position to which the confidence of his Sovereign raised him was due even more to his moral than to his intellectual qualities. The latter, it is true, were of a high order, and had been assiduously cultivated; and pre-eminent among them was the instinctive facility and marvellous accuracy with which he caught the salient characteristics, the wants, the aspirations, and even the prejudices of every variety of human nature when presented to him en masse. In the West as well as in the East, differing so widely in kind and degree of civilisation, he seemed to comprehend at a glance the secret of national idiosyncrasies and to divine the fittest mode by which each nation might be approached. He was seldom at a loss as to what should be conceded, or what insisted upon with stern and unyielding determination. He appeared to calculate with unerring exactness what would be the effect of his measures upon the will of those with whom he had to deal. There is some reason for believing that he would have done his best work even more solidly than he has done it if he had been left to the unfettered decision of his own sagacity. His aim was always lofty. His ambition was allied with benevolence. To restore peace where it had been disturbed, to reunite those whom differences had severed, to multiply the ties by which men are held together, and, with the assent of conflicting parties, to lay the foundations of a durable order, was the work which he best loved, and for which he was peculiarly qualified. Wherever he went he won respect and reverence for his name. His successes left behind them no bitterness, even in the minds of those whose opposition he had subdued. His triumphs were firmly held in check by his moderation, and, perhaps, no public man, on quitting the stage, left behind him fewer personal enemies, or a reputation more unstained by exceptional outbreaks of infirmity.

The premature decease, one after another, of our most eminent men sent to India is a heavy penalty to pay for the rule of that empire. If the recent death-rate of statesmen in the East is to be regarded as normal, the highest posts will be shunned by those best qualified to adorn them. But must it be so regarded? It was not always so. When the notice of the authorities at home has been sufficiently attracted to the subject, perhaps it will be discovered that the seat of Government in India is located upon the most pestilential spot which can be found on the peninsula, and that its removal to a more salubrious place, serious as the inconvenience may be, is absolutely necessary. Possibly, also, it may be deemed expedient to look for future Viceroys among the unquestionably able men in India whose constitutions have already been seasoned to the climate. But, above all, the burdens of office need to be somewhat lightened, and the supreme authority to be disencumbered of some of its cares, by a more skilful organisation of the machinery which connects the Indian Administration with the Secretary of State at home. The price which we are paying for good government in Hindustan is a needlessly high one, and must be lowered; for we cannot afford to sacrifice the lives of our choicest men year after year even to maintain the prestige of British rule in the East.

Happily, we perceive, her Majesty's Ministers have recognised the force of one of the foregoing suggestions. Sir John Lawrence has been appointed to proceed immediately to India, temporarily to act as Governor-General during Lord Elgin's illness, should he be found yet surviving, permanently to fill the post should the noble Earl have departed this life. The choice of the Crown never fell upon a fitter person for the office. Emphatically, he will be "the right man in the right place." His life has been spent in India, where his transcendant administrative abilities, his high personal character, and his intuitive appreciation of Eastern modes of thought and feeling, raised him from a clerkship in the Company's service, through successive gradations, to the governorship of the Punjaub. To him, more than to any other man, is due the salvation of our Indian empire. Everything turned, during the mutinies, on what the Sikhs would do. Hereditary foes to the English, their country but recently annexed, their habits turbulent and warlike, it was with fear and trembling that all men looked towards the north-west to see whether Lawrence would be able to hold his ground. He crushed the first seeds of insurrection. He organised troops, armaments, and supplies, and, by his promptitude, energy, and genius, ensured the capture of Delhi, the turning-point of the rebellion. Of his singular capacity for rule none can doubt who knows anything of the rapidity and success with which he developed the resources of the Punjaub. Let us hope that, as his constitution has been acclimatised, he will be long spared to exercise supreme rule in India, and that he will bring to bear his splendid ability and his ample experience upon the work now before him as triumphantly and to as great advantage as he has always done in posts of inferior importance.

Colonel Neale, the British Chargé d'Affaires in Japan, has been made a Companion of the Bath.

Mr. Egerton has been appointed to the Embassy at Berlin, and will be succeeded in the Embassy at Paris by Viscount Sudeley.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Alfred Bauer as Vice-Consul at Singapore for the King of Hanover.

The Cape of Good Hope papers state that the Diamond Steamship Company are building four steamers to run direct between England and Port Elizabeth, in the above-named colony.

A young son of Queen Pomaré and several Tahitians, her relatives, who have come to France for their education, are now at Nismes. They are to pass the winter at the educational establishment of Lavacan, near Auch, under the direction of the Frères de Ploermel.

The *Lerant Herald* states that Sheikh Faris Effendi Shediak, the editor of *El Jaouib*, is engaged in translating into Arabic Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," which is subsequently to be rendered into Turkish, and published at the expense of Subhi Bey.

The gossip of the clubs that Lord Brougham thought Shakspeare an overrated man has been effectually contradicted by the noble Lord himself, who has expressed his readiness to co-operate with the promoters of the Shakspeare Tercentenary Celebration. His Lordship's name will forthwith be placed amongst those of the vice-presidents of the association.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor arrived in Paris on Sunday, and next day presided over a Council of Ministers. His Majesty afterwards received the Papal Nuncio and the Russian and Spanish Ambassadors, who handed to him the replies of their respective Sovereigns to his invitation to attend the congress. The Emperor returned on Monday evening to Compiègne.

The Corps Législatif has nearly concluded its investigations into the validity of contested elections. On Saturday last the election of M. Bravay for Gard was annulled, after an animated discussion. At the sitting on Monday the election of M. Royer for the department of Isère was declared valid by 201 votes to 36, after a brilliant debate between M. Thuiller, the new Governmental celebrity, and M. Jules Favre. M. Thiers endeavoured to open up the whole question of Government candidatures, but it was thought better to postpone that subject until the general debate on the address.

The Rappahannock, a screw-steamer bearing the Confederate flag, put into Calais Harbour one day last week. This vessel proves to be her Majesty's steam-sloop Victor, which was sold, along with three other war-steamers, at Sheerness a week or two since. Some particulars respecting her will be found in another column. The Customs' authorities at Calais have been instructed to allow the Rappahannock (Victor) to be completed in that port.

THE PROPOSED EUROPEAN CONGRESS.

The Paris journals publish summarised accounts of the replies made by the different European Powers to the congress invitation. Italy and Spain accept. The Pope accepts under such qualifications as would obviously render any such scheme impossible were they allowed to prevail. Switzerland is willing, provided her neutrality be again guaranteed. Prussia may be said to accept the general basis while recommending a preliminary conference. Austria's reply is very cautious—much more equivocal than that of England—a reply which, while professing general willingness, yet raises such exceptions and makes such suggestions as seem to indicate little real inclination to take any part in the work. Russia requires a well-defined programme, but endeavours to evince a willingness to get over difficulties. The Sultan of Turkey has accepted the invitation.

The *Moniteur* has published the diplomatic correspondence between France and England respecting the European congress proposed by the Emperor Napoleon, and has not appended a single word of comment.

The official correspondence is opened by the letter of the Emperor addressed to the Queen, which reproduces the arguments, and almost the words, that were addressed to the chamber at its opening. The first reply of Lord Russell shows a dislike to the proposal, intimates that the Treaty of Vienna is not in such a desperate condition as the Emperor supposes, and requires that France shall state beforehand what subjects are to be discussed and how the decisions of the congress are to be carried out. To this M. Drouyn de Lhuys, writing for the Emperor, modestly replies that it would not be becoming in the youngest of European Sovereigns to present to his seniors what subjects they shall and what subjects they shall not discuss; but, after a little coyness, condescends upon Poland, Italy (including Rome), Denmark, and the Danubian provinces. The reply of Earl Russell, which closes the correspondence, discusses these questions in detail, despairs of a satisfactory solution of any of them, while rejection of the deliberations would leave no alternative between war and humiliation; and, as her Majesty's Government are not anxious to encounter either the one or the other, they "feel themselves unable to accept his Imperial Majesty's invitation."

Private letters from Paris, as well as the Paris journals, show that a very angry feeling has been roused by the refusal of England to join the congress. Some of the papers eagerly urge that the congress should go on without her. On the other hand, it is reported that, at the recent State Council, it was determined to abandon the idea of bringing together the representatives of the Powers which had accepted the invitation. A manifesto, it is said, will be issued by the French Government describing the manner in which the proposal was received by Europe, and explaining the reasons for its abandonment.

M. FOULD'S FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

M. Fould's financial statement was published on Thursday. It states that the total amount of the deficits is 972,000,000f. It is necessary to consolidate part of the floating debt. The produce of a loan will be employed to redeem the Treasury Bonds, and will put in circulation an amount corresponding to that which it will demand. M. Fould proposes to the Emperor to fix the amount of the loan at 300,000,000f. The expenses in Mexico will amount to 210,000,000f. at the end of 1863.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Advices from Vera Cruz to the 1st ult. state that the army under the command of General Bazaine had left Mexico city for a campaign against Juarez.

AUSTRIA.

According to the *Wiener Zeitung* the Government has relinquished the idea of the issue of a public loan, as circumstances are at present unfavourable to such an operation, and are making other preparations to cover the public expenditure and for the repayment of the sum due to the National Bank.

The chiefs of the public administration of Croatia have resolved that Croatia shall send deputies to the Austrian Reichsrath, on condition that certain modifications be made in the Constitution.

ITALY.

The treaty of commerce and navigation between France and Italy passed the Turin Chamber of Deputies on Saturday. Several amendments were proposed by the Opposition, but were all rejected by large majorities, and the treaty was adopted without alteration.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

Copenhagen telegrams assert that the majority of the municipal councils of Schleswig have sent deputations to congratulate King Christian upon his accession to the throne, and that most of the Schleswig officials have taken the oath of allegiance.

From Germany we learn that the Duke of Brunswick has recognised the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig and Holstein.

Prince Frederick of Augustenburg has issued a formal summons to the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs demanding that the Danish troops should instantly evacuate the territory of Schleswig and Holstein, and that the Schleswig-Holstein troops in the kingdom should be sent back to the Duchies. If the Danish Government do not express a readiness to comply with these demands within fourteen days, then the Prince announces that he will take the necessary steps to uphold the rights of legitimate government. This announcement, however, has its importance much reduced by the fact that Austria and Prussia show so little inclination to back up the Legitimacy claims. These two Powers are anxious to make the constitutional question, and nothing else, the basis of action in the Duchies. The note of Prince Frederick was forwarded by the Baden Envoy at the Federal Diet (acting on behalf of the Prince) to the Danish Envoy, but was returned unopened.

In the sitting of the German Diet, on Saturday, a resolution was passed excluding the Danish representative from the deliberations. It was agreed at a subsequent sitting that the vote for Holstein shall be suspended until some settlement shall have been arranged. In this sitting the Austrian and Prussian representatives delivered an important declaration, stating that the position of Austria and Prussia is fixed by the treaty signed by them in 1852. That treaty was accompanied by stipulations for the inseparable union of Holstein and Schleswig; and the Austrian and Prussian Governments are prepared to execute the treaty if the Cabinet of Copenhagen executes the preliminary conditions.

The Municipal Council of Vienna has voted an address to the Emperor in favour of the Schleswig-Holstein movement. A request, however, addressed to the police authorities for permission to hold a public meeting on the subject has been refused.

On Wednesday the Prussian Chamber of Deputies passed, by a majority of 231 to 63 votes, a resolution affirming that "the honour and the interest of Germany demand that all the German States should support the rights of the hereditary Prince Frederick of Augustenburg to the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein."

Our Cabinet has addressed to the German Diet and the Prussian

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Government, and probably likewise to Austria, despatches intimating that England will faithfully observe the Treaty of 1852, which secures the hereditary rights of Christian IX. to all the territories then united under the Danish Crown, and adding that it expects all the Powers which acceded to that treaty will "share this opinion." According to the *Times*, the British Government has also advised, or will advise, Christian IX. to revoke the "patent of the 30th of March," and thus deprive the German Diet of any pretext for ordering a "federal execution" in Holstein.

SWEDEN.

All the four Estates have unanimously granted the credits asked for by the Ministry, expressing at the same time entire approval of the policy of the Government. No dissenting speech was made.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

The telegrams report the same tale that they have done for weeks past—arrests at Warsaw, transportation by wholesale to Siberia, and military executions. A despatch, dated on Monday, affirms that the number of transported persons last week amounted to 1000. The Russians, it is added, openly acknowledge their intention of depopulating the country by transportation.

Meanwhile, the spirit of the people is unsubdued, and seemingly unsubduable. Intelligence received in Vienna confirms the news of the increase of the Polish insurrection in Samogitia and in the Lublin and Sandomir districts. The peasants are now reported to be joining the movement much more generally and readily than before. The insurgents are stated to have made themselves masters of some small towns. Insurgent bands well armed and uniformed are making their appearance in the government of Kalisch. Some important bands have, according to Berlin accounts, effected a junction of their forces.

TURKEY.

The telegraph convention between Turkey and Persia has been signed. Special advantage is conferred upon the new telegraph line to India.

The Sultan has issued a decree for the rebuilding of the Seraglio Point Palace, which was lately destroyed by fire.

AMERICA.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

We have received news from New York to the evening of Nov. 21. Despatches from East Tennessee announced that, after four days' "heavy skirmishing," General Longstreet had driven General Burnside's army into Knoxville and had "completely invested the city." General Longstreet crossed the Tennessee River on the 14th ult., and General Burnside retreated before him. There was "skirmishing" between the Confederate vanguard and the Federal rear; and on the 16th ult. General Burnside "formed a line of battle" at Campbell's Station. An engagement ensued, and lasted from noon till sunset, when General Burnside "checked the Confederates' advance," but retreated during the night, and arrived at Knoxville on the 17th ult. General Longstreet attacked a work in front of Knoxville on the 19th ult., and after an action which lasted some hours the Federals abandoned their position and retreated to "stronger defences." General Burnside, we are told, in "private despatches" of the 19th ult., "represented his position as secure, but stated that communication with Cumberland Gap is interrupted." At Chattanooga the Confederates continued to shell the Federal camps from their batteries on Lookout Mountain. They were said to have received large reinforcements; but the Federal army had likewise been reinforced by the arrival of General Sherman's corps.

There is nothing new from the Rapidan, except that there had been some sharp skirmishing on its banks, in which the Federals were driven back. General Lee's army was in position between the Rapidan and Orange Courthouse. General Meade's cavalry had advanced to the Rapidan, and it was thought he would attempt the passage of the river, the fords of which Lee had strongly fortified. General Meade visited Washington on Sunday, the 15th ult., and, after a conference with Mr. Lincoln, returned to the army.

The Federals still keep up the bombardment of Fort Sumter. Charleston accounts of the 17th ult. state that four monitors had passed up the channel, apparently to ascertain the depth of water, and that twenty-five shots had been fired into the city, but had done no damage.

General Banks's expedition landed on the 2nd ult. at Brazos de Santiagen, on the Texan coast, nine miles from the mouth of the Rio Grande. On the 5th he occupied Brownsville without any resistance.

GENERAL NEWS.

The bounties offered to soldiers in New York now amount to 700 dollars.

Gold had risen at New York to 54 per cent premium.

The United States' Marshal had seized all the cotton in New Orleans.

The cemetery at Gettysburg was dedicated on the 19th ult. President Lincoln, Mr. Seward, and the Corps Diplomatique were present. Mr. Everett made an oration.

The Federal General M'Neil, whose name has been rendered infamous by his previous execution of ten men in Missouri because a "Union man" had disappeared, had issued an order declaring that he will hang a guerrilla each time whenever the telegraph may be cut between St. Louis and Fort Smith.

The Rev. H. W. Beecher had delivered a speech at the Brooklyn Academy of Music, in which he recounted some of his English experiences. He declared that the great intelligent minds and the labouring classes of England favoured the North, and he counselled a friendly policy towards England.

Mr. Wendell Phillips, the well-known Abolitionist orator, had made a speech in which he said that "President Lincoln had informed him that the greatest folly of his life was the issuing of the emancipation proclamation." The *Tribune* denies this; but the *Herald* asserts that Mr. Lincoln has on many occasions expressed this opinion.

INDIA.

At the India Office, on Saturday, was received the grave intelligence that the Governor-General, the Earl of Elgin, is very ill of dropsy of the heart, and that his condition is such as to occasion great uneasiness. His Lordship is said to have resigned, and to have requested the Queen to nominate his successor, appointing Sir William Denison, Governor of Madras, to act in the interim. The last accounts of the Governor-General's health were dated the 14th ult.; he was becoming weaker and weaker. The Earl had been suffering from an affection of the heart, which, after a journey over a high mountain pass, became suddenly worse.

Sir John Lawrence will proceed to India by the next mail, which leaves on the 10th inst., to assume the functions of Governor-General temporarily, in case Lord Elgin should still be alive, and permanently if, as is apprehended, his death shall have occurred.

In a sharp "affair," which occurred on the Punjaub frontier on the 9th ult., the British troops had about sixty men killed and wounded, including three officers killed and two wounded.

A smart transaction is reported of the Confederate agents in England. The Admiralty, a short time ago, sold her Majesty's screw gunvessel Victor, and, on being sold, she was permitted to undergo some repairs under the superintendence of the dockyard officials. It was stated that she was intended for the China trade, and she was ostensibly fitted with that view, while her name was changed to the Scylla, of London. Several suspicious circumstances, however, occurred, and the dockyard officials made a report to the Admiralty. The result was the receipt of an order at Sheerness directing her to be stopped. The order, however, arrived a few hours too late. Those in charge of the vessel evidently suspected the intentions of the Government, and had her taken out of the harbour. She immediately afterwards hoisted the Confederate flag, and she now sails under the name of the Rappahannock. On leaving the Nore, the Rappahannock sailed direct for Calais Harbour, which she entered as a Confederate privateer. The Customs' authorities at Calais, in answer to a question, have received instructions from Paris to allow the Rappahannock to leave whenever her captain pleases. It is said that the Admiralty have also sold the Amphion, Cyclops, and Phœnix to "private purchasers." About the middle of October instructions were received at Chatham, directing that in all cases in which vessels of war were sold out of the service "the greatest care should be taken in removing all the gun fittings and returning them to the War Department." The Victor, Cyclops, and Phœnix were, no doubt, stripped of their gun fittings, but these could be replaced without much difficulty.—We have the somewhat singular statement from Hull that "an undoubted ram" was launched there, with steam up, a few days ago, and that, after taking on board a number of "Southern-looking gentlemen, she was off like a shot."

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Parliament was formally prorogued on Tuesday to the 13th of January.

On Wednesday London was visited by a gale, accompanied by heavy falls of rain. Much damage was done to housetops and chimney-pots, and some of the surrounding districts were flooded.

The Court of Common Council have unanimously agreed to appropriate ground in Victoria-street, and to erect dwellings thereon, for the labouring poor, at an estimated cost of £20,000.

Tuesday was the birthday of the Princess of Wales, and was observed as such in the metropolis. The bells were rung in several of the churches; and the troops of the household brigade, with their state bands, paraded in the courthouse opposite Marlborough House; and the Royal standards were hoisted on the Government houses.

The Hospital for Sick Children, Great Ormond-street, has again been fortunate enough to receive an especial mark of Royal favour in the kind consideration of her Majesty for that most helpless class of her subjects—sick children. A valuable present of a quantity of toys of all descriptions has been received by the managers, sent by command of the Queen; also a similar present from her Royal Highness Princess Helena and Her Royal Highness Prince Alfred.

On Tuesday afternoon the first train passed over the Charing-cross Railway from London Bridge to the new station, now nearly completed, on the old site of Hungerford Market. The train consisted of two of the heaviest new engines of the South-Eastern Railway and a large number of carriages of different classes. The trip proved entirely satisfactory. It is expected that the line will be opened for public traffic in a fortnight.

The anniversary festival of the Scottish Hospital took place on Tuesday evening at the Freemasons' Tavern, under the presidency of Lord Palmerston. The attendance was very large, numbering about 400, a portion of whom had to dine in an apartment adjacent to the great hall; and there were about 100 ladies in the gallery. The Duke of Argyll and other members of the Scottish aristocracy, and a great many of the most influential Scotchmen in London, were present. In the course of the evening subscriptions were announced amounting to between eleven and twelve hundred pounds.

A prisoner named Lawrence escaped from the Coldbath-fields House of Correction on Tuesday night. By some means he obtained possession of a poker and a piece of rope. The poker he converted into a hook, and, tying one end of the rope to it, threw it from his cell window to the wall of the prison. The hook caught on the coping, and he then drew the rope tight, so as to make a stay from the window to the wall. Along this he contrived to pass, and dropped from the wall into the street, nearly knocking down a startled passer-by.

Last week the births of 1938 children—1011 boys and 927 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1901.——There were 1442 deaths in London last week, a number which is not very different from those of the two previous weeks. The deaths of young persons were less numerous last week; but those of the old show an increase. Fifty-four persons died at the age of 80 years and upwards, of whom 11 were nonagenarians. The deaths were nearly 100 less than the corrected average. Bronchitis was returned in 155 cases, pneumonia in 91. Phthisis was fatal in 157 cases. There were 19 deaths from smallpox, 25 from measles, 112 from scarlatina, 70 from typhus.

The annual meeting of the subscribers and governors of the Royal Hospital for Incurables was held at the London Tavern yesterday week. It appeared from the report that the society had purchased the Melrose Hall estate, Putney-heath, for £18,000. Amongst the legacies reported was one of £2000, from the late Mr. Joshua Field. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt had handed to the treasurer 500 guineas, as the proceeds of a concert which had been given by Mdme. Lind-Goldschmidt for the society's benefit. The bazaar which had been held in the building of the Great International Exhibition was also very productive, having yielded a sum of £3000. Fifteen patients were elected—viz., six home and nine out patients. There are now on the foundation seventy-nine inmates and eighty-two out-pensioners, while the revenue of the society has reached the amount of £15,000.

The anniversary meeting of the Royal Society was held on Monday, at Burlington House. The chair was taken by the President, General Sabine, who, after the delivery of his annual address, in which the principal scientific prospects and results of the year were passed in review, presented the medals to the several gentlemen to whom they had been awarded. The Copley medal was given to the Rev. Professor Sedgwick, for his observations and discoveries in the geology of the palæozoic series of rocks, and more especially for his determination of the characters of the Devonian system, by observations of the order of superposition of the killas rocks and their fossils, in Devonshire. One of the Royal medals was given to the Rev. Miles J. Berkeley, for his researches in cryptogamic botany, especially mycology; and the other Royal medal to Mr. J. P. Gassiot, for his researches on the voltaic battery and current and on the discharge of electricity through attenuated media. The following gentlemen were elected as officers and council for the year ensuing:—President, Major-General Edward Sabine; treasurer, William Allen Miller; secretaries, Dr. Sharpey and Dr. Stokes; foreign secretary, Professor William Hallows Miller. Other members of the council:—Dr. Alderson, Mr. George Busk, Colonel Sir George Everest, Dr. Falconer, Dr. Gladstone, Dr. Hooker, Dr. Jones, Professor Maxwell, Professor Pole, Mr. Archibald Smith, Professor Henry J. Stephen Smith, Earl of Stanhope, Professor Sylvester, Dr. Watson, Professor Wheatstone, and Rev. Professor Willis. The anniversary dinner was held at Willis's Rooms.

LAW AND POLICE.—The Court of Exchequer will, it is stated, pronounce judgment in the Alexandra case on Monday next.

The Court of Queen's Bench has been occupied five days with the hearing of a somewhat extraordinary case. A Mrs. Symm brought an action against two medical men for putting her under restraint and treating her as a lunatic. The defence was that she was really suffering from delirium tremens, and that it was necessary to adopt the precautions taken. The jury, without deliberating, returned a verdict for the defendants.

Mr. Kerr gave a noteworthy decision in the Sheriffs' Court on Tuesday. A gentleman was sued for compensation for damages done to a carriage lamp. He wished to cross Fleet-street at the corner near Bridge-street, and in order to do so put up his hand to move the head of the horse which the plaintiff was driving. This caused the horse to swerve, and the lamp which was on a carriage was broken. Mr. Kerr held that the plaintiff had no right to drive so close to the preceding vehicle as to block up the crossing, and gave a verdict for the defendant.

A curious trial took place on Tuesday at the Central Criminal Court. A man named Everett was found guilty some time ago of receiving stolen goods, the principal witness against him being a convict of the name of Yates. The friends of Everett now put Yates on his trial for perjury, and they proved that, on the day when Yates said he was at Everett's house and saw the stolen goods, he was actually in gaol, charged with an offence. The jury appeared to be satisfied, however, that Yates had only mistaken the date of his visit, and they returned a verdict of not guilty.

In the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, a young man, named Frankel, recovered £2000 damages from the London and North-Western Railway Company for injuries sustained by him while travelling on an omnibus employed by them at Matlock. The omnibus began racing with a rival vehicle, by which the complainant was thrown out, and he appeared in court a mere wreck of humanity. Some confusion was caused by one of the jury taking upon himself the office of foreman and announcing a lower amount of damages than was actually agreed on.

The man, calling himself Captain Heatley, who was apprehended the other day on a charge of forging and uttering bills purporting to be drawn by the Earl of Uxbridge on his father, the Marquis of Anglesey, was brought up on remand before the Lord Mayor on Wednesday. At the same time an opportunity was taken to clear the reputation of Major Massey—favourably known in the Crimean War as "Redan Massey"—from the aspersion cast on him by the prisoner of his being implicated in another forgery the prisoner attempted to utter. The prisoner himself was in a very destitute condition, with hardly a shoe to his foot, when he uttered the bills. The Lord Mayor committed him for trial, and refused bail.

LORD STAMFORD'S STUD SALE.—This sale took place at Newmarket on Thursday last, and the sixty-six lots fetched 27,975 gs. Of this sum the twenty-eight three-year-olds, &c., among whom Ensign was substituted for Cassidia, made 6105 gs. Mr. Phillips gave 190 gs. for Dusk; and Onesander (1000 gs.) and Gemma (750 gs.) were the two highest lots. Limosina, who was so ill that she could hardly move, went for 500 gs., it was said, to Mr. Joseph Dawson. The eighteen two-year-olds realised 11,645 gs., and Cambuscan (5100 gs.), Leicester (960 gs.), Guardsman (850 gs.), and Acolyte (800 gs.) were the first four. The biddings for Cambuscan lay principally between Mr. Ten Broeck, Captain White, and Lord Burleigh, and the chestnut was knocked down to his Lordship, but for whom it did not transpire. He looked very well and thriving, but his peculiar forelegs made some doubt whether he would be able to get through the strong preparations in store for him. The twenty yearlings made 10,225 gs., and sold at all prices from 25 gs. to 3000 gs., at which unprecedented price the half-brother to Diaphantus was knocked down to Captain White. Hydaspes (1350 gs.), Londoner (1000 gs.), Thalassius, a very coarse colt (700 gs.), Cassiope (700 gs.), and Lilly Lye (600 gs.) came next in the price-list. Lysander (130 gs.) fell 480 gs. below his Eltham price; but six yearlings, purchased for 2740 gs. this season, were sold again for 6880 gs. When we consider this extraordinary anomaly, and the fact that Archimedes, one of them (with £1455 of half-forfeits on his head), was knocked down for more than four times the sum given for him by his Lordship at her Majesty's sale, we may well agree with the oldest sale-frequenters that for a "without reserve" sale the prices were incomprehensible. Except a little fun when Captain White bid the 3000 gs., the whole proceedings were of a lifeless character, and the larger biddings seemed to be confined to very few. The day was wretchedly cold and windy, and chimneypots and slates were flying about pretty copiously in the town.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

Dr. Stanley, who has been appointed Dean of Westminster, preached his farewell sermon in the cathedral at Oxford on Sunday morning.

On the 19th ult. the ancient parish church of Kingsthorpe, near Northampton, was reopened for Divine service, after a very complete but conservative restoration by Mr. Slater.

More than 1400 candidates, the great majority of whom were females, have been confirmed in various churches of Bristol during the last fortnight by the Bishop of Gloucester and Bristol.

The Archbishop Designate of Dublin is announced to preach one of a course of Advent lectures at St. Paul's, Walworth, on Sunday evening next (to-morrow).

The Church of St. Mark, Notting-hill, of which an Engraving was given in our Number for the 7th ult., was consecrated by the Bishop of London yesterday week.

On Monday the proposal for augmenting the stipend of the Greek Professor (Jowett) from £40 to £400 was brought forward once more, by Dr. Stanley, before the Hebdomadal Council of Oxford University, and, the votes being equal, was, according to the custom of the council, dropped.

In the chapel of Lambeth Palace, on Monday, the Rev. A. R. P. Venables, of Exeter College, Oxford, Curate of St. Paul's, Oxford, was consecrated to the bishopric of Nassau (the Bahamas), in the room of Dr. Charles Caulfield, recently deceased. The officiating prelates were the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishops of London and Oxford.

St. Michael's Church, Catwick, was reopened on the 19th ult., after repairs under the direction of Messrs. Mallinson and Healey. The Archbishop of York preached. The restorations, so far as they have gone (for the tower has yet to be dealt with), have cost over £1000. The altar-cloth was the gift of Mrs. Unsworth, and the stained glass for the east and west windows that of Archdeacon Bentinck.

The Bishop of Oxford's visitation of the archdeaconry of Oxford at the Cathedral of Christ Church on Tuesday was attended by nearly all the clergy and churchwardens of the Oxfordshire portion of the diocese. His Lordship's visitation address, similar to the recent one at Aylesbury, occupied in its delivery three hours and a half.

On Thursday week five boys and seven girls were admitted into the school of the Clergy Orphan Corporation, which educates, maintains, and clothes the orphan children of the poorer clergy gratuitously. Fifteen orphans were elected in May, besides a nomination of the Prince of Wales, making twenty eight children admitted during the year. There are now 149 children in the school.

St. Michael's Church, Alnwick, was reopened last week, after a restoration by Mr. Salvin. The Duke of Northumberland was present, with the Duchess. The Bishop of Durham preached. The whole expense of the restoration cannot be much less than £5000. The parish has raised a voluntary rate, and some subscriptions have been sent in by those willing to aid in the good work; but by far the largest portion of the expense has been borne by the Duke of Northumberland.

The parish church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Charlton Horethorne, was reopened by the Bishop of Bath and Wells on the 24th ult., after complete restoration under the superintendence of Mr. W. Slater. By the indefatigable exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. J. F. S. Phabayn, the church has been wholly repewed, with a gain of over fifty sittings; one aisle has been rebuilt, and the roofs and exterior thoroughly repaired. The funds, amounting to £900, were chiefly contributed by the landowners and occupiers.

On Thursday week the Lord Bishop of the diocese inaugurated an important Church movement, set on foot by the Rev. T. S. Evans, Vicar of Shoreditch, and the Rev. J. Ross, Incumbent of St. Mary, Haggerston, to relieve the spiritual destitution of their respective parishes, in which there are now only two churches for nearly 60,000 souls, mostly of the poorest class. His Lordship laid the first stone of the church of St. Michael, Shoreditch, in the presence of many friends and visitors. This is the first of four free and unappropriated churches to be erected in these parishes, three of which will be in St. Mary, Haggerston. The chief promoters of the work are the Vicar of Shoreditch, the Incumbent of St. Mary, Haggerston, Mr. Hubbard, Mr. W. Cotton, Messrs. W. and H. Gibbs, Mr. Foster, and Mr. Brett. They have undertaken to provide churches, schools, and parsonages for the four new districts. From £10,000 to £12,000 have been already expended from private sources in restoring and reseating the church of St. Mary with open benches, in the erection of mission chapels, the purchase of the site, and towards the endowment of St. Michael's. Two mission chapels have been erected; and it is proposed to fit up as a third an archway of an unfinished railway, by throwing out a temporary chancel, and open it for service. In addition to the above, the promoters and their friends have contributed about £18,000 towards the general scheme, and it is estimated that £12,000 is still required to complete the plan.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Hon. and Rev. F. R. Grey, Rector of Morpeth; and the Rev. G. H. Hamilton, Vicar of Berwick, to be Honorary Canons, Durham. Rev. T. T. Griffith to be Precentor of Rochester Cathedral. Rev. G. Huntingdon to be Rector of St. Stephen, Salford. Rev. J. R. Quirk to be Vicar of Blandford Forum, Dorset. Rev. D. F. Sandford to be Chaplain to the Coadjutor-Bishop of Edinburgh. Rev. B. W. Bucke to be Perpetual Curate of Holy Trinity, Lee, Kent; Rev. W. J. Chapman to be Perpetual Curate of Christ Church, Highbury. *Curacies:* The Rev. A. Child to All Saints', Langton; Rev. R. U. Lambert to Rolt, near Trowbridge; Rev. W. H. Schwabe to Cheverell Magna, near Devizes; Rev. H. Clementi Smith to Battle, Sussex.—*Guardian.*

CELEBRATION OF DUTCH INDEPENDENCE IN AMSTERDAM.

THE great popular festival of the Netherlands to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their deliverance from French dominion was held the week before last. On Sunday, the 15th ult., the festival was begun by a thanksgiving-service in all the churches, and the clergy became for the nonce, to a certain extent, political expositors. Monday was held in the quaint, old city of Amsterdam as a day of popular rejoicing. Every individual bore an Orange cockade. The various trade unions formed themselves into a gigantic procession of about 12,000 men, which passed through the principal streets with allegorical emblems, banners, and triumphal cars, accompanied by bands of music. The Typographical Society was well represented. One car contained a printing-press, from which thousands of patriotic poems were printed and spread broadcast among the people as indicative of the liberty of the press, acquired in 1813; while a portrait of Lawrence Koster, the inventor of printing, occupied a prominent position on the car. In its front were busts of Williams I., II., and III. The Burgomaster, as the chief magistrate and representative of the King, was everywhere received with great enthusiasm.

We give on the next page an Engraving showing the procession passing the Dam. First we have represented a boat, bearing the national and Orange flags, with a pilot and four sailors, drawn by six horses. This is followed by a carriage containing four of the surviving leaders of the revolution of 1813; and another holding the person who, in 1813, was the first to hoist the Orange flag. Members of the Typographical Society come next, succeeded by a triumphal car, representing the Netherlands: the Netherlands maiden on the throne bearing in her left hand a shield, in her right a lance, on which is the cap of liberty, the Netherlands lion being at her feet; Commerce, Navigation, Agriculture, and Industry accompany her; twelve maidens in white, with Orange scarves, bearing various articles on velvet cushions. It is drawn by six horses, the postilions all wearing the Orange colours. Then come more members of the Typographical Society, with their triumphal car, drawn by eight horses. To these succeed members of the trades unions; the procession being closed, as far as our Illustration is concerned, with a car, drawn by six horses, representing the book trade and bookbinding, in which are workmen at work.

At night the city was magnificently illuminated, the French Minister and Consuls, like everybody else, lighting up their houses.

On Saturday evening the Hon. Henry Nelson, youngest brother of Earl Nelson, was thrown from his horse and killed.

The young Marquis of Bute is, we learn, pursuing his studies at Harrow, in the Rev. B. F. Westcott's house; and not at Eton, as was stated in our last Number.

The Rev. G. Drury, Rector of Claydon—the patron of "Brother Ignatius" and the "English Order of St. Benedict"—has been fined £5 for assaulting one of his parishioners with a redhot iron. The Bench, which consisted of Sir G. Broke-Middleton and three clergymen, told the rev. defendant that "it would tend greatly to promote the peace of the neighbourhood if he would resign his incumbency."

On Monday night a meeting of the local board in connection with the Society of Arts was held in the Townhall, Hertford, for the purpose of distributing the prizes and certificates to the successful candidates at the recent examination. Sir Minto Farquhar, M.P., presided; and amongst the gentlemen present were the Right Hon. W. Cowper, M.P., Mr. Dimsdale, the Rev. Mr. Hastings, and several other influential gentlemen connected with the district. The report was of a most encouraging nature.

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THE CHAPEL OF THE ASYLUM FOR MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHANS.

THIS chapel, erected at the sole cost of Lady Morrison, of Snaresbrook, stands apart from the Asylum itself, though arranged to group with it, and is executed in the same style of architecture as adopted in that building. It consists of a nave, chancel, and organ chamber. The nave, 50 ft. long, 28 ft. wide, and 50 ft. high, and apsidal chancel, 25 ft. long and 18 ft. wide, with the organ chamber on the north side.

The exterior is executed in red and black brick, and red Mansfield and white Ancaster stone dressings. The flat buttresses, rising square above the roof, are crowned by pyramidal-shaped pinnacles supported on four isolated shafts, with moulded capitals. The four large angle buttresses, of similar character, have their open and shafted pinnacles surmounted by small statuettes of the four major prophets. The windows of the nave are in three lights; the heads being filled with flat tracery, and the mullions are shafted, having carved capitals and moulded bases. Those to the chancel apse are in two lights, with marble shafts.

The western door has deeply recessed brick jambs, containing single shafts with carved capitals and moulded bases. The arch mouldings are partially enriched, and the billet hood-moulding is slightly ogeed at the apex, to receive an oval tablet finial containing a shield bearing the arms of the founder.

In the centre of the nave roof rises a crocketed flêche, 35 ft. high, covered with lead, and terminating in a wrought-iron gilt cross.

The nave is divided into four bays, with moulded corbels carrying broad hammerbeam pointed arched roof trusses. The purlins are enriched, whilst the edges of the beams have only a billet moulding. The chancel-arch springs from two marble dwarf pilasters, with carved capitals, corbelled over from face of the chancel wall: it is executed in alternate voussoirs of red Mansfield and Ancaster stone, worked on the edges in a scallop pattern, and inclosed by a billet-worked hood-moulding. The internal walls are lined with pale Suffolk bricks and red and black bands, in devices of a sacred character, particularly in the tympanum over chancel-arch, where they assume the forms of the emblems of the Passion.

The chancel is elevated three steps above the nave, and is further separated therefrom by a pierced dwarf parclose, executed in red Mansfield and Ancaster stone. The steps of the chancel leading to the presbytery, within the communion rails, are executed in red Mansfield stone. The chancel, presbytery, and organ-chamber are paved with Minton's encaustic tiles, inclosed in borders of red Mansfield stone.

The reredos is executed in alabaster, and prepared for the reception of a small fresco. The walls of the presbytery have four trefoil alabaster panels, carved with emblems of the Evangelists, and lined below the enriched string of windows with bands of red Mansfield and blue Forest of Dean stone, in alternate courses, to be incised in diaper and other patterns and devices.

The four-light window on the south side has been filled with stained glass, representing the history of Noah, and has been put up to the memory of the late Mr. Richard Green, of Blackwall, formerly treasurer, and a great benefactor to the institution.

The stalls and seats are of oak and pitch pine, as also are the tables and chairs, and they are designed in accordance with the style of the chapel. A crimson embroidered altar-cloth, from the looms of Messrs. Morris, Marshall, and Co., has also been given by the founder.

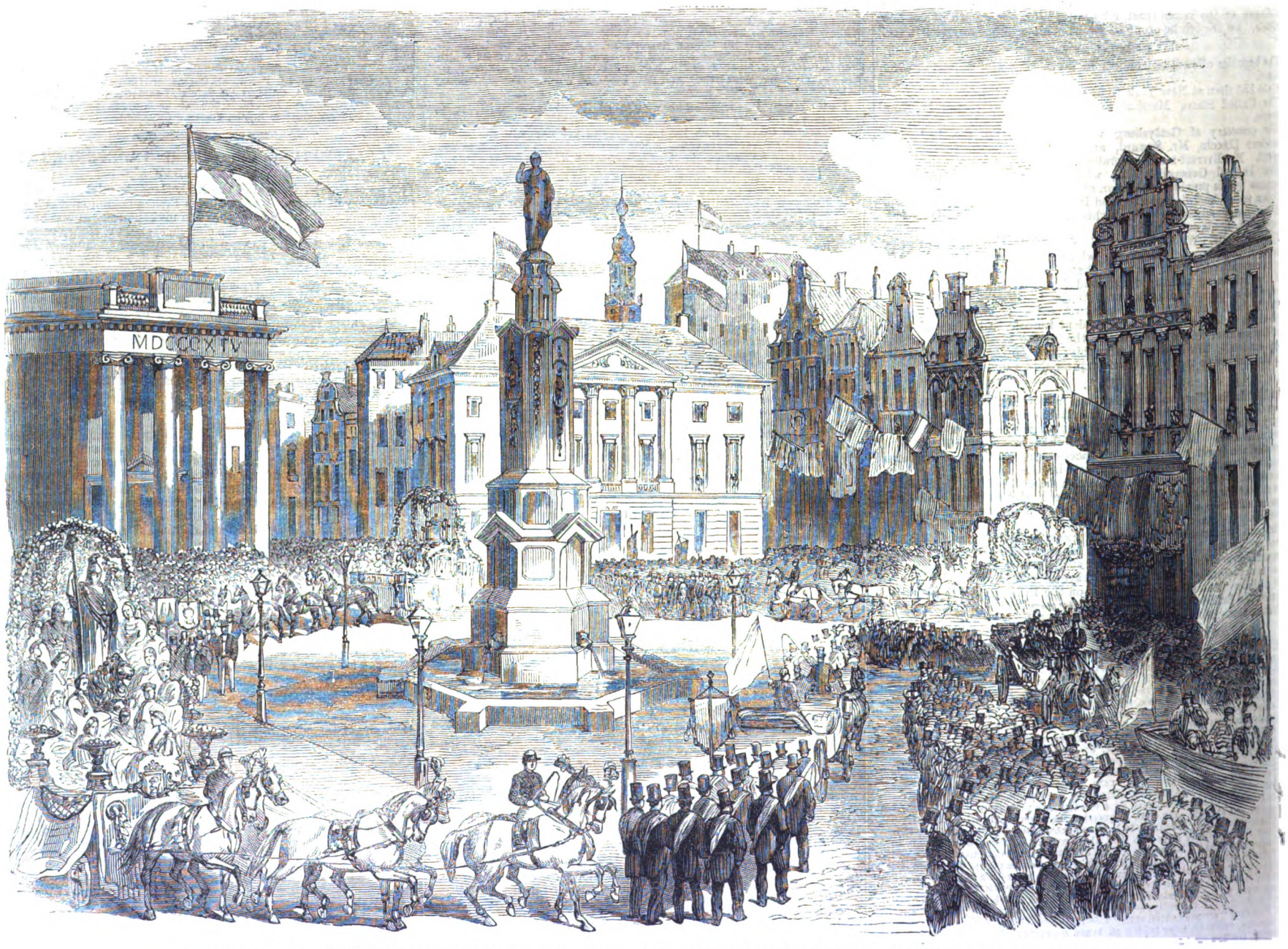
An altar-railing of brass, with square standards incised ornamentally, and a telescope bar separates the presbytery from the chancel. The pulpit has square red marble sides, with an alabaster enriched capping, and stands on four green Limerick marble shafts, having carved capitals, moulded bases. The founder's window, at the west end, has been filled by the committee of the charity with stained glass, in recognition of this munificent gift to the charity, the subjects being taken from Mat. xxv. 35, 36.

The seating accommodation is for 300 children and thirty officers and servants.

The whole of the works have been executed from designs furnished by the architect to the asylum, Mr. G. Somers Clarke.

The chapel was opened for Divine service for the first time on Sunday, the 8th ult.

THE CHAPEL OF THE MERCHANT SEAMEN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, SNARESBROOK, ESSEX.



THE NETHERLANDS JUBILEE FEAST OF INDEPENDENCE, AT AMSTERDAM: THE PROCESSION PASSING THE DAM.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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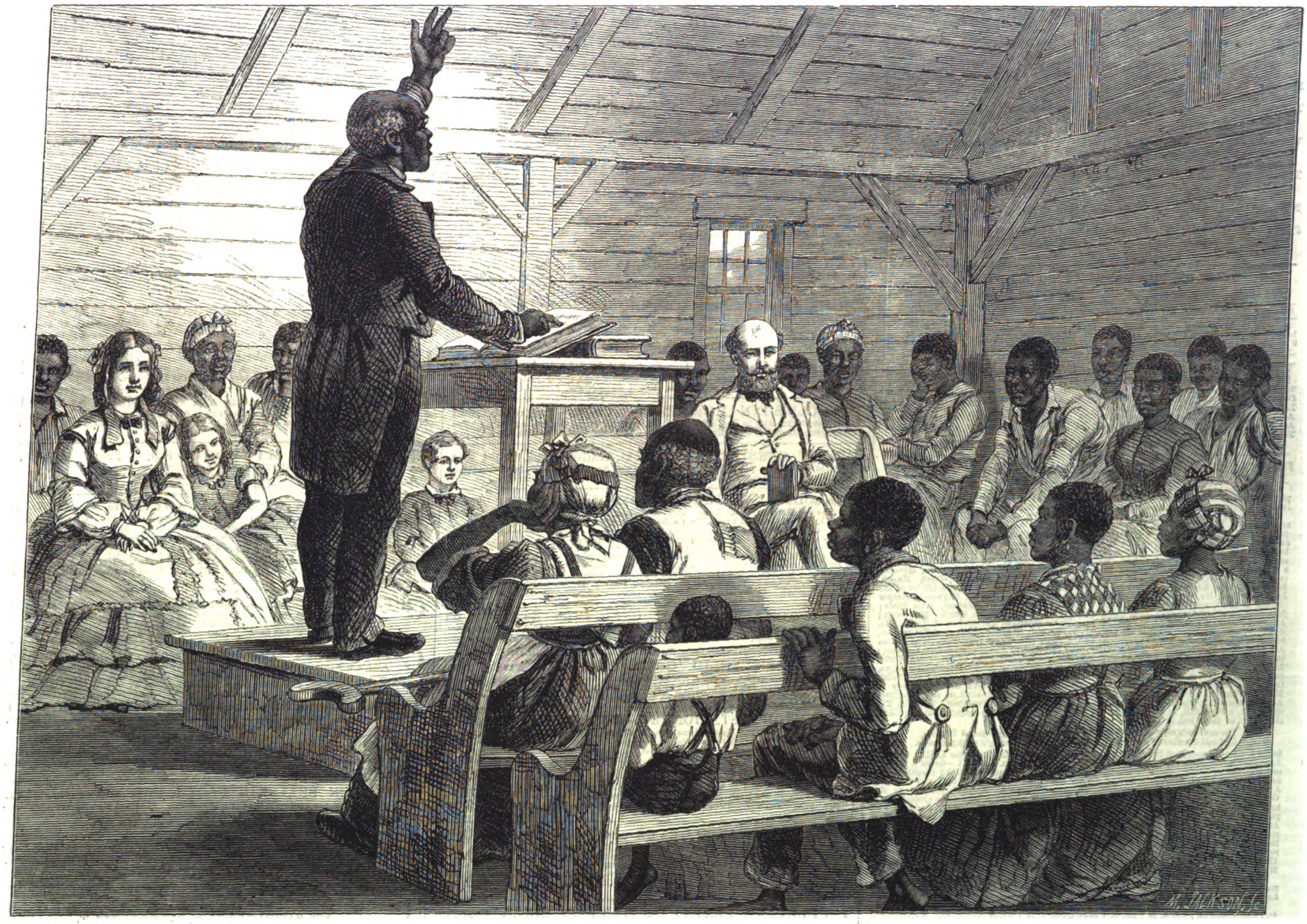

FAMILY WORSHIP IN A PLANTATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.—SEE PAGE 574

THE WAR IN AMERICA: THE FEDERALS SHELLING THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—SHELL BURSTING IN THE STREETS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PAGE 574.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 12.

SUNDAY, Dec. 6.—Second Sunday in Advent. St. Nicholas, Bishop of Myra, fourth century. Alphonso becomes the first "King of Portugal," 1139. The Prince of Orange proclaimed King of the United Netherlands, as William Frederick I., 1813.

MONDAY, 7.—Cicero murdered at Formiæ, 43 B.C. New Constitution proclaimed at Turin, 1859.

TUESDAY, 8.—Conception of the Blessed Virgin (declared to be "Immaculate" by a bull of Pius IX., 1854). Death of the great Nonconformist, Richard Baxter, 1691.

WEDNESDAY, 9.—The "Fortune Theatre," near Whitecross-street, the first regular London theatre, burnt, 1621. Death of Edward Hyde, the great Lord Clarendon, 1674.

THURSDAY, 10.—Foundation of the Royal Academy, London: Sir Joshua Reynolds the first President, 1768. Great commercial panic, London, 1825. New Moon, 8h. 23m. p.m.

FRIDAY, 11.—Charles XII. of Sweden killed at the siege of Frederickshall, Norway, 1718.

SATURDAY, 12.—Lucy, Virgin and Martyr (about 305). Death of Thomas Sutton, founder of the Charterhouse School, &c., 1611 (now Commemoration Day).

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 12, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 51	10 22	0 54	11 25	11 53	—	0 20	0 43	1 5	1 33	1 55	2 16	2 39	3 2

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—CATTLE SHOW WEEK. Great Attraction. Two Operas Every Evening. Doors open at Half-past Six. Commence at Seven. On MONDAY, and during the Week, BLANCHE DE NEVERS—Misses Louisa Pyne, Anna Hiles, Emma Heywood; Messrs. Weiss, H. Corri, A. Cook, J. Rouse, A. St. Albyn, and W. Harrison. Conductor, Mr A. Mellon. To conclude with the Second Act of Wallace's Popular Opera, THE DESERT FLOWER. Box-office open daily from Ten till Five.
On Boxing Night, Dec. 26, a Grand Pantomime, by J. Byron.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton.
Notice.—The public are respectfully requested to take notice that the extensive scenical preparations for the Christmas Pantomime will compel the withdrawal, on Saturday, Dec. 19, for a period extending over the holidays, of Lord Byron's "Manfred."
On MONDAY, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform a new and Original Farce, by John Oxenford, Esq., entitled BEAUTY OR THE BEAST; principal characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Neville, Barrett, Spencer, and G. Weston; and Mrs. Edmund Falconer and Miss R. Leclercq. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about Ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED. Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manual (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Bedford, Weever, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Undine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Miserima (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meagerson; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Hyde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss G. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Eburne; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Harfleur, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers nigh the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Staubach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the sheeted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Washing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Spectral Illusions by Mr. Cox; and also Professor Pepper's adaptation of Dirck's invention, under the special superintendence of Professor Pepper. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr Danson and Son. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music (originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop) under the direction of Mr. Barnard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Seale. To conclude with a new and original farce by W. Brough and A. Halliday, Esqrs., entitled MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Principal characters by Messrs. Belmore, G. Weston, J. Neville, Warde; Miss Harfleur, and Mrs. Neville. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.
In preparation, a GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, to ensure the scenical magnificence of which the exclusive services of the celebrated Artist Mr. William Beverley have been retained.
Private boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s. 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 6s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle, 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances commence at Seven o'clock, and terminate every evening at a Quarter-past Eleven.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Week but One of Mr. and Mrs. CHARLES MATHEWS. Last Three Nights of SILKEN FETTERS.—MONDAY, DEC. 7, and on Tuesday and Wednesday at Seven. SILKEN FETTERS—Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews. After which, THE GOLDEN FLEECE; to be followed by "Un Anglais Timide," otherwise COOL AS A CUCUMBER, in which Mr. Charles Mathews will appear in the character performed by him in the French language in Paris for forty nights; concluding with LITTLE DAISY. On Thursday, Friday, and Saturday (by desire), USED UP—Sir Charles Coldstream, Mr. C. Mathews; THE GOLDEN FLEECE, and UN ANGLAIS TIMIDE. On Boxing Night, Dec. 26, Mr. Forbes will reappear in his famous character of Lord Dundreary; with a new Christmas Extravaganza.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER.—THIS EVENING, MONDAY, and during the Week, a Comedietta by W. Gilbert, entitled UNCLE BABY—Messrs. Widdicombe, Shore, Charles, Miss P. Leclercq, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq. After which, at Eight o'Clock, BEL DEMONIO, a Love Story, in Twelve Tableaux. Principal character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Brougham, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Kate Terry, Lavenue, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Elsworthy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

PRINCESS' THEATRE.—HERRMANN, PRESTIDIGITATEUR.—Last Week at the Princess' Theatre.—The Performances will commence EVERY EVENING at Eight, as performed before their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales. Half-prices to all parts of the house at Nine. Constant change of programme. Celebrated Ring, Hat, Fish, and Money Tricks. Commence at Eight.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER.—In consequence of the triumphant success of Miss Bateman in the character of Leah, EVERY EVENING, until further notice, at Eight, the Ninth Week of the New Drama of LEAH—Miss Bateman, supported by Messrs. Arthur Stirling, R. Phillips, Billington, Stuart, Eburne; Miss H. Simms and Mrs. Billington. Performances to Commence at Seven with THE TRAGEDY QUEEN—Mrs. Stirling; and to conclude with THE IRISH TIGER—Mr. Stephenson and Miss K. Kelly.

MR. GERMAN REED'S OPERA DI CAMERA ENTERTAINMENT, entitled JESSY LEA (written by John Oxenford, Esq., and composed by G. A. Macfarren, Esq.). Jessy Lea, Miss Edith Wynne; Gilbert Ashford, Mr. Whitin; Hugh Tempest, Mr. Wilkinson; and Elspeth, Miss Poole. Scenery (Dungeness) by Mr. John O'Connor. Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Saturday Afternoon at 3.

MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS, ST. JAMES'S HALL, MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 7. Last appearance but one of Lotto; second appearance of Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Hummel's Grand Septet. Executants:—Mdme. Arabella Goddard, Barret, Rockstro, C. Harper, H. Webb, Severn, and Paque; Violin, Lotto. Vocalists:—Mdme. Ruderdorff and Mr. Renwick. Conductor, Mr. Benedict. Sofa Stalls, 5s.; Balcony, 3s.; Admission, 1s. Tickets and programmes at Chappell and Co.'s, 50, New Bond-street; Cramer and Co.'s, 201, Regent-street; Keith, Prowse, and Co.'s, 48, Cheapside; and at Austin's, 28, Piccadilly.

THE REGENT, NEW MUSIC HALL, Regent-street, Vincent-square, near Victoria-street, Westminster.—The largest, best ventilated, and handsomest in the metropolis. Open EVERY EVENING with the best Comic and other talent. Selections and Choruses by the most efficient Company in London. Admission, 6d.; Stalls and Balcony, 1s. Open at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—MONDAY NEXT.—NADAR'S "GEANT"; GREAT FANCY FAIR also, where all kinds of goods, including Carriages, China of all kinds, Porcelain and Parian Ware; British, Bohemian and other Fancy Glass in great variety; French Goods of all kinds, Fancy and other Stationery, Ivory-work, the most extensive assortment of Plated Goods, Jewellery, Toys, and every other article suitable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS may be purchased.
During the Week of the Smithfield Club Cattle Show the Palace open for admission from Ten till Six (5.30 train from London Bridge). Palace lighted up at dusk.
One Shilling. Children half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NADAR'S MONSTER BALLOON, "LE GEANT," which ascended from the Champ de Mars, Paris, and passed over Germany, Belgium, and Holland, descending in Hanover, is now exhibited, with COMPENSATOR attached, inflated to its full dimensions, in the Great Transept. The Balloon reaches nearly from the roof to the floor, and extends to within a few feet of the side galleries. This great aerial machine made a partial ascent from the Champ de Mars with thirty-five persons in the Car.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT FANCY FAIR and BAZAAR for the sale of all kinds of useful and fancy goods (many of them manufactured in the Palace) will open on MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 7, and be continued daily. An immense variety of articles suitable for Christmas Presents.

NADAR'S BALLOON.—The COLOSSAL CAR, with its various fittings and appliances, is also on view. Visitors may now pass through the car and inspect its interior arrangements. A charge of Sixpence each will be made.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Week ending Dec. 12.—Open from Ten till Six. Admission, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price.
Nadar's Géant Balloon, Compensator, and Car in the Centre Transept.
Orchestral Band at 12.30 and 4, in the Concert-room—Solos on the Cornet by Mr. Levy; Clarinet, Mr. Paque; Pianoforte at 3.30; Great Organ Performance at 2.30, daily.
Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery and Great Picture Gallery.
Great Fancy Fair in the Naves and Transepts. A large proportion of the articles are manufactured at the Palace, and may be purchased at wholesale prices.
Display of Chrysanthemums.
Saturday, Concert, Half-a-Crown.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL, Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 11, the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE of HANDEL'S MESSIAH. Principal Vocalists at present engaged:—Miss Parepa, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves. Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d., now ready, but, to prevent disappointment, early application is requisite. Subscription, Two and Three Guineas per annum.—Office, 6, Exeter Hall, open from Ten till Six daily.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS.—HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Positively the Last Six Nights of Signor Sivori's Engagement, and Last Week but One of the Season. Vocalist:—Mdlle. Volpini. Grand Orchestra. Three Military Bands and Full Chorus. Conductor, M. Jullien. Commence every evening at Eight. Admission, One Shilling. Mdme. Jullien, widow of the late M. Jullien, will take her Benefit on Wednesday next.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The ANNUAL WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the Members is NOW OPEN at their Gallery, 5, Pall Mall East. Nine till dusk. Admission, 1s.
JOS. J. JENKINS, Secretary.

COLONEL DU HAMEL'S MECHANICAL HORSE, to be seen Daily, at Mr. Mason's Commission Stables, 129, Piccadilly. Admission, One Shilling, from Ten a.m. to Four p.m.

NEW STYLE OF CARRIAGE, to OPEN and CLOSE at PLEASURE.—Invented and Patented by LAURIE and MARNER, Manufactory, Oxford-street, Union-street, and Tenterden-street, Hanover-square.

CHINA and GLASS WAREHOUSE.—All the newest Patterns in Breakfast, Dinner, Dessert, Tea, and Toilet Services, Table Glass, Lamp and Gas Glasses, Glass Shades, &c.; also a large assortment of Fancy Goods in Vases, Lustres, and Figures, &c.
CUMING and BONE, 72, Tottenham-court-road, W.

FOR FAMILY ARMS—the LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE—send Name and County. Arms Painted, Impaled, and Quartered. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. The Pedigrees of Families, 21s.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—The established office of authority in England for furnishing Arms, Crests, &c., authentically. "The Lincoln's-inn Manual of Heraldry," 3s., or stamps.—H. SALT, Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-inn.

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LINCOLN'S-INN HERALDIC OFFICE.—Engraving by the Laws of Garter King-at-Arms. Crest on Seals or Rings, 8s. 6d.; Arms on ditto, 18s.; Solid Gold Signet Rings for Crests, 21s.; a Book-plate, Arms and Crest, with Name, 21s.

CULLETON'S HERALDIC LIBRARY, for tracing the Armorial Bearings and Family History of nearly every Name in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and many hundreds in America. Send name and county. Plain Sketch of Arms, 3s. 6d.; in Colours, 6s.; Arms, Crest, and Motto, painted in heraldic colours, large size, 12s.—T. CULLETON, Compiler of Heraldic History, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

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CULLETON'S VISITING CARDS. A Copperplate engraved in any style, and 50 best ivory cards for 2s., post-free. WEDDING CARDS and ENVELOPES, 50 for each person, with maiden-name on flap, all complete, 13s. 6d., carriage-paid.—T. CULLETON, Seal Engraver, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane), W.C.

CULLETON'S MONOGRAMS and CRESTS for ALBUMS. The Crests used by the Army and Navy. The Monograms and Crowns of the Royal Family. Ditto, French Emperor and French Nobility. The Arms of every Duke and Marquis. The Crests and Mottoes of the British Commoners. The Arms of every College in Oxford and Cambridge. The arms of all the Archbishops from 1070 to 1863. The above are all stamped in Colours, price 1s. per sheet, or 13 sheets for 9s.—T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street, W.C.

CULLETON'S PLATES for MARKING LINEN prevents the ink spreading and never washes out. Initial Plate, 1s.; Name, 2s. 6d.; Set of Movable Numbers, 2s. 6d.; Crest Plate, 5s. With directions for use. Post-free for stamps. T. CULLETON, 25, Cranbourn-street (corner of St. Martin's-lane).

EVANS'S PRIZE KITCHENER. — This matchless Kitchener obtained a Prize at the Exhibition of 1862. It is adapted for the Cottage or Mansion, from £5 5s. to £30. Also, larger sizes for Hotels, Taverns, Private and Public Schools, Clubhouses, Hospitals, Unions, &c., with Steam Apparatus, from £50 to £100 and upwards.
Showrooms, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge.
Manufactory, 10, Arthur-street West, adjoining.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING (CARRIAGE-FREE), see our ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing Prices and Estimates for Furnishing Houses of different classes, which will be forwarded gratis. This book is universally allowed, for its practical utility, to be unique. LEWIN TRAWCOUR and CO., Cabinetmakers, Upholsterers, and Bedding Manufacturers, 73 and 75, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge, London.—N.B. Fifty Drawing and Dining Room Suites, from 12 to 100 guineas. An assortment of Old Oak Furniture.

COSTLY FURNITURE for DRAWING-ROOM, DINING-ROOM, and BEDROOM.—The BELGRAVE FURNISHING COMPANY, No. 12, Sloane-street, Belgravia, have for Disposal (part of the contents of a Mansion) three Suites of Furniture of a most superb, recherché character. The drawing-room is complete, in the style of Louis Seize, richly gilt, and covered in silk brocade; also includes three truly beautiful and very large chimney-glasses, with console and girandoles to match. The dining-room is equally magnificent, in Oak, consisting of all the usual requisites. The bedroom is likewise very superb, and comprises all the necessaries, in rich Italian walnut. This is an opportunity rarely offered.

SECONDHAND FURNITURE for Drawing and Dining Rooms.—Two complete Suites are offered for sale an unusual bargain. They are of superior manufacture, in excellent condition, modern design, and embrace all the usual requisites suitable for a fashionable residence. The drawing-room is of fine Italian walnut, price 45 guineas; and the dining-room, Spanish mahogany, 30 guineas. Also, a magnificent walnut COTTAGE PIANO, nearly new, price 25 guineas. On view at the BELGRAVE FURNISHING COMPANY, 12, Sloane-street, Belgrave-square.

WILLIAM S. BURTON, GENERAL FURNISHING IRONMONGER by appointment to H.R.H. the PRINCE OF WALES, sends a CATALOGUE gratis and post-paid. It contains upwards of Five Hundred Illustrations of his illimited stock of sterling Silver and Electro-plate, Nickel Silver, and Britannia-metal Goods, Dish Covers, Hot-water Dishes, Stoves, Fenders, Marble Chimneypieces, Kitchen Ranges, Lamps, Gasoliers; Tea Trays, Urns, and Kettles; Clocks, Table Cutlery, Baths, Toilet Ware, Turnery, Iron and Brass Bedsteads, Bedding, Bedroom Cabinet Furniture, &c., with lists of prices and plans of the twenty large Showrooms, at 39, Oxford-street, W; 1, 1A, 2, 3, and 4, Newman-street; 4, 5, and 6, Perry's-place; and 1, Newman-yard, London.

BENSON'S WATCHES, adapted for every class, climate, and country, wholesale and retail. Chronometer, Duplex, Lever, Horizontal, Vertical, Repeating, Centre Seconds, Keyless, Astronomical, Reversible, and Chronograph Watches, from 200 guineas to 3 guineas each. An Illustrated Pamphlet and Price-list of every description of Watch post-free for two stamps.—J. W. Benson, Manufactory, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill; Branch Establishments, 46, 47, and 63, Cornhill.

BENSON'S CHURCH, TURRET, and STABLE CLOCKS. Clergymen, Architects, Committees, &c., can be furnished with Estimates and Specifications for every description of Horological Machine, especially Cathedral and public Clocks, chiming tunes on any number of bells. A short pamphlet on Church and Turret Clocks post-free on receipt of one stamp.—J. W. Benson, maker of the Great Clock for the Exhibition, 1862, 33 and 34, Ludgate-hill, E.C.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, and FINE GOLD JEWELLERY. FRED. HAWLEY, successor to Thomas Hawley, many years watchmaker, by special appointment, to his late Majesty George IV., invites inspection of his carefully selected Stock, at 148, Regent-street.

Elegant Gold Watches, jewelled in four holes, £2 15s. to £35.	Gold Chains, 18s. to £21.
Silver Watches, £1 5s. to £12 12s.	Albert Chains, 21s. to £18 18s.
Eight-Day Timepieces, 12s. 6d. each.	Gold Brooches, 20s. to £15 15s.
Clocks, going 14 Days, £2 15s. and upwards.	Gold Bracelets, 55s. to £21.
Ormolu Timepieces, with Glass Shade and Stand, £1 15s. and upwards.	Gold Earrings, 12s. 6d. to £5 5s. per pair.
Musical Boxes, playing four, six, and eight Airs, £4 4s., £6 6s., and £8 8s.	Lockets, 10s. to £16 16s.
	Gold Scarf Pins, 5s. to £10 10s.
	Wedding Rings, 10s. £1 1s.
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Every Watch and Clock Warranted; Gems reset; Gold, Silver Watches, and Precious Stones purchased or taken in Exchange. Watches and Jewellery repaired. Illustrated and descriptive Catalogue sent per post free. Country orders accompanied by a remittance or reference promptly attended to; any article not approved of exchanged. Frederic Hawley, Watchmaker and Goldsmith, 148, Regent-street, W., from 75, Strand; and Coventry-street. Established nearly a Century.

WATCHES.—A. B. SAVORY and SONS, WATCHMAKERS, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London (opposite the Bank). First-class Patent Detached Lever Watches, with the latest improvements and maintaining power, to continue going whilst being wound, recommended for accuracy and durability.

PRICES OF SILVER WATCHES.

Patent Lever Watch, jewelled, enamel dial, and seconds	£4 14 6
Ditto, jewelled in four holes and capped	6 6 0
Ditto, the finest quality, jewelled in six holes	8 8 0
Silver Watches, in Hunting Cases, 10s. 6d. extra.	

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Patent Lever Watch, with gold dial, jewelled	11 11 0
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Gold Watches in Hunting Cases, £3 3s. extra.
List of prices, with remarks on watches, gratis and post-free.

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GIVEN AWAY WITH THIS PAPER, on the 19th, a BEAUTIFUL LARGE COLOURED PICTURE.—Country Dealers had better give their Orders early for the FRAMES, as there will be a liberal discount allowed. Handsome Gilt Frames, Glass, and Backs, 3s. 6d.: Maple and Gilt, 5s. 6d.
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OF

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TO BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19,

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863.

OUR friends of the French press have instruction, or at least permission, to be very angry with us for declining to go to congress. They are exhausting the various stores of sarcasm, bitterness, and denunciation always at the service of the most adroit body of writers in the world. We shall certainly not refuse them the tribute of our admiration for their literary skill. They have served a severe apprenticeship to the art of saying disagreeable things in a way which does not expose them to the domiciliary visits and warning utterances of the "Black Man," and just now we are the victims to their gladiatorial craft. They are not allowed to go too far and to get up a war-cry against England; but abuse of this country is always pleasant to a French reader, and, though the war-cry is prohibited, the fetters are sufficiently slackened to allow the journalists to perform a war-dance. So the various sins which England has committed against nationalities and universal brotherhoods, ever since the first French Revolution proclaimed the consanguinity of peoples are being set in order before her eyes. We are shown to have always been deplorably selfish, to have never had a higher aim than commercial success or national ascendancy, to have had neither a natural nor an acquired taste for glory, and to be still as sordid in feeling as we are faithless in friendship. But all this we have heard before, upon divers occasions.

Some of our castigators take more definite views of the crisis, as they are pleased to call it; for some people are always on the brink of a crisis, usually of their own making, and eminently so in this case. We are told that the "Lords of the Isles have killed congress," and must be made, if not exactly to suffer for the murder, at all events to feel the full atrocity of the deed. Here is a great Emperor, whom the French writers, by a pleasant fiction, continue to describe as the elected of forty millions; and who, more to the purpose, has 600,000 soldiers ready to do his bidding; and this mighty Potentate, the Representative of France, calls the nations of the earth to a congress, which, in the plenitude of his wisdom, he deems necessary. The first answer is from a set of stubborn and haughty islanders, whose little country is really a part of France, only that it has slipped away by some physical accident which will be remedied one of these days; and the insular bigots presume to set up their opinion against the Emperor's, and tell him that a congress is not wanted, and will not work. The insolence is almost sublime, but still it is irritating. The grand scheme for pacifying mankind is stopped. The triumphal car of the goddesses Peace and Glory cannot roll down the Ages because England has drawn her little wheelbarrow in the way. What is to be said to such obstructives. We know what we should like to say; but our great and gracious Emperor knows no logic but that of argument—far from him be the *ultima ratio regum*. Yet England must be taught a lesson—a preliminary one. So it is advised that the congress be held without her, that France should show of how little real weight in Europe are these self-sufficient islanders, and that England should be, in colloquial phrase, "cut" until she comes to her senses. Perhaps some of the writers have a vengeful recollection of the days when England induced some of the other Powers to join with her in engagements and isolate France, and have a mind to repay us in our own coin. The cases are not parallel, but parallel enough for vicious journalists to base a *quid pro quo* upon.

Other writers take a sterner tone. England has forgotten that she is a mere island. Be it so. France is a better geographer, and will treat her as she deserves. Let her sulk. But the Emperor, who condescended to speak in the name of France, and to invite the nations to settle by debate what he could have settled with his sword, like the leader of the Gauls of another day, has thereby placed himself above all ordinary rules, and is certainly not to be checked by the conventionalisms of an effete diplomacy. He announced his belief that unless a congress settled the European questions they must lead to war. Let him, therefore, at once take the initiative in the alternative policy which his genius pointed out. Let him make war, if in his wisdom he deems war the only method of pacifying the nationalities. He has no one to consult but himself, as the Sovereigns will not condescend to come and be his cabinet council and aid him in assuaging the troubled waters. The Emperor is affectionately but strongly urged to do exactly as he likes, and it is not improbable that he may be pleased to grant the loyal petition of his attached journalists.

As we are not directly menaced with anything worse than contempt and disdain, we need not, perhaps, be in any hurry to "threaten the threatener and outscold the boaster." We can bear French epigram, and, indeed, are pachydermatous enough to admire it, even when launched with the best aim against our rhinoceros integuments. The Parisian journalists do write exceedingly well, and there is a neatness in their crisp sentences, a happiness of irony, a felicity of illustration which make many of their articles models of diatribe. When they are covertly scoffing and sneering at their master, there is to the English reader a sensation of unpleasantness which destroys the charm of style. One does not like to see clever men keeping their eye so constantly on the hand of a superior, and trying so elaborately to evade his anger while deserving it. A paternal Government is sometimes too late the "stern parient" of private life, and in the domestic circle one hates to see lively and intelligent children afraid to give vent to their spirits for fear of a warning in the form of a box on the ears or an exile to the household Cayenne—the dark bedchamber. But when our literary friends are more free, when their spleen is directed against ourselves instead of the elected of the millions, and when their articles are pleasantly flavoured with that essence of *Anglophobie* dear to them all, in spite of universal philantbropy, we can peruse their attacks without the disagreeable sensation, and can enjoy the hard hitting. It pleases them and does us no harm.

We shall not protest against these attacks; but, in the meekest spirit, we would ask a question. Why is England singled out for assault? Is this little island the only Power in the world that has importance enough to make its conduct irritating to France? We were told the other day by Mr. Beecher that we alone had power to annoy the Northern States because they love us so much that our unkindness towards them is doubly cutting. But is France in love with us also? Has the elegant Lutetia taken a Platonic fancy to *ce cher vieux* John Bull, and cannot she bear a slight from him? We ask because, in our modesty, we imagined that there were a few other great Powers in the world, and that they had equally refused to come to congress. Not, we allow, in the brusque and brutal manner of the islanders — not by the frank declaration that the congress must be a sham, and therefore they decline to be a party to it. No; but in what we consider a much less really respectful way. The Pope will come—his Holiness is only too happy to visit the eldest daughter of the Church; but what is the understanding on which Pope Pius declares he will come? That the Emperor is to respect his Holiness's rights over the people of Italy; that, in fact, the work of the war of liberation, the war of Solferino, if not to be undone, is to remain unrecognised. Is not this an ironical insult, instead of a message such as one Sovereign should send to another? And what says Austria? Is her answer at all more frank, or does it come guarded with impossible conditions? And Russia, who has still, it seems, a few dignified taunts to spare for those whom Gortschackoff has so cleverly insulted as to draw forth the undisguised admiration of Mr. Seward. What says Russia? She will have a programme of the performances, and will take very good care that such playbill does not contain promise of the farce called "Polish Independence," though she does not object to substitute "Killing No Murder." We appeal to the French journalists, who are masters of politeness when they choose to be, whether the straightforward conduct of England is not evidence of higher breeding than the course of the other Powers would imply; and whether we do not show ourselves worthy to be the friend, even if we decline to be the adviser, of a Sovereign who is above conventionalities.

We must, perforce, and at the cost of doing violence to our nature, extract a great compliment from all this abuse of ourselves, while others are allowed to behave worse with impunity. We cannot resist the deduction that England is, virtually, the mistress of the situation, and that any grand European plan in which she declines to co-operate must fall to the ground. She sets the fashions for Europe. Be it so: we do not wish to be vauntful, but, on the contrary, to work out a moral of the humblest kind. If England has attained this position, if all the Powers are compelled to watch her actions and to follow in her footsteps, *how* did she gain that eminence and ensure that respect? By being honest and candid, by abstaining from all efforts to aggrandise herself, and, in a word, by minding her own business. If other people will take that hint, Europe need be troubled neither by the noise of congress nor of cannon.

THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in good health.

On Thursday se'nnight her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Hohenlohe, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Colonel F. Ponsonby, left Windsor shortly after twelve o'clock for the Ranger's Lodge, Blackheath, to pay a visit to Prince Arthur. The Queen travelled by the London and South-Western Railway to the Clapham Junction, thence by the Brighton and London, Chatham, and Dover lines to Beckenham; and thence by the North Kent branch of the South-Eastern Railway to Lewisham, where her Majesty was received by Mr. Charles Gilpin, M.P., and Mr. Teulon, directors of the South-Eastern Railway. The Royal party proceeded in carriages to the Ranger's Lodge, where they were received by Prince Arthur and Major Elphinstone. After partaking of luncheon with the Prince, the Queen and the Princesses left the lodge for Lewisham station, and returned by the same route to Windsor, arriving at five o'clock. The Queen was loudly cheered on the route between Blackheath and Lewisham. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia and Princess Charlotte of Prussia, attended by Countess Hohenthal and Count Furstentein, went to Claremont to visit Queen Marie Amelie. The Duke and Duchess of Chartres arrived at the castle; the Earl of Carlisle also arrived at the castle and had an audience of the Queen.

Yesterday week the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia and Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds in the morning. The Prince of Wales, the Crown Prince of Prussia, and the Duke of Chartres went out hunting with the harriers, attended by Major-General Hon. A. Hood, Major Teesdale, and Major Schweinitz.

On Saturday last her Majesty, accompanied by the Princess of Wales, drove out. The Prince and Princess of Wales left the castle for Frogmore House. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, attended by Countess Hohenthal and Count Furstentein, proceeded to Oxford and inspected the chief objects of interest in the University. Their Royal Highnesses returned to Windsor in the evening. The Duke and Duchess of Argyll arrived at the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Princess Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Bishop of Oxford officiated.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena and Princess Louisa and attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, Major-General the Hon. A. N. Hood, and Colonel F. Ponsonby, went to London, and visited the Duchess Dowager of Sutherland and Lady Augusta Bruce, at their respective residences. Her Majesty honoured Mr. Foley and Mr. Theed with a visit at their studios. At Mr. Foley's, the Queen inspected the monument to the late General Bruce, and at Mr. Theed's her Majesty inspected the statues of the Prince Consort and the Duchess of Kent, which are in progress. The Queen returned to Windsor at ten minutes past two o'clock. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, attended by Countess Hohenthal and Count Furstenstein, also went to London. Their Royal Highnesses paid a visit to the British Museum, where they remained more than two hours, a considerable portion of the time being spent in the MSS. room.

On Tuesday the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, and Princess Hohenlohe, visited the Princess of Wales at Frogmore House, it being the anniversary of her Royal Highness's birthday. Subsequently her Majesty, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce and Lord Alfred Paget, drove out. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, and Princess Louisa, Countess Hohenthal, Lady Caroline Barrington, Count Furstenstein, and Major von Schweinitz, dined at Frogmore House with the Prince and Princess of Wales. Prince Leopold went in the evening. The ladies and gentlemen of the Queen's household had the honour of being invited to the evening party at Frogmore House,

On Wednesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Earl Russell had an audience of the Queen. The Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, Ambassador of France, was presented to her Majesty, at an audience, by Earl Russell. Count Rœpstorff, Envoy Extraordinary from the King of Denmark, had an audience of the Queen, and was presented by Earl Russell. M. De Bille, Danish Minister in London, was also presented by Earl Russell to her Majesty, at an audience.

The Queen and the Royal Family take daily walking and driving exercise in the vicinity of the castle.

The Hon. Caroline Cavendish and the Hon. Flora Macdonald have succeeded the Hon. Horatia Stopford and the Hon. Harriett Phipps as Maids of Honour. Lord Alfred Paget and Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, have succeeded Major-General Hon. A. N. Hood and Colonel F. Ponsonby as Equerries to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales arrived at Frogmore House on Saturday last.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

On Monday the Prince went out shooting.

Tuesday was the anniversary of the birthday of the Princess. Their Royal Highnesses and suite drove to Virginia Water and lunched in the Temple, leaving Frogmore House at eleven o'clock and returning at four o'clock. In the evening the Prince and Princess had a dinner and an evening party. The dining-room was decorated with wreaths and choice exotics, and the various elegant presents which the Princess had received on this auspicious occasion were displayed in the room. Subsequently Herr Herrmann, the celebrated prestidigitateur, had the honour of performing in the presence of the Prince and Princess and their Royal guests. The day was celebrated at Windsor and in London with the customary honours paid to the members of the Royal family.

The Princess has during the week honoured Mr. Frith with a sitting for the marriage picture.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood Palace.

On Friday se'nnight his Royal Highness and Prince William of Hesse, attended by Major Cowell and Captain von Zangen, left Holyrood on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Tweeddale, at Yester House. Their Royal Highnesses travelled by railway from Edinburgh to Haddington, and posted thence to Yester. A distinguished circle met their Royal Highnesses at dinner.

On Saturday last the Prince and Prince William of Hesse, accompanied by several of the visitors at Yester House, shot over the preserves, and bagged 600 head of game.

On Sunday their Royal Highnesses attended Divine service in the parish church of Gifford; the Rev. Mr. Kerr officiated.

On Monday the Prince and Prince William of Hesse left Yester House at half-past seven o'clock, and travelled by the ordinary train from Haddington to Edinburgh.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale have left Hatfield House, on a visit to Countess Frances Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., at Dudbrook House, Essex.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE INTERIOR OF FORT SUMTER, CHARLESTON HARBOUR, AFTER A CONTINUOUS BOMBARDMENT BY THE FEDERAL BATTERIES ON MORRIS ISLAND.

THE FIGHT FOR THE RIFLE-PITS IN FRONT OF BATTERY WAGNER,—SEE PAGE 574.

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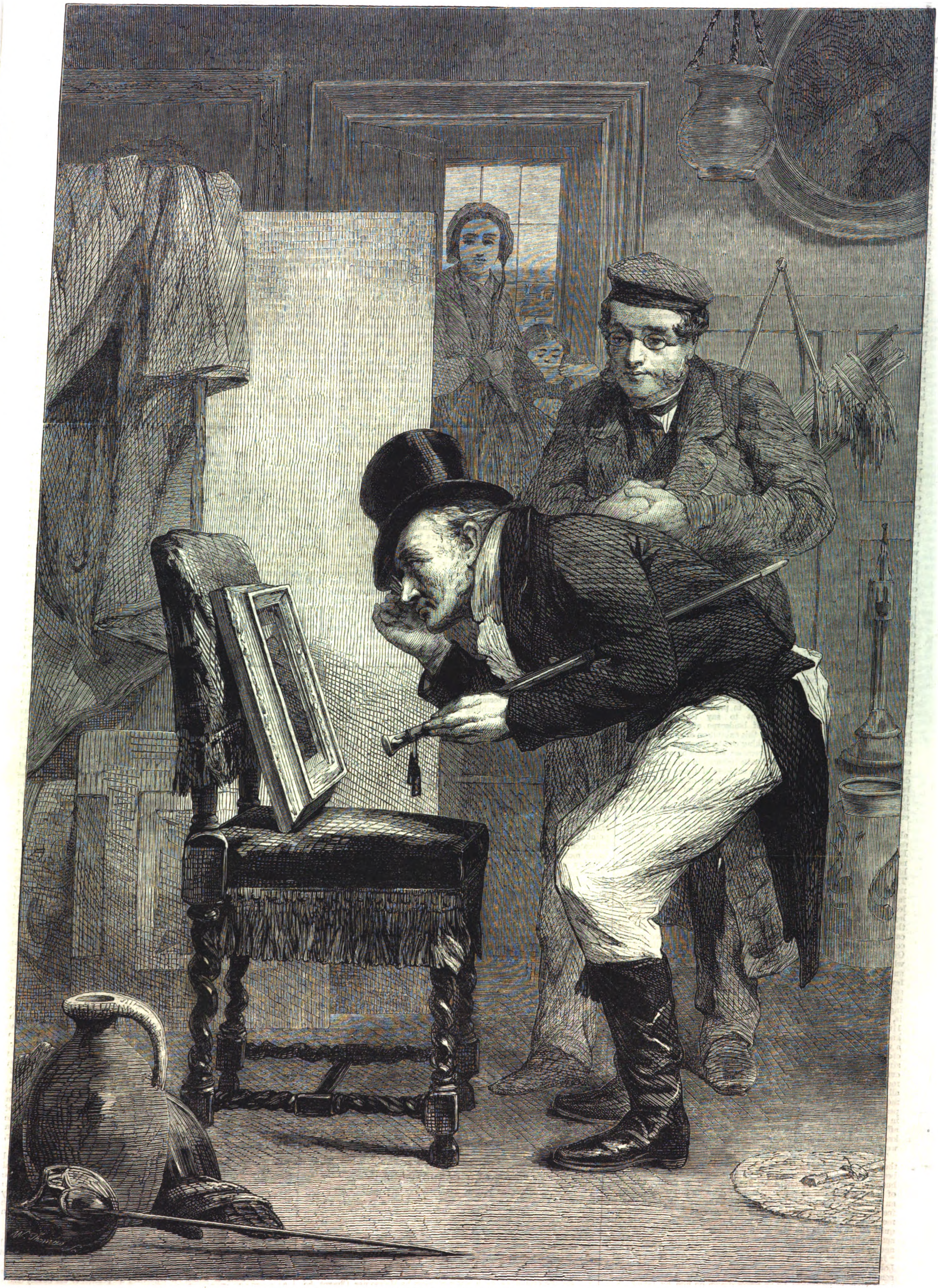

"THE OLD CONNOISSEUR," BY J. CAMPBELL, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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FINE ARTS.

WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

THE second winter exhibition of the Old Water Colour Society, just opened, is distinguished from the usual exhibition in May by professing to consist of "sketches and studies." Many, however, of the productions now on view have so large a measure of pictorial completeness that to consider them unworthy to be submitted in the severer competition of the summer exhibition must argue, we suppose, great but mistaken humility in their contributors. The bona-fide sketches and studies from nature and for pictures constitute, nevertheless, the main attraction of the exhibition. Now, we all know that a sketch has a charm peculiar to itself; and it will readily be inferred that such an exhibition as this may be instructive to the amateur, the artist, and the public at large. But we think it possible a collection of this kind may also have a pernicious tendency, unless rightly estimated. A legitimate origin for the sketch is to be found in the changefulness of nature, which often compels the artist to epitomise and symbolise what he sees. His disciplined eye and cultivated taste select just what is most broadly beautiful and most generally characteristic in each scene, limited, of course, by his idiosyncracy and accidental mood. The artistic feeling evinced in this selection, and the practical skill shown in devising the most compendious and rapid means of realising these fundamental facts, constitute the instructiveness and the suggestiveness of works of this description. To persons superficially acquainted with art a sketch is generally the most surprising thing in the world, because an effect perfectly satisfactory to them is attained by apparently quite inadequate means. To persons of higher artistic cultivation a sketch is still delightful, because it suggests much more than it actually contains. To the artist, however, who made the sketch, its suggestiveness is far greater, because, in language which none but himself can thoroughly understand, he reads and recalls lessons first taught him by Nature herself. Hence painters are so often loth to part with memoranda so much more valuable to themselves than to others. It is, we conceive, the duty of the conscientious critic to point out these distinctions, that visitors to this exhibition may not be unduly captivated by many specimens of a specious flimsiness and slightness too readily induced by the facile material of water-colours, but with which the whole English school is too commonly chargeable.

If we were to allow it to be supposed that sketching is the ultimate aim of art, we should be offering little short of an insult to the painters of the many painstaking studies in the present exhibition, and to all those who send their highly-elaborated pictures to this gallery in the summer. Why, it may be asked, is it we tire of a sketch so soon, but for its shallow incompleteness? It may be said, and quite correctly, that it sometimes happens, in the process of converting a sketch into a finished picture, that the essential truth of the sketch is concealed, and even falsified. But this is the fault of the artist. Let the painter constantly refer to nature, and he will go on adding truths of more and more value, and the very last touch will, not improbably, convey the most precious of all. It is a significant fact, that several of the greatest painters never sketched: they drew constantly, but always with extreme care. While, however, we attempt to indicate the shortcomings as well as merits of sketches in general, we would remind the reader that many productions of this class in this gallery were never intended for public exhibition, and therefore claim indulgent consideration. At the same time, to restrain all criticism would be to ignore the instructive lessons with which this exhibition positively teems. And this consideration induces us to remark that some of the contributions, by their balanced prettiness and showy finish, and the want of that rough directness which always distinguishes genuine studies from nature taken for the artist's own use, leave room to suspect that they were made for sale rather than improvement. Any such intentional manufacture of confessedly inferior productions, if it be possible for artists of reputation to practise it, would certainly be most deplorable. The works of no painter could more aptly illustrate the just distinctions between a sketch and a finished drawing than those of W. Hunt, one of the fathers of water-colour painting. Some of the still-life pictures of this artist have, we firmly believe, never been surpassed for true unmechanical finish and for more than mere illusive perfection of imitation. When one thinks of the patient labour, and the tension of intelligent observation which must have regulated every calculated touch to produce such effects, it would be a very poor compliment to say that the many little character-studies and "bits" of landscape effect bearing the honoured name of William Hunt in this exhibition are wholly satisfactory. Yet, *as far as they go*, nothing can be more admirable; no one could with more vigour and directness seize the broad relations of the effect or the subject proposed to be imitated in this elementary manner. The glow of sunlight in the subjects of frame 26, a chalk drawing of "Topsy;" another in water colours of a child of the broadest rustic type, humorously called "The Pet of the Village" (both in frame 177); "Mary Queen of Scots' Room" (290), and many little scraps of rustic and sea-coast scenery at once warrant our eulogies and prove the artist's versatility.

Few of the contributions illustrate what a sketch should be better, also, than those of Frederick Tayler, the president of the society. His so-called finished works are, it is true, hardly more than sketches. Everything, however, from his pencil has the charm of suggestiveness. In his horses, dogs, and cattle (30, 99, and 264), more than in his human figures, every touch is surprisingly direct and descriptive. The textures of animals and their movements are indicated by his rapidity of handling with a certainty more elaborate processes often fail to secure; and this, with the evidence likewise afforded of knowledge and skill, drawn upon far within their limits, constitute the legitimate charm and interest of these sketches. Another master of the magic of suggestiveness, and very much more varied in its application, is John Gilbert. His pencilling, also, though more or less conventional, has an art value peculiar to itself. Added to this, John Gilbert has a vigour, as well as a fertile diversity of invention, to which little would be denied if he were to concentrate his energies and aim at severer truth of form and more complete realisation of a few choice conceptions. The "Standard Bearer" (13), a cuirassed soldier of the Emperor Charles V., is a powerful, and, for him, more than usually finished drawing. The "Christian Knight" (36) fighting against paynim assailants for the possession of his red-cross flag is, however a true sketch, though of the slightest. Two cases (5 and 116) contain "first ideas," in pen and black tint, for several well-known pictures; and are highly interesting as showing the *genesis* of a work of art—the original conception in the artist's mind and the co-ordinate operation of the rules of composition, and the material construction of a picture. The artist's attention to composition is curiously shown in a study for a picture of Rembrant in his painting-room by the line—Hogarth's "Line of Beauty"—which intersects all the heads. Such *separate* studies and pictures in embryo are the more interesting because they present variations, some of which, like passages in the rough manuscript of the author, have been emended in the finished picture. These variations of the painter generally afford much more pleasure than those of the musician, because we know they have occurred naturally in the progress of the work, and were not superadded for display.

The studies of artists are, moreover, interesting for often revealing them at work in very different directions to those by which they are best known. This is exemplified in this exhibition by the contributions of W. S. Burton, J. J. Jenkins, and S. Read. The first of these gentlemen is represented by a drawing in his usual style—an almost lifesize head of a dark-eyed beggar girl (302), full of feeling, carefully wrought, and the most complete example of flesh-modelling in the room. But who would recognise the painter of this quiet simple head in the wild imaginativeness, the terrible vigour of action, and the extreme boldness of the cartoon (172), designed as long ago as 1849 for execution in fresco or oil, and representing Jehu driving "furiously" his two black chariot steeds full at, and like a thunderbolt overturning, the retreating chariot of King Joram; the wicked son of Ahab and Jezebel destined to be a prey for dogs, falling at the same moment transfixed by an arrow drawn on him by Jehu? Nor, again, would the same artist be suspected to be the designer of the classic gold fibula (355) presented to Miss Helen Faucit on her performance of "Antigone." The cartoon of Jehu and Joram assuredly proves a vigour of conception and power of draughtsmanship which might have rendered Mr. Burton famous as a painter of great monumental works. Its existence is, perhaps, to be attributed to the artist's residence in Germany, and the consequent influence of Kaulbach and Cornelius, painters who have executed similar subjects on a vast scale. The designing of a fibula would not be much out of the way to an artist who has habitually made studies of sculpture and ornament, as certain specimens now exhibited indicate Mr. Burton to have done. It is not the first time we have said that we almost prefer J. J. Jenkins in landscape, though he is known principally as a figure-painter. His "Mill End on the Thames" (35), a charmingly fresh and natural landscape, is certainly calculated to strengthen the preference. Samuel Read, known chiefly for his elaborate architectural interiors—e.g., the finished study (188) for a large drawing of Milan Cathedral, exhibited some years since—surprises us also with a study, out of his usual track, of a clump of almost leafless oaks (224) on a small knoll. This careful and sound study is very true to the sentiment of the season, and more happily realises outdoor effect than anything we have seen by the artist. Mr. Read has also an effective study of "Genoa" (308).

Carl Haag's studies of single figures are only unfinished in that they have no background. The various contributions of this artist are unequal in merit. A tinted pencil drawing of "Sir Isaac Newton" (69) has the quite unusual faults of being weak and too merely pretty; "A Syrian Gowass," on the other hand, seems somewhat melodramatic; but his "Copt Girl" (259) and "Fellah Boy" (267), his "Ciocciara" or female donkey-driver (69), his sturdy "Tyrolese Carrier" (86), and sweetly earnest and ingenuous "Tyrolese Bride" (187), kneeling in her picturesque costume and bridal bravery of silver embroidered headdress, are admirable for character, force of effect, and richness of colour. The "Interior of a Copt House, Cairo" (144), has also a very noteworthy effect of light mellowed by a sun-screen. F. Smallfield's studies of still-life have not the magic relief of W. Hunt's work, with which they seem to court comparison, but they are very commendably painstaking. A large study of an "Italian of Alvito" (55), a head of a classic type still often found in Italy, with flowing raven black hair growing low on the forehead, yet with light grey eyes; together with a study of a Genoese market woman (89) are also noteworthy. "A Wreck at St. Leonards" (12), and other studies by W. C. Smith, indicate the advances in his art this painter has made within the last few years. There are certain artists of much popularity and universally acknowledged skill, yet whose finished works are rarely free from an appearance of false prettiness or finish. When these drawbacks are discoverable in sketches, as we must say they are in several contributions by T. M. Richardson and Birket Foster, they are not easily excusable. A pair of small sketches (374) by the latter, suggest, however, by their singular simplicity and truth, not only that they were done direct from nature with no *arrière pensée*, but also that the exception proves the rule.

In the process of converting a sketch into a picture, form and character are to be gained with comparative ease, but purity and brilliancy of colour are apt to be lost. There are, for example, sketches by Davidson, Andrews, G. A. Fripp, A. D. Fripp, Glennie, and Dodgson, which, though less complete in definition, are purer in colour than the finished works of these artists. Of the pleasant cosmopolitan life led by some painters, the titles only of the contributions by the second of those last named abundantly prove. What adventures must have befallen Mr. Andrews in his search for the picturesque in company with North Sea fishers, "Trawling by Night;" in journeying through Holland and Italy, by Scylla and Charybdis, away to the Plains of Troy, and thence to Niagara—exploring *behind* the cataract (266)—and beyond to the Wilderness of North America (82), where the timber is felled and floated down rivers whose course measures two thousand miles, this gentleman alone could tell. Of these the Italian "Pozzuoli" (129) has, in particular, the freshness that, as we have said, is easy to lose. Mr. A. D. Fripp's Italian landscape studies are all admirable; but we would direct special attention to the extreme delicacy and truth of the figure-drawing in his "Grotto at Galeva" (162) and "The Four Sisters—Capri, Naples" (272). Mr. Dodgson's studies bear evidence of having been carried as far as possible face to face with Nature, or "on the spot," to employ the phrase used to distinguish genuine sketches from studio manufacture. Most of them are studies of the noble trees in Knowle Park, and all have the high qualities of luminousness, truth, and feeling. Two, in particular, are worthy of all praise. The first (100) seems literally steeped in golden sunlight, glowing on the grass and trembling in the foliage, accompanied with the always strange silence of summer noon. Yet the brilliancy is not got by vulgar glitter, but by simple opposition of the true colour of passages in light and shade—broken very cunningly in the latter. The painter's material would not allow relatively exalted brightness in the sky, yet the shimmer of light on the fleecy cirro-cumuli is no less remarkable. The second drawing (180) shows a singularly tender variety of touch, totally free from conventionality, in the thin, sparse, autumnal foliage, relieved dark against a bright sky. In James Holland's numerous sketches, chiefly of architectural subjects in Spain, Italy, and the Tyrol, we must not ignore their extreme slightness in our admiration of facility and the evidence of a fine eye for colour. One cannot well understand the use of such hasty memoranda of architectural detail, even from the painter's (not the builder's) point of view. In the study of "Hulks in Hamoaze," the means are indicated by which E. Duncan acquired his varied knowledge of naval matters and marine effects; while in the gloomy effect of a rainy sky in the "Study on Coniston Fells" (24), and in other contributions by this artist, evidence is afforded of a thoroughly honest and able landscape-painter. Joseph Nash reappears as an exhibitor after a rather prolonged absence, occasioned it is understood by the painter's dissatisfaction with the mode of conducting the elections. Mr. Nash's contributions appear to us to be all finished drawings, and comprise a figure-subject, "The Murder of Rizzio" (378), and many of those representations of old baronial halls, galleries, and drawing-rooms, collegiate chapels, and libraries by which the artist is best known. The most elaborate architectural drawing in the exhibition is, however, J. Burgess's pen and tinted view of the glorious old Flemish Hôtel de Ville, of Oudenarde (268). By Brittan Willis there are excellent studies of a mare (98), a brindled cow (311), &c., besides several almost lifesize studies of calves, which, though remarkable as *tours-de-force*, fail necessarily, we think, to some extent, from the water-colour painter's materials not having the body and rich viscidity requisite to give the necessary texture and relief. S. P. Jackson—always careful, conscientious, and true to nature—has several studies from Cornwall scenery. Edward A. Goodall sends a view of the church—so interesting in the history of Christian art—of San Francesco, at Assisi (118), and a well-painted Brittany interior (125). His brother, Walter Goodall, has a study for the drawing of "Le Reliquaire" (151), which we engraved not long since. A. P. Newton is represented by comparatively unimportant views on the Adriatic, near Venice (136), of a Highland shieling (247), &c. A small drawing of "Barnard Castle" (332), by A. W. Hunt, has all this artist's frequently-surprising variety and refinement of colour on a scale which secures unity of effect. Paul Naftel's "Ruins of Pæstum" (48): three or four poetical but mannered compositions by S. Palmer; several Welsh studies, truthful though unpretending, by J. Whittaker; a sketch of shipping by J. Wichelo; and a study of a piece of Norwegian glacier by J. Rosenburg, are also worthy of attention.

"THE OLD CONNOISSEUR."

AN old connoisseur, or rather, generally, an old pretender to connaissance, examining a picture, has always been a favourite subject with artists, especially those of the French school. Our English painters generally select the simpler and more direct incidents of domestic life; while the polite comedy and subtle satire often concealed under the subject—so well treated, nevertheless, by Mr. Campbell in the picture engraved on page 565—seems exactly suited to the finesse of conception and finish of execution of French painters. Very often, however, the subject is not made the vehicle of either humour or sentiment, but merely a peg on which to hang picturesque costumes and artistic properties, as in many pictures by Meissonier, Chavet, &c. The theme, notwithstanding, presents an opportunity too favourable to be often resisted, for displaying the telling opposition of pretentious ignorance and purse-proud insolence on the one hand, and humble genius and the subserviency enforced by poverty on the other. Something of this kind seems intended in the picture before us. The artist seems to slily intimate in the old connoisseur's adherence to the fashions of his youth that he is also probably as obstinate in his real or pretended admiration of the "old masters," which was the fashion with the young "bucks" of fifty, and even thirty, years ago; and that therefore he is little likely to bring an intelligent or kindly appreciativeness to the work of a living artist. The reader will notice also that the ancient dandy peers very closely at the picture with his eye-glass, intent, probably, not upon its general effect and truth to nature, but on textures, handling, and things to which a true artist scarcely gives a passing thought, but that are found out for him by clever critics who never handled a brush, and dilettanti who derive all their knowledge from such sagacious authorities. When some one pried in this way into a picture of Rembrandt, the sturdy Dutchman exclaimed, in a rage, "Stand off! The picture was not made to be smelt at; the smell of paint is very unwholesome." The painter before us, however, appears too anxious to provide for wife and family to speak his mind in this style. Mr. Campbell has very properly represented the artist a plain, homely, unpretending, good-natured looking fellow, and not the melodramatic personage he is often supposed to be. Another popular assumption that is, sometimes, but not very often well founded, this picture may, however, seem to favour—namely, that the artist's calling is miserably ill paid. Now, so far from this being the fact, we believe, and we speak from tolerably sufficient data, that in consequence of the demand for art having so greatly extended, the artistic profession will compare not much, if anything, to its disadvantage with either of the "regular professions." Let any artist of average natural ability have devoted as much time and study (the expense will be comparatively trifling) to the acquisition of his art that the average lawyer, doctor, or clergyman has expended to qualify him for his calling, and we believe the balance of income will be found not much against, if not actually in favour of, the artist. We think it quite time that the popular prejudices against the emoluments of the artist should be dissipated. It is these prejudices which have tended to prevent artists having that social consideration given them in England which makes the intelligence and taste of English society compare so far disadvantageously with those of some continental circles, where honour is paid the artist, or at least professed to be rendered to him, even above great wealth and high titles.

We have already said, in our notice of the Winter Exhibition, that this picture is an advance in completeness and roundness upon anything we had previously seen by this artist. The head of "The Old Connoisseur" is, in particular, an admirably solid and lifelike study.

THE FARM.

THE cynics declared that racing had passed into the leaden age when the 1½ lb. lump was nailed to the bottom of the scale after the Cambridgeshire, and their annual diatribes against the "tallow age" have begun, once more, with the woodcut of the fat bullock on the walls and omnibuses. At Oakham the Cottesmore pastures again held their own for the best ox or steer under five years old. Lord Berners's (1), Colonel Lowther's (2), Earl of Gainsborough's (3), was the order of the longwool fat wether pens, and the Colonel won every other first prize with his Leicesters. Long Clawson, Caldecott, and Croxton were the parishes which had the honour of producing the three best four-year-old hunters, and "the best mare that shall be a good and quiet worker for the general purposes of agriculture" was from Glendon Lodge, near Kettering. Birmingham has held a good fifteenth anniversary, and beyond the complaint that no catalogues were allowed during the open judging, and that there was no Scotch judge, we hear, as yet, of none of those curious hitches and misunderstandings which have caused so much controversy in other years. The prima donna of the hall was a shorthorn heifer (bred and fed in Kent), which was declared to be, not only the best shorthorn but the best animal in the cattle classes. The Hereford classes numbered thirty-one, as in 1862; the steers and heifers were "generally commended;" and the extra £25 for the best of the breed fell to a new man, Mr. Groves, of Walk Mills, near Shrewsbury, with a three years six months' heifer, bred by himself. Mr. G. Pitt's first-prize cow was first at Hereford, and Mr. Draper's second-prize one first at Ludlow, but they had never met before. The Royal farms were third in this class with old Superb (the dam of their prize bull Maximus); and Mr. G. Pitt was also the breeder of Mr. Phillips's first ox, and the breeder and exhibitor of the second steer, which was beaten by one belonging to that well-known Christmas champion, Mr. R. Shirley. The mottle-face interest was remarkably strong this year. The Cottesmore ox fairly beat the Rugby ox in his class, and completed the shorthorn triumph by taking the gold medal as the best ox or steer in the yard; but, as he was bred by Mr. W. H. Baker's late father, the President's cup did not accompany it, and was awarded to the Rev. E. Staniforth's steer, which had one of Mr. W. H. Baker's own breeding next to it. More than half the cow entry had a judicial mention, and here Mr. Lynn was first, Earl Howe second with one of the Sarsden herd, and the Cottesmore blood completed its 1, 2, 3. The shorthorn entries were forty-five, or six more than last year; and the Devons were seventeen, or one in excess.

Devon or Somerset sent most of the entries, but a steer bred by his Royal Highness the late Prince Consort beat them all. The Royal Flemish Farm was also third in the Devon cow class; Mr. Farthing had a first and a second, with purchases from Sir A. A. Hood, M.P.; and Mr. William Heath, the great Norfolk feeder, took a second with his Devon, as he had done with his Hereford ox and polled steer. Messrs. Chapman and Burbery held their wonted place with longhorns, whose five of last year swelled to ten; and the addition to the Scotch prize-money brought thirty, or eighteen more. The West Highland class was better filled than any; but the first honours remained on this side the border, with Mr. Ralph Sneed's six-year-old red. Seventeen were in it, and besides the winners there were three H. C.s and two C.s. The winner's age was against him, and the immense M'Combie black beat him for the £25, and was voted "a rough 'un," as he certainly is. Mr. Allen Pollok was behind Messrs. Martin, the great Aberdeen butchers, in two cross classes, and took another second in the West Highland. Mr. Foljambe's Leicesters, Lord Walsingham's Southdowns, Lord Wenlock's and Mr. W. O. Foster's Shropshires, the Duke of Marlborough's Oxford Downs, Mr. Overman's Southdown-Leicesters, and Mr. J. Lynn's Lincoln-Leicesters were all first and foremost. In the pig classes, which had ninety-three entries, against seventy last year, the Royal Home Farm recovered its old prestige with a first and two seconds. White was the winning colour this year, and Mr. Wainman had Messrs. Stearn and Mangles next to him in the fat class, and won with breeding pigs as well. There were four disqualifications, and Mr. Gamgee's stroke descended on Messrs. J. Perrin, D. Long, J. K. Tombs, and J. Lynn. In the poultry department the silver-grey Dorking classes were abolished, and new ones opened for black Hamburghs, Crève Cœurs, and Buenos Ayrean ducks. The Rouen ducks showed a great advance, and one pen of three weighed 23 lb., or within 2¼ lb. of the heaviest Aylesburys. The best pen of mottled geese weighed 77 lb., Toulouse geese (only seven months old), 63 lb.; and three turkeys, only two weeks younger, 58 lb. Pigeons, roots, and implements were also well represented.

The London programme for next week is a very full one, and "Leeds Smithfield Club," Darlington, and Liverpool all act as local counter attractions. On Monday the five shilling visitors will be admitted to the Agricultural Hall soon after two o'clock, and for the four next days the admittance will be a shilling. On Wednesday the Royal Agricultural Society holds its general meeting in the morning, and the Smithfield Club dine at the Freemasons' Tavern at six.

The Queen has approved of Mr. Edward Redman as Consul in London, and of Mr. Thomas B. Job as Consul at Liverpool, for the United States of Colombia.

The Lord Chancellor has sanctioned twenty rules and orders, with a number of forms, for regulating the practice of the County Courts. They will take effect on the 1st of January next.

On Saturday the money subscribed by the shareholders towards realising the £60,000 required to repair and set the Great Ship afloat again was returned to the shareholders, and henceforth all the affairs connected with this vessel will have to pass through the Court of Chancery.

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MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

A COBDEN-BRIGHT demonstration in the north of England is a thing of itself. Other public meetings may be enthusiastic, may be crowded, may be unanimous, but nowhere could be found such a concentration of interest by a vast assembly on individuals for themselves alone. In these quiet times at home it is not easy to get together, or, having got together, to stir up two or three thousand persons by means of speeches which are not ostensibly directed to a particular end or object. One can well understand that such orators as Messrs. Cobden and Bright, when they came with a tangible and palpable grievance which spoke to the most sensitive part of men's systems, could carry audiences along with them as far as ever they liked to go. Wherever the corn laws went this specific source of strength in the orators of the northmen went with them. It augurs well, therefore, for the good feeling of the population of the north that they have not forgotten the men who fought and won a great battle for them; that they welcome them heartily, and their gratitude is not alloyed by any hope of favours to come. They greet Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright as affectionately and confidingly now, when those gentlemen come to them, in a manner, as speculative talkers—as arguers in something like abstractions, who can present before them grievances which are, we do not say imaginative, but which require the exercise of a certain liveliness of faculty to be comprehended and appreciated by those who needed little time to consider the broad facts and the patent advantages of cheap bread and free trade. Perhaps, under no circumstances have Mr. Cobden and Mr. Bright shown the fertility and extent of their resources as popular orators as on the recent occasion of their meeting with their Rochdale friends. Owing to many causes, which it is not necessary to particularise, they had to steer clear of that breadth and freedom of argument which in them has always been a great force. They had to deal with social problems of great nicety, and to enforce and illustrate as they best could (some of their most favoured examples having of late failed them) their political doctrines in such a manner as to avoid apparent self-contradiction as well as the danger of seeming to tend towards ideas of social, moral, and political regeneration, which have come to grief under the auspices of Fergus O'Connor and Robert Owen. Very ably, very effectively, and judiciously did they acquit themselves in what seems to us to approach a difficult position. We have had a recent opportunity of bearing our testimony to the geniality, the sympathetic heartiness of Mr. Cobden's nature, with which circumstances had previously prevented our becoming acquainted; and any notions of his being a mere political economist of the severest school were, in our case, effectually dissipated. Of the warmth, combined with tenderness, of Mr. Bright's disposition any one may acquire a knowledge from any one of his speeches, and, therefore, it is not surprising that when they are both, as it were, at home—as at Rochdale—where their inner life is familiar to the audience which crowded around them the other day, they should make such a sensation and such an impression. Of the impression on the country generally we will say nothing here; but what we will say is, that, no matter who is the listener, let him be ever so speech-beaten and speech-wearied, he will confess that addresses from Cobden and Bright are still great and enjoyable features in the public life of England.

It is curious that, scarcely had the echoes of the philosophical radicalism of these gentlemen ceased to reverberate through Rochdale, than the puny voices of certain Conservative members and others of South Lancashire were raised in the same place. On the day after the Cobden-Bright demonstration, Mr. Algernon Egerton, Mr. W. J. Legh, and Mr. Charles Turner, the three members for South Lancashire, met the Conservative Association of Rochdale. It is odd that there should be such an association there, but there is no doubt that there is a strong Conservative leaven in this division of the county; and it was evidenced by the fact of Mr. Charles Turner, formerly member for Liverpool, winning the third seat which was given to the division by a Liberal Government when the disfranchised seats for Sudbury and St. Albans were distributed. In a manner, Mr. Turner, although a Conservative, represents the democratic element in South Lancashire, because he is the representative of the mercantile, as contradistinguished to the aristocratic, class, which finds its oracles in Mr. Algernon Egerton and Mr. Legh. Mr. Egerton (who is a son of the first Earl of Ellesmere) as a product of the election of 1859, and Mr. Disraeli must have had some faith in his hereditary right to be considered a man of ability, for his maiden speech was the moving of the address to the Crown at the meeting of the new Parliament—a circumstance, as we believe, unprecedented. He acquitted himself on that occasion remarkably well; and we have reason to know that he takes to the business of the House, and has in him the making of a good member. Mr. Legh was also first returned for South Lancashire at the last general election, and has not, to our knowledge, as yet emerged from the chrysalis condition of young memberdom.

The members for Taunton are well known in the House of Commons. One of them, a grave, somewhat sententious, and rather philosophical politician, is, in his special way, a reformer—albeit he professes abstract Toryism. By the steady but unostentatious course which Mr. Arthur Mills has taken in Parliament he has gained a good, and almost an influential, position, while there can be no doubt that he is respected by men of all parties. Without exactly being able to say why, we fancy that if the Conservatives came into power he would have a fair chance of office suited to his calibre. No one supposes that Mr. Bentinck, his colleague, cares about being respected; his object evidently is to be well known by the House: so he is, for they often laugh with him and as often at him. Having the misfortune—as, *pro hâc vice*, he must esteem it—to bear the same name as a decidedly prominent member of the house, it is necessary to designate him by his initials, G. A. F. C., standing for George Augustus Frederick Cavendish. Supposing the possessor of this imposing list of appellations to be called on to answer to them personally, the bystanders would be surprised to see how very small a person they envelop. Certain comic illustrations of the origin of species which have lately appeared have traced singular likenesses between men and birds and beasts; and, when one comes to think of it, it is remarkable how many men are like birds. There may be therefore good reasons why one always thinks of a tomtit when one sees this honourable member for Taunton in full action before the House. If one was to be compelled to illustrate his style and manner in a word, one would refer the querist to his boyish recollections of that small but particularly bounceable firework called a cracker. In simple justice, however, it ought to be said that Mr. Bentinck is always very amusing, and sometimes gives hard hits; and, if he would only tone himself down a little, and not ruffle his feathers and waggle so violently, he would make more way, and he has made a good deal, in the House. At Taunton both members came out characteristically, Mr. Bentinck especially.

It has been our duty, and, of course, our pleasure, to have this autumn a great deal to say about Essex members, and on the last occasion we invoked the sole Liberal member of that county to put in his annual appearance and not to let the Tories have it all their own way. Surely we thought so compact and so assured a body as the Essex Liberal Club would not allow to pass unheeded threats of crushing out the one Liberal plant which they had produced and nourished in the uncongenial ground of Essex until they had become proud of it, not only for what it represented but for itself. Maldon is known as the political cockpit of Essex, and it was there, only the other day, that the Tories in conclave boasted that they had their man ready to supplant Mr. Western at the next election, and thus restore the broken continuity of conservatism in the county. Our expectations have been fulfilled, and the Liberals have come out in greater force than ever at Maldon. By a turn of luck for him and for them, Mr. Chichester Fortescue, Under-Secretary for the Colonies, has become connected with Essex, and the Liberals came out this time with a member of the Ministry in their front rank. Recollecting, as we do, the *verve* and the enthusiasm which characterise the meeting of the Liberal Club, we wonder what they thought of the somewhat austere and hard, cold oratory of Mr. Fortescue. Perhaps they do not understand how much of a model Under-Secretary he is. Representing his department in the House of Commons, it is singularly safe in his hands. Always ready with the minutest details, at once simple and courteous in his manner, he is, yet, never turned aside from the current of his assertions; knowing the advantage in a Ministerial explanation on matters just doubtful, of appearing to go into their discussion at considerable length; never really yielding a point against his department, and yet seeming to slip out bits of frank and candid admission—slow, measured, monotonous in his utterance—so that it is difficult to catch a salient point with the ear if he should present one, which he never does; he has the happy art—for an official—of making people think that he has given the fullest explanation that is possible, and yet, when he has concluded, nobody knows exactly what he has said, or what there is to rejoin to. The consequence is, he almost invariably has the last word, and there remains on the minds of his hearers a vague consciousness that whatever is right is all right, and whatever is wrong remains as it is, but that it is not so very wrong after all. At this particular gathering at Maldon, Mr. Charles Buxton holds an honoured place. However anxious the audience may be to hear, and how much soever they may applaud, Mr. Western's generally spirited speeches, they look to Mr. Buxton for a philosophical summing-up of politics in general. For a time they emerge with him from Maldon and survey political mankind; they forget that they are Essex men fighting a local battle, and remember that they are constituent parts of a nation, in the general welfare of which they have an interest which each in his particular sphere can do something to serve. It is something gained when at a meeting of this kind a larger and wider scope is given to its influence than that which, perhaps, is intended, and is certainly hardly comprehended in its special object.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON CAPTAIN CRAWLEY.

Nearly the whole of yesterday week was occupied by the cross-examination of Surgeon Turnbull, of the Inniskillings, but nothing particular was elicited. He had made an addendum to his summary of the predisposing causes of death, that the deceased was in the habit of drinking large quantities of brandy, but this was because Colonel Crawley and the Assistant Surgeon told him so. He had no evidence of the fact himself. A letter from Captain the Hon. E. Bourke, of the 6th Dragoons, was read, stating that the writer knew Sergeant-Major Lilley as a sober, worthy non-commissioned officer, for whom he had the greatest respect. He had known him from 1858 to 1862. The Court, at its rising, adjourned till Monday.

On Monday Dr. Turnbull underwent a further cross-examination by the prisoner, with a view of showing that no blame could be thrown upon Colonel Crawley in regard to Lilley's death. Colonel Shute, who commanded the regiment previous to the Colonel, identified a letter which he wrote in testimony of the good character of Sergeant-Major Lilley; and some other testimony was given to the same effect. These witnesses were especially precise in speaking of his great sobriety.

Tuesday was chiefly occupied with the evidence of the non-commissioned officers and privates who had acted as sentries on Sergeant-Major Lilley during his arrest. Their testimony was of one tone throughout; they were inside the house, but not close to the bedroom, and could not see into it. The Sergeant-Major was a sober, steady man. He never made any complaints of suffering inconvenience from the way in which the sentries were posted.

The proceedings on Wednesday were pretty much like those of the day before, the evidence given being almost entirely that of the sentries. Some of them deposed to having seen Mrs. Lilley in her bedroom; others said they had not done so; and one or two expressed an opinion that as the sentries were posted they could not annoy Mrs. Lilley.

The examination of the sentries on guard over Sergeant-Major Lilley was continued on Thursday. They did not think the position of the sentries caused any annoyance to Mrs. Lilley. Neither the Sergeant-Major nor Mrs. Lilley had made any complaint. The sentries were ordered not to inconvenience Mrs. Lilley in any way whatever. Several of the witnesses deposed to Sergeant-Major Lilley drinking brandy. On one occasion, according to the evidence of Private Dribble, Lilley drank several glasses of brandy. Another sentry deposed that the Sergeant-Major invited him to drink brandy, which he had in a bottle in a long boot placed under the couch; and that, when Lilley had finished the brandy, he gave witness the bottle to throw away. A servant of the Sergeant-Major stated that Lilley was in the habit of drinking spirits, but not to excess. He would take half a dram of arrack in a cup of coffee the first thing in the morning. Further evidence of a similar character was given.

A serious fire has occurred at St. John's, Antigua, destroying considerable property.

A rumour is current in Constantinople to the effect that Abd-el-Kader has died at Mecca.

The Empress of Russia has returned to St. Petersburg, from the Crimea, and has taken up her residence at Tzarsko-Zelo.

The annual full-dress ball in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College is to be held at Willis's Rooms on Wednesday next.

Jubilee services have been held in Hull, in connection with the Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. About £2000 was realised by the services, and the total jubilee fund now exceeds £75,000.

A nurse-girl and two young children at Lockwood, near Huddersfield, have been seriously injured from having eaten portions of a "sugarstick," which seems to have been coloured with some poisonous matter.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

CONSIDERABLE excitement has prevailed in the Money Market this week. Although about £500,000 in bullion has arrived from various quarters, and although very little silver has been forwarded to the East by the present steamer, the directors of the Bank of England have advanced their minimum quotation for money to 8 per cent, and have declined making advances to the various discount establishments under 8 per cent. A higher range in money having been pretty generally anticipated, the demand for accommodation has been very active, and even the present rate has not had the effect of checking it. Obviously, the directors have acted upon a sound principle in the effort to check the outflow of bullion from this country. This week £200,000 has been withdrawn from the Bank for transmission to Egypt, in part payment of a loan recently contracted with one of our leading companies; a very large amount has been secured for transmission to the Brazils on Monday next; heavy advances are being made to the Austrian Government; and both France and Russia are likely to appear in the Money Market in a few weeks as large borrowers. The state of the Continental exchanges, and the moderate profit on gold imports from America, have no doubt had considerable influence upon the Bank directors. There is a fair average supply of money on offer in the general discount market.

The discount houses have advanced their rates for money at "call" to 5, and for deposits at short notice to 5 and 5½ per cent.

A sale of £500,000 in bills on India has taken place. No change took place in the minimum price, and the tenders within the limits amounted to £1,720,000.

The Continental Money Markets have continued excited, and for the most part they are badly supplied with capital.

The forthcoming dividend of the London Chartered Bank of Australia will be at the rate of 8 per cent per annum.

Notwithstanding the advance in the rate for money, the decline in the value of National Securities has been comparatively trifling. The market, however, has been very inactive, and the supply of money stock has increased.

On Thursday the market opened flatly, but subsequently recovered. Consols, for Money, closed at 90¾ ¼ ex div.; for Account, 90¾ ex div.; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 89¾ to 90. Exchequer Bills marked 10s. to 7s. dis.

A decline of about 1 per cent has taken place in the value of American Securities. Illinois Central have been done at 82; Erie Shares, 63¼; and Virginia Six per Cents, 33.

The market for all Foreign Securities has continued heavy, and a general fall has taken in the quotations.

There has been less firmness in the market for Joint-Stock Bank Shares, and the quotations have given way.

The dealings in Colonial Government Securities have been much restricted:—Canada Six per Cents have realised 104; Ditto Five per Cents, 92; Mauritius Six per Cents, 1842, 109½; New Brunswick Six per Cents, 105; New South Wales Five per Cents, 109¼; South Australian Six per Cents, 113¼; and Victoria Six per Cents, 110¾.

About an average business has been transacted in Miscellaneous Securities.

The Railway Share Market has been in a depressed state, and prices, almost generally, have given way.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Nov. 30.—There was a very poor show of English wheat in our market to-day, and nearly all kinds moved off freely, at an advance in the quotations of from 1s. to 2s. per quarter. Fine foreign wheats improved 2s., other kinds 1s. per quarter, with a good consumptive inquiry. Floating cargoes of grain produced rather more money. Malting barley moved off freely, at extreme currencies. Grinding and distilling sorts were inactive, at late rates. The malt trade was firm, at very full prices. Fine oats were scarce, and 6d. per quarter dearer; but damp parcels were somewhat neglected. Both beans and peas advanced 1s. per quarter, with an improved inquiry. The flour trade was steady, and, in some instances, the quotations had an upward tendency.

Dec. 2.—The supplies of produce were only moderate. Generally speaking, the trade ruled firm, at prices fully equal to Monday.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, 41s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 50s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 44s.; rye, 32s. to 33s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 36s. to 39s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 50s. to 55s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 66s to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 23s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 36s. to 38s.; white, 35s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 33s. to 35s.; country marks, 28s. to 31s. per 280lb. French, 35s. to 38s. per sack. American, 19s. to 27s per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English: Wheat, 570; barley, 1030; malt, 340; oats, 100; flour, 1720. Irish: Oats, 500. Foreign: Wheat, 4360; barley, 2040; oats, 16,350; flour, 600 sacks, 4960 barrels.

Seeds.—There is a fair average business doing in clover seed, at full prices. In other seeds, as well as cakes, the transactions are on a very moderate scale, at late rates.

Linseed, English, crushing, 66s. to 70s.; Calcutta, 60s. to 65s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; coriander, 10s. to 14s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 8s. to 11s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 15s. to £10; ditto, foreign, £9 2s. 6d. to £10; rape cakes, £5 to £5 15s. per ton; canary, 50s. to 60s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 72s.; white ditto, 54s. to 74s. per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 3d.; barley, 33s. 7d.; oats, 19s. 7d.; rye, 34s. 1d.; beans, 36s. 1d.; peas, 34s. 1d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 40s.; barley, 33s. 11d.; oats, 19s. 1d.; rye, 29s. 1d.; beans, 36s.; peas, 34s. 8d.

English Grain Sold Last Week.—Wheat, 131,825; barley, 125,511; oats, 14,019; rye, 19; beans, 4196; peas, 2469 quarters.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 13s. 6d.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 6s to £1 10s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 18s. to 19s.; seconds, 16s. 3d. to 17s. 3d.; Hartley's, 14s. to 15s. 3d.; and manufacturers', 14s. to 15s. 6d. per ton.

Hops.—The demand is steady, and prices are well supported. English qualities may be quoted at from 90s. to 160s.; and foreign, 70s. to 160s. per cwt.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Dec. 3.)—The supply of beasts on offer in our market to-day was limited, and the demand for all breeds ruled steady, at fully Monday's advance in the quotations. The best Scots sold at 5s. 2d. per 8lb. We were again scantily supplied with sheep, and the mutton trade was firm, at extreme currencies. The best Downs were worth fully 5s. 10d. per 8lb. Calves—the show of which was limited—moved off freely, at 2d. per 8lb. more money. Prices ranged from 4s. to 5s. per 8lb. There was an improved sale for pigs, and the quotations had an upward tendency. Milch cows were quite as dear as last week. Per 8lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 5s.; prime Scots, &c., 5s. to 5s. 2d.; coarse and inferior sheep, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 2d. to 5s. 6d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 8d. to 5s. 10d.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 14s. to 21s.; and quarter old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 842; cows, 130; sheep, 8300; calves, 90; pigs, 270. Foreign: Beasts, 120; sheep, 700; calves, 40.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are limited, and the trade rules firm, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 10d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; and pork, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d. per 8lb. by the carcass.

ROBERT HEBBERT.

ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE AT ATHENS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

SINCE my last communication there has been no public ceremony at Athens, and a certain amount of sadness has spread over the Court of King George in consequence of the news of the death of the King of Denmark, which has caused the solemnity of the administration of the oath of allegiance to the troops and to the National Guard on the Champ de Mars to be momentarily deferred. In the mean time, the Greeks appear to be contented and confident in the future; there is, however, much to be done, as the whole system of Government is to be reorganised on a Liberal footing. When Otho was called to reign over Greece (there was a cry uttered by his subjects which made an excellent French calembour—"Qu'Othon soit philhellène!" (*Coton, soie, fil, et laine;* cotton, silk, thread, and wool.) The same demand, deprived altogether of its dynastic signification, might now be urged with still greater reason, so as to give productive occupation, at any rate, to a portion of the Greek population. Unfortunately, the majority of the men of talent are tormented by the desire of becoming Ministers or, at least, Deputies. The Greek savans in general require schooling in social and political matters, and ought to pass some years in France and England in the study of English and French society. Assuredly there are, among the swarm of enthusiastic orators, many clever individuals full of devotion to the interests of their fatherland, and capable of understanding the first necessities of a country which possesses a university established on a grand scale, but no roads; an academy, but no water fit to drink. The kingdom produces olive oil and excellent wine in abundance; but if railways should be established in Greece, and thus offer inducements for the exportation of these useful natural products before the introduction of commercial and manufacturing habits among the people shall have rendered them somewhat independent, the poor Hellenes will be compelled to live upon badly-seasoned vegetables and to drink stagnant water to digest them. But matters do not go on so rapidly in this beautiful country; a railway concession passes as an inheritance from uncle to nephew; the nephew takes a long time to reflect on the importance of his acquisition, and, fearful of a bankruptcy, hesitates, and continues to hesitate; so that, unless the Hellenic Government take the affair in hand, the execution of the railways will in all probability be deferred to the Greek calends. In this case neither the oils nor the wines will rise in price, and there will be no revolution in the culinary arrangements of the Hellenes, which are rather eccentric. I remember hearing of a certain English Lord, who once said to his cook, "I will allow you sixty pounds a month; but, should I ever be able to guess what it is you give me to eat, I shall immediately discharge you." The milord in question would have no difficulty in being satisfactorily accommodated in Greece, where it is impossible to guess the composition of the different dishes. As a general rule, the "comfortable" is wanting in Athens; but then there is consolation to be had in the splendour of the scenery and the beauty of the climate. One of the greatest existing inconveniences is the irregularity of postal communication: the state of things, however, in this respect, as in all others, will no doubt be promptly ameliorated, and thus justify the universal confidence in the reawakening of Greek prosperity under the mild and just government which it is evidently the desire of King George to inaugurate.

In the absence of public ceremonies to fill the pages of his album, our Special Artist busied himself with the preparation of the four interesting Illustrations engraved in our present Number, to the explanation of which I at once proceed, relying rather upon M. Mariani's pencil than upon my pen for their easy comprehension.

FEMALE TYPES AND COSTUMES.

During the late fêtes, our Artist made a collection of sketches of the most attractive costumes met with in the streets and environs of Athens. One of the Engravings at page 568 represents the principal female types and costumes of the people, the Grecian ladies having for the most part adopted the Parisian modes. Amongst the bourgeoisie a few women wearing the fez are still encountered, with which the velvet corsage, embroidered with silver or gold, is occasionally worn, together with a certain amount of crinoline. On the other hand, the bulk of the women have remained faithful to the vestments of their ancestors. The figure to the left of our group is a woman of Attica. The cloak, embroidered round the bottom, is usually of white cloth, the remainder of the costume being composed of cotton material. The women of a considerable portion of the Greek continent are dressed in like manner. Next to her, in the front, stands a woman of Hydra. The waistband is generally worn very wide by the common people, with whom it serves as a sort of pocket for holding the handkerchief, &c. Both men and women usually carry a chaplet in the hand. Between this and the first figure is caught a glimpse of an Athenian woman, having the fez for headdress, and a velvet corsage richly embroidered. The fourth figure (in the background) represents the headdress of the girls. The kerchief on the head is attached by means of their hair-plaits, which they roll in the form of a turban; the tresses come from behind the ears. The woman with her hands under her apron is a native of Chalcis, and to her left stands a woman of the wealthy classes of Hydra. Between these two may be discerned the headdress of a peasant-woman from Ipsara, the remainder of her attire resembling that of the Hydra female. The next figure to the right, in the background, is a woman of Marathon; she wears a small silk apron over a woollen costume, and a cotton veil. The seated figure is an Athenian woman: in common with most of the women who live in the old streets in the neighbourhood of the Acropolis, she wears a dark-coloured veil. The dress of the woman filling her pitcher differs but little from that of the first-named figure at the extreme left, and is met with at every step in Athens. The form of the pitcher is accurately depicted, and the manner in which it is carried is also shown.

MALE TYPES AND COSTUMES.

It is affirmed on very good authority that King George does not intend to wear the Greek costume habitually; and for this reason most of the authorities are preparing to abandon the national costume. But this change cannot be expected to extend beyond a limited circle; and, besides, it is to be feared that Greece might become less Grecian if the national attire were to undergo any serious modification; for, after all, "nationality" depends, to a certain extent at least, upon dress; and the Greeks could not well afford to undergo the loss of the insignia around which so much prestige has been thrown in the songs of the poets of all times.

Our Engraving at page 568 comprises the principal characteristic dresses of the male population of Greece, as well as some of its most remarkable types. The seated figure wears the costume of an Athenian citizen, which is that worn by the majority of the well-to-do inhabitants of the Greek continent. The one at his left hand represents a military chief with the rank of a General, whilst behind him is a military peasant of Etolia. At the right of the Engraving are two poor peasants, serving as National Guards. Near them stands, with his back to the spectator, a military peasant of Attica. At the extreme left is a youth from the workshops. Most of the working men in Greece wear this kind of trousers, which is of Turkish origin and always blue. The vest is usually of black or blue cloth. Next to him is a shepherd, holding in his left hand a most primitive crook.

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THE ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE AT ATHENS.

GREEK MALE TYPES AND COSTUMES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

GREEK FEMALE TYPES AND COSTUMES.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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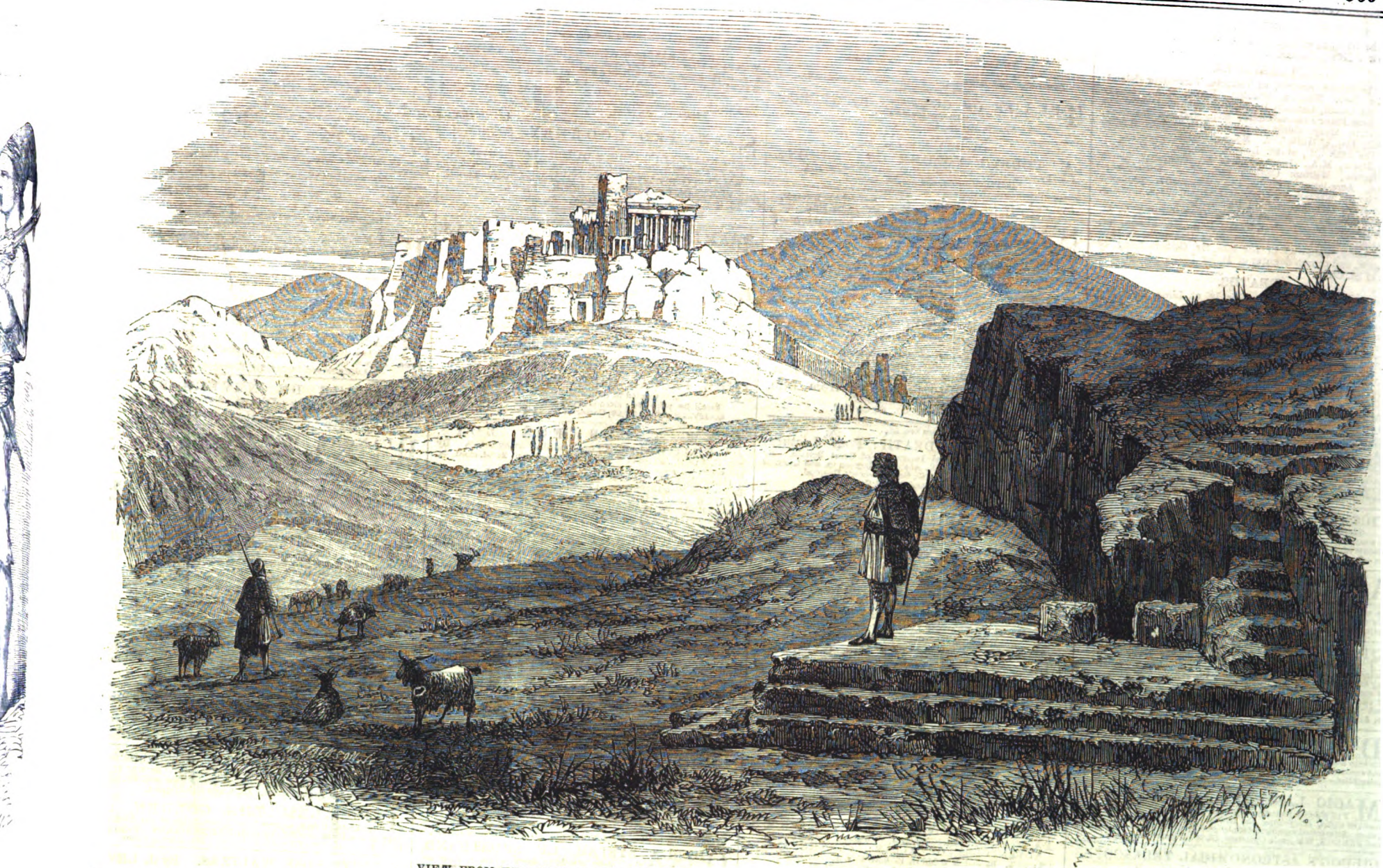

VIEW FROM THE HILL OF THE PNYX, ATHENS.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

The figure behind him is a peasant serving as a Nationa Guard, his headdress, like that of his fellow-peasants at the right of the Engraving, being a kerchief worn in the style of Salvator Rosa's bandits.

VIEW TAKEN FROM THE HILL OF THE PNYX.

The great interest attaching to this point of view arises from the circumstance that from the hill of the Pnyx most of the venerable monuments of Athens are visible. In the background, on the right, is Mount Hymettus, still famous for its excellent honey. Below it are the ruins of the Odeon of Herod Atticus, built under the Antonines; and above, the Acropolis, with the Parthenon. The rocky hill on the left is the site of the Areopagus, or Hill of Mars; the steps, and the seats of the judges, cut in the rock, may still be seen. Here the famous tribunal that dated from the time of Cecrops, and before which Orestes appeared to justify the assassination of his mother, held its sittings. The judges of the Areopagus assembled only at night. It was in front of this famous spot that St. Paul pronounced his discourse on the Unknown God.

Between the Hill of Mars, the Acropolis, and the Hill of the Pnyx formerly passed the Cerameicus, which was the richest quarter of ancient Athens. Of that nothing now remains; the site even is arid, and particularly the little valley covered with rubbish formed by the detritus of houses fallen to decay and dissolution. Upon the rock itself a few tufts of thorny herbs sometimes sprout forth, to be speedily devoured by skinny flocks of adventurous goats under the surveillance of a fierce-looking herdsman.

On the foreground of our Illustration is the Hill of the Pnyx itself, where the popular assembly used to be held. The tribune is drawn exactly as it remains at present. It is indebted to its position for having suffered less than most of the other celebrated monuments during the frequent bombardments with which Athens has been favoured. The Pnyx is simply the rock itself carved for the purpose of a tribune. The orator placed himself on the top of the block, to which access was given by six steps on each side. The *ensemble* was always very majestic and inspiring on account of the grandeur of the buildings within the view of the speaker and his auditory. Below the orator, on the third step, the clerks used to take their places, and were occupied in taking notes on their knees, or in looking through the public records for proofs required by their master. Demosthenes, it will be remembered, discoursed from this rocky tribune, to the delight of the assembled multitude.

MR. SASSOON.

MR. DAVID SASSOON, Justice of the Peace for the Town of Bombay, was born, in the year 1792, in the renowned and once opulent city of Bagdad, where his father filled the responsible office of State Treasurer to the Provincial Government. Early in life Mr. Sassoon entered a banking firm, in which he remained until he was about thirty years old, when that frightful scourge of Persia—the plague—broke out, and, simultaneously, the administration of the Government became so insecure for life and property that he left Bagdad for Bushire, the seat of the British Residency, and after a short stay there a commercial engagement required him to visit Bombay. That visit made him determine upon removing his family to the capital of Western India, where he soon established himself as one of the most enterprising and respected merchants of the city; and in Shanghai, Canton, and Japan branch houses were also established and carried on by members of his family. From the commencement of his sojourn in Bombay to the present period he has never forgotten to aid those in needy circumstances; and it is a remarkable fact that a beggar of his tribe is rarely or ever seen asking alms in the streets, as they know they have only to seek relief at the hands of Mr. Sassoon to find it. This gentleman has for years identified himself with the British Government; and, as a proof of his stanch loyalty, it may be mentioned that when the news of the mutiny in the North-west Provinces reached Bombay, Mr. Sassoon, long regarded as the head of his community, addressed the Governor, proffering the services of the whole of the Hebrew community in a military capacity, which had the immediate effect of inducing many others, who had been wavering and speaking of the success of the rebels in a tone of exultation, to tender their services; and, at a public entertainment given by Mr. Sassoon on the occasion of her Majesty assuming the direct government of her Indian dominions, Lord Elphinstone, in proposing the health of his worthy host, said, "he should never forget that, when threatened with danger and whilst some were panic-struck, Mr. Sassoon and his family were the first to come forward in support of the British Government."

DAVID SASSOON, ESQ., ONE OF THE MERCHANT PRINCES OF BOMBAY.

In various acts of philanthropy he has devoted upwards of £100,000. Amongst the most notable of his public benefactions are the following:—The foundation and endowment of the Reformatory and Industrial Institution in Bombay; schools for boys and girls, with an annnual allowance of £500; a synagogue at Bombay, and one at Poonah, with an annual allowance of £500 each; cemeteries at Bombay, Poonah, Shanghai, and Hong-Kong. Mr. Sassoon has also subscribed largely to the Sailors' Homes in Bombay and Hong-Kong; to the Famine Fund; to the Fund for Widows and Orphans of Officers Killed during the Mutiny; and to the Lancashire Relief Fund. His recent gifts consist of £2000 for an illuminated clock-tower in the Victoria and Albert Museum; £2500 towards an asylum for the relief of destitute invalids and other paupers in Poonah; and £15,000 for a general hospital in Poonah, the first stone of which was laid by the Governor, Sir Bartle Frere, on the 8th of October last, when his Excellency touched upon several appropriate topics, and took occasion to say:—"You have shown, Sir, the sense you entertain of the blessings you receive under the British Government by training your children after the fashion of those classes to which her Most Gracious Majesty and the British nation habitually look for the men to be trusted in public as well as in private affairs. It is not every one of the native gentlemen of Bombay, even in these days of general prosperity, who can follow your example by purchasing an English estate [Ashley Park, at Walton-on-Thames, bought for Mr. Sassoon's eldest son] and enrolling himself among the landowners of England; but there are many who can do as you have done, in sending a son to an English school and college, there to learn not only what English gentlemen know, but what they feel and think on subjects of more permanent interest and importance than how the wealth of modern commerce is accumulated and distributed. I must apologise for touching on a subject so personal. I could not refrain from noticing the prominent and prevailing feeling of sympathy which you have ever manifested with the British Government and British people—a feeling which enhances manifold the interest which English people feel in all that you do. I will only add an expression of the feeling—in which every one here present will join me—that you may be permitted to see this building suitably completed, and fulfilling all your benevolent intentions as a permanent relief to suffering humanity; and that you may long be a living example of that blessing which the Royal poet of your own people has declared shall ever attend him who provides for the sick and needy."

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BIRTH.

On the 1st inst., at Low Elswick, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, the wife of Henry Parker, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 8th of October, at Victoria, Vancouver Island, by the Rev. William Sheldon Reece, M.A., Henry Reynolds Luard, Captain Royal Engineers, and third son of the late Peter Francis Luard, Esq., M.D., of Warwick, to Caroline Mary, eldest daughter of the late George Leggatt, Esq., of Guildford. No cards sent.

On the 28th ult., at St. Luke's, Chelsea, by the Rev. G. S. Drew, M.A., Incumbent of St. Barnabas, South Kennington, William Challis, jun., of 3, Lansdowne-terrace, Acre-lane, Brixton, to Georgiana, youngest daughter of William Vincent, of Durham-place, Chelsea, late of H.M. War Department, Pall-mall.

On Oct. 27, at St. John's Church, Christiansted, in St. Croix (Danish West Indies), by the Rev. Mr. Almon, Mr. Christian Hattensen, planter, born in Denmark, to Miss Ellen Lang, daughter of the late Mr. Gilbert Lang, of Glasgow, and granddaughter of Major Lang, an old resident of St. Croix.

DEATHS.

On the 23rd of October, suddenly, at Lima, Peru, Mr. William Allpress, aged 33 years, third son of the late Mr. Joseph Allpress, of Canonbury, Islington.

On the 26th ult., at Otterwood Cottage, Hythe, Hants, after a long and painful illness endured with Christian piety and resignation, Mary, the second daughter of the late Thomas Figgins Medhurst, Esq., C.E., of Soho, London.

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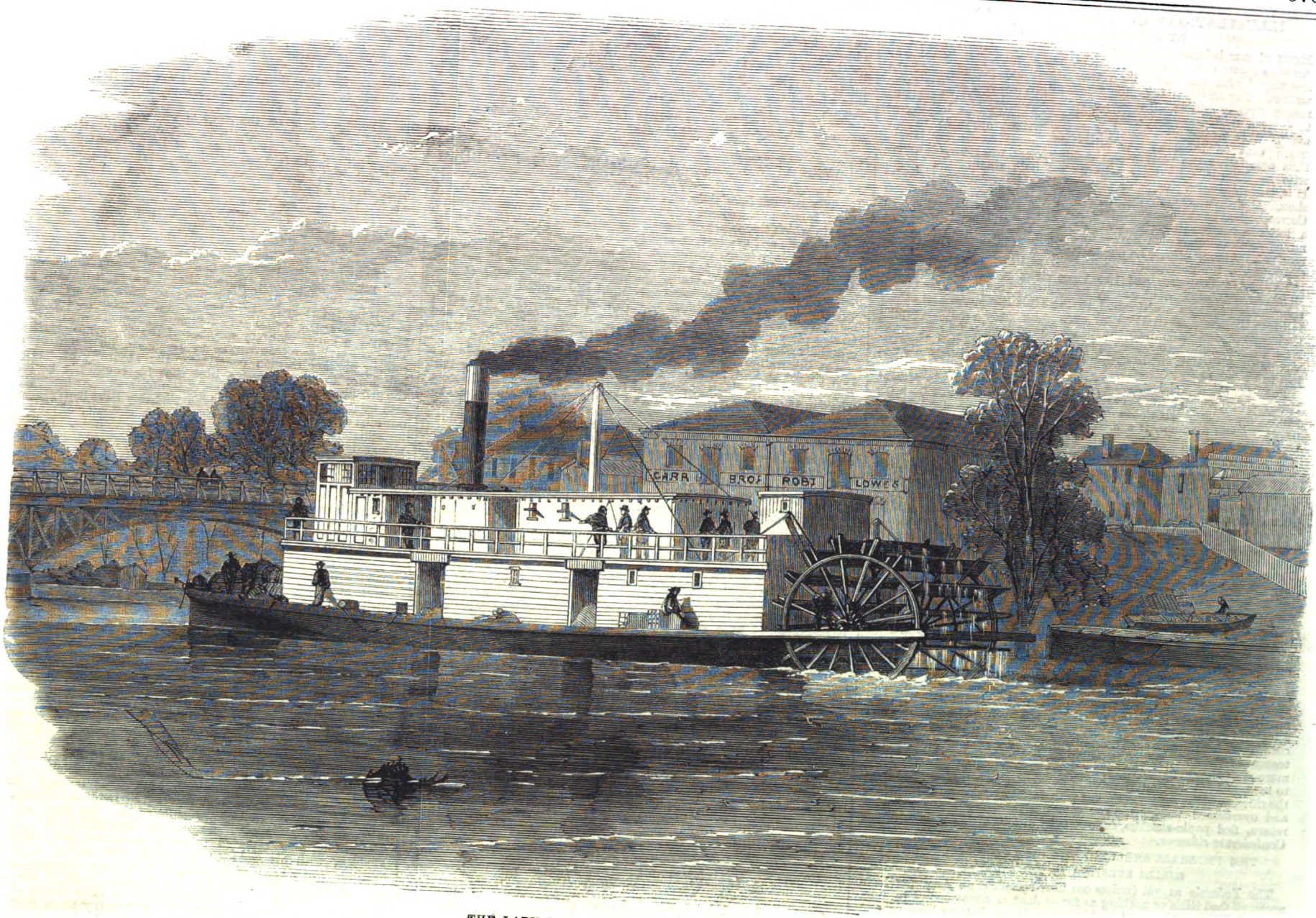

THE LADY DALY, AN AUSTRALIAN RIVER STEAMER.

THIS vessel—of which we give an Engraving, from a photograph taken by Mr. Arthur Kipling—runs on the river Murray, Australia. She is the first steamer that has visited the port of the district for some years. The Centaur sailed from Melbourne on the 18th of July last, and arrived on the 24th at Port Elliott, where her cargo was transhipped to the Lady Daly, which completed her voyage up the Murray in less than six weeks. Especial interest attaches to this event, as it is looked upon as the beginning of a great inland trade in Australia by the navigation of its rivers.

THE WAR IN NEW ZEALAND: THE ALEXANDRA REDOUBT AT TUAKAU, ON THE WAIKATO RIVER, CONSTRUCTED BY A DETACHMENT OF THE 65TH REGIMENT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MUCH of our information respecting the war unhappily raging in America comes from Northern sources, and is, consequently, more or less tinged with the particular views, not to say prejudices, of the writers. The accounts from the Southern section are, for the same reason, equally fallible. Yet they serve as correctives, and enable us to make a nearer approximation to the truth. Besides, looking at events from a different standpoint, the writers are able to see much that to those of the other side must needs be blank, thus completing the picture and making clear what would otherwise be obscure. By their help we see both sides of the shield. It is, therefore, with particular pleasure that we receive a batch of sketches, with accompanying details, from our Special Artist and Correspondent in the South—a pleasure heightened by its rarity. In a letter accompanying the sketches our Correspondent writes of numerous drawings which he has forwarded, but which we have not received. Among others, he particularises a sketch of the Battle of Chicamauga, the position of the Federal and Confederate armies in the Valley of Tennessee, and two large views of mountain scenery. Blockade-running has, of course, its failures. Some of our Correspondent's packages are doomed to the Gulf Stream, whilst others fall into the hands of the Federal cruisers, whence his sketches find their way occasionally into the pages of the illustrated journals of New York. In the latter case we must solace ourselves with the conviction that, though lost to us specially, our Artist's labours are not lost to the world.

Four of our Special Artist's Illustrations appear in the present Number, and we give the accompanying descriptive details from his pen, in the order in which the Engravings they refer to stand in our pages. Three of them, it will be seen, have reference to the siege of Charleston.

SCENE ON THE TENNESSEE RIVER.—CONFEDERATE SHARPSHOOTERS FIRING AT A FEDERAL SUPPLY-TRAIN.

Since the Federal army has sought refuge in its intrenchments at Chattanooga the object of the Confederates has been to disturb its communications, and, if possible, to break up its supply-trains. With a view to this, a small force of picked men from General Longstreet's corps, armed with Whitworth telescopic rifles, were posted among the crags of Raccoon Mountain, overlooking a road on the other side of the Tennessee river, in use by the Federals. The position chosen was twelve miles in rear of the enemy's works, and, unfortunately for them, was not guarded. At the invitation of Captain Gorree, who was to take charge of the party, I accompanied the expedition; and the only way of reaching the place and avoiding the Federal scouts was by taking the Indian trails through the forest heights. Scarcely had we arrived at our destination and got the men hidden behind the rocks, when, far up the gorge, could be heard distinctly the rumbling of approaching wheels. Presently emerged the leading files of an infantry escort, followed by the first waggon. The order was not to fire until the open space of the road in front of us was filled. At last came the word, and a score of sharp cracks leapt in deafening echoes from crag to crag, and a score of mules, with their riders, went down, creating the most dire confusion. Then came such a stampede as was never before seen. The teams in front endeavoured to gallop on, but were prevented by one or more mules hanging dead in the traces; others behind made an effort to turn, but got blocked by those in the rear. Crack! crack! still went the rifles, until the road was choked with dead and dying men and mules, and overturned waggons. The escort, after firing a few shots in return, fled panic-stricken, followed by the exulting shouts of the Confederate riflemen.

THE FEDERALS SHELLING THE CITY OF CHARLESTON—SHELLS BURSTING IN THE STREETS.

The Federals as yet (writes our Correspondent on Aug. 24) have accomplished little or nothing as far as dash is concerned. In fact, General Gilmore, thwarted in his attempts on Battery Wagner and smarting at his frequent repulses, has demanded the surrender of the last-named work or has threatened to shell the city; and, in violation of all rules of warfare, he has turned his guns on unoffending women and children. The shelling commenced at midnight, but, fortunately, did little harm beyond terrifying the ladies left in the city. One house only was set on fire. I send you a sketch of a scene I witnessed in the neighbourhood of my own quarters. A fireman is running through the streets giving the alarm, and a watchman, thoroughly overcome, is taking leave of his senses and his staff in the foreground. Fortunately, the gun burst after a few discharges. The distance was over four miles.

THE FIGHT FOR THE RIFLE-PITS IN FRONT OF BATTERY WAGNER, CHARLESTON.

During the last days of August the enemy made a great struggle for the possession of the Confederate rifle-pits in front of their own works. In their first attempt they were successfully repulsed; but on their second, the night after, they succeeded, owing to the bad conduct of some North Carolina troops, who were on picket. My sketch illustrates the first effort made to dislodge our troops, in which the Federals were defeated, with great loss. The entire garrison of Wagner, which is only a sandwork, never exceeded 1500, and this brave band defied the combined attacks of the Federal iron-clad navy and an army of twelve thousand men.

THE INTERIOR OF FORT SUMTER AFTER A CONTINUED BOMBARDMENT BY THE SHORE-BATTERIES OF THE FEDERALS.

The Federal commander, General Gilmore, having succeeded in erecting batteries on Morris Island some time since, commenced the bombardment of Fort Sumter with 200 lb. parrotts at over a range of two miles and a half. The grand old work which did such good service on the 7th of April last was unable to reply, and its brave garrison was compelled to be silent spectators of the gradual demolition of its walls. I have frequently paid visits to the work since the bombardment commenced, and the inclosed Illustration will give you an idea of the severity of the fire concentrated upon it. Every gun is dismounted, and nearly the whole of the parapet is swept away. The gorge-face is one mass of ruins, and the casemates scarcely afford shelter to the garrison. The fort will be held, however, as long as a brick remains; by the bayonet, if necessary. Such is the determination of General Beauregard.

HOLDING OUT AMONG "THE RUINS" OF FORT SUMTER.

In a letter published in the *New York Tribune* we find the following description of Fort Sumter, as it stood a few weeks ago:—

Who of these could recognise it in that forlorn-looking mass of rubbish to which the guns of a justly-incensed fatherland have now reduced it? On the extreme west corner, nearest to Charleston, are some faint indications of what it once was. A few square yards of masonry remain comparatively unhurt. Yet even here the parapet is knocked clearly away for a space of fifteen feet at least, and the eye rests on a house standing in the line of vision on the shore of Sullivan's Island, beyond the north channel, that intervenes between the land and the fort. Follow the jagged outline to the east, and you see other houses peeping over the top of the heap. Of some you can see nearly one half, from the crown of the roofs downward. Of others only the chimneys and upper shingles were visible a few days ago, and now the cloud of every shot, clearing away, shows you more of their forms, to prove that the mound of bricks is being gradually decreased in height. The shots and shells pound away at the remains, on an average, one in each half minute, through the entire day. All night long the mortars in our two advanced works go on with their pulverising practice. What structure, of brick or stone, could stand such hammering, so kept up! But it is on the east face, or seawall, of Sumter that destruction has done its work. Here has concentrated the fire of the army and navy. Four monitors—the Weehawken, the Patapsco, the Catskill, and the Lehigh—have since Tuesday kept up their awful fire of 15 in. shells. Many of these fall short. Some of them go clear over and beyond their mark. But when and where they strike the effects are noticeable in the masses of matter that immediately fly and fall from the parapet or sides of the work. A breach has been effected over which a storming-party could pass in a few minutes to the interior of the fort. The north-east corner, partially undermined, topples and threatens momentarily to fall. And still do the pitiless conical shells bury and explode in the walls, and the solid 300 lb., 200 lb., and 100 lb. shots follow them, to complete the overthrow of what the first have mined and honeycombed. How men can live and move around in Sumter is a mystery—it is almost, indeed, a miracle. They manage every evening to fire from the top of the heap, near the west angle, an "evening gun" at sunset, and to drop the flag. But latterly even these ceremonies have had to be modified. The sunset gun is only the firing of a bag of powder, whose flash is a signal to the city that the garrison holds out. Wrapping the ragged remnant of the flag round its frail stick is the only salute that can be given to the declining orb of day. The would-be sharpshooters are displaced, and no more crack their rifles vainly at the gunners in our works. The peeping pickets on the base, near the Charleston side of the fort, no longer peer inquisitively and timidly at us. They are all gone into the vaults and fastnesses of the fort, to undergo a process of slow incremation, by the crumbling rubble falling ever around and upon them from all sides. An awful and futile duty is theirs—to remain on this memorial of desolation, to suffer slow but certain death, as the exemplars of a fortitude and tenacity unjustifiable by the cause that evokes and exacts from these men the sacrifice of their lives. About 30 ft., it is estimated, have been taken from the average height of Fort Sumter, except upon the east or "sea face," where not more than a half of the original structure remains. The flagstaff has been thrice shot away. The flag is pierced and mutilated almost beyond recognition, and the field of white is all gone, only portions of the starry cross remaining. Still do our patient, impassive gunners pound away.

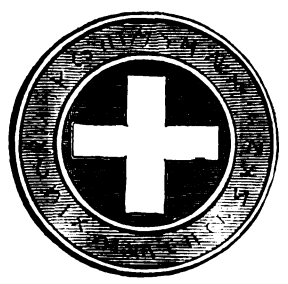
SLAVES AT WORSHIP ON A PLANTATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

LINKED with our Special Artist's Illustrations of the War in America is one, from another source, of an entirely different aspect (see page 561), in which the owner of a cotton plantation, South Carolina, is, with his wife and children, engaged in Divine worship, surrounded by his slaves, in a state of almost patriarchal simplicity. In the character of the negro as developed in the Slave States of America the two most marked features are his capacity for strong attachment and fidelity to his master when kindly treated and his susceptibility to religious influences. This latter quality is carried in many cases into the region of fanaticism; but a deep, simple, and fervent piety characterises a large portion of the slave population, especially those advanced in years.

The Illustration bearing the above title is from a sketch made in a rude chapel erected for the slaves on a cotton plantation near Port Royal (South Carolina), now in the possession of the Federal forces. The "incumbent" was an intelligent old house servant, a slave. He could read, but not write; and his extempore sermons, although sometimes marred by his predilection for high-sounding phrases and long words (not always appropriate), were characterised by strong good sense and a certain rude native eloquence, often rising to the dignity of pathos, and admirably adapted to the comprehension and temperament of his audience. The Methodist persuasion is the one which finds most favour among the slaves in the Southern as well as among the free negroes in the Northern States.

NEW GRAND CROSS OF THE GREEK ORDER OF OUR SAVIOUR.

THE design of the new Grand Cross of the Order of Our Saviour (recently sent from Athens to her Majesty Queen Victoria) was kindly communicated to our Artist by M. Rota, the Italian painter, charged by the Hellenic Government with its execution. This cross is accompanied by a silver badge, similar to that of the French Legion of Honour, but with the portrait of our Saviour in the



NEW GRAND CROSS OF THE GREEK ORDER OF OUR SAVIOUR, RECENTLY SENT TO QUEEN VICTORIA.

middle. The Byzantine characters surrounding the portrait signify, "Thy right hand has saved us from the abyss." The fingers of the hand in the portrait are arranged so as to form the Byzantine letters placed above it, and which are an abbreviation of "Jesus Christ."

The insignia of this order (founded by the fourth National Hellenic Assembly, at Argos, in 1824) were modified by King Otho, who replaced the image of our Saviour by his own, thus destroying the sign characteristic of the order. On the other side, on which is the cross, is the following inscription, engraved in Byzantine characters:—"Fourth National Hellenic Assembly, 1824."

THE ALEXANDRA REDOUBT ON THE WAIKATO RIVER, NEW ZEALAND.

THIS redoubt, situated at Tuakau, on the Waikato river, is the first position which has been occupied by British forces on native land in the Waikato country. The high cliff on which it stands was seized on the 13th of July last by a detachment of the 65th Regiment, 300 strong, who at once set about constructing a redoubt on this commanding position. The Waikato at this place is 800 yards wide. The canoes on the river, shown in our Engraving, are manned by forty of the 65th, and were organised by Captain Swift, the Commandant, to keep the river clear of the enemy.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

AMONGST important sayings of celebrated men Earl Russell's "Rest and be thankful" will take prominent place. It fairly eclipses Lord Chatham's "Sugar," Sir Robert Peel's "What is a pound?" Lord Denman's "Mockery, delusion, and snare;" or Napoleon III.'s remark to the Austrian Ambassador, "There is a time when silence is an error"—which "error" was fully explained at Magenta and Solferino. But Earl Russell's confession of faith has peculiar interest, because it exactly illustrates the idea publicly formed of him years ago. Not that he has been idle, but that he has done nothing. His fluctuations are ever on the verge of action, but he never influences an event. There are people who will diligently grind and polish away at their razors, one for each of the seven days of the week, keeping them in the best possible order, whilst all their friends can see that they go fully bearded and moustached. His Lordship is like them. He is a type of those men, in working trim, who never work to achieve. From such the blow may come at length; but when it comes it is usually quite ineffective. French authors used to have a system of announcing a book and producing it at their leisure. Last week, for instance, a book advertised thirty years since first saw the light, and no wonder that it fell somewhat flat. Just so do statesmen seem flat when attempting a *coup* after a long and promising recess. And yet, of late, Lord Russell has been talked about as much as M. Nadar, who must be held to have soared far beyond the point of merely threatening an attempt. He has flung himself into the cause of Denmark, armed with a revolver, pointing a barrel at every member of the Germanic Confederation. Then, receiving a caution as to prudence, he resigned; but, receiving another caution concerning the absurdity of "raw haste, half-sister to delay," and a hint that he could not be spared in the present crisis, he resumed his contented seat. At least, all this is said by the French journals, which probably have better means than our own of judging of English affairs—the difficulty of seeing things immediately under one's own nose being notorious. Possibly, the more exiguous the nasal organ the more far-sighted the politician.

Thomas Moore's singular simile—

> The dry leaves quivering o'er my head,
> Like man, unquiet even when dead—

is not so far removed from everyday common-sense as prosaic persons might suppose. Very frequently people—dead, at least, to all intents and purposes—become very unquiet; although, almost as often, they prove to be alive after all. Setting ghosts aside, for present purposes, it appears that Madagascar's King, Radama II., who was duly killed some few months since, because, like all people, he was not fond of taking advice, has "come to life again;" or, say he may have the benefit of the doubt, and that hitherto the Madagascan worms have been credited with a banquet which they have never enjoyed. After six months' rest, combined or not with thankfulness nobody can say, Radama is actually reported to have addressed a letter of general appeal to the Emperor of the French. What notice may be taken of this presumed document is no matter for English concern, but it is only natural to glance at the probability of the truth of the rumour. The late Archbishop of Dublin proved to the satisfaction of all logical minds that there was no proof of the existence of Napoleon Bonaparte; and surely the existence of a man so unknown, in comparison, as King Radama may be doubted with far more propriety. If, then, the existence of a man be doubtful, the fact of his death must be nearly incredible; and it must, therefore, be most apocryphal of all to believe in a human life after there has already been no proof of either birth or death. But something stronger than logic induced the *Times* years since to sing a requiem over Lord Brougham. Nana Sahib is well known to have suffered in the flesh at least as often as the Duke of Richmond on Bosworth field. James IV. of Scotland was reported to have made an early flight from Flodden, with his gold chain around him, having a penitential link for every year of his life, and to have indulged in a pious journey to the Holy Land and a possible laugh at the fates of Tunstall and Marmion. And people meet John Sadleir daily, and Fauntleroy suffered in effigy only, and many more distinguished felons have put the law in motion, and their bodies also, with silver pipes down their throats, and escaped. Clearly, nobody of note is dead—not even Charlotte Corday, whose cheek blushed at the assistant executioner's post-mortem insult. All good citizens will do well to flock to Charing-cross to pay homage, as soon as the Heralds, Dragons, Crosses, and Garters take up their positions there to proclaim her late lamented Majesty Queen Anne.

During the remainder of the recess it would be well for some legal or literary, or legal and literary M.P. to frame a new and comprehensive—and comprehensible, if possible—copyright bill. Nothing can be worse than the present confusion, which is thrice confounded every week. The case of Boucicault v. Delafield shows that an English dramatist can have no copyright in his own country for a piece originally produced in America, unless he has complied with a provision of an Act of Parliament which lawyers cannot pretend to understand, and which must necessarily be inexplicable to most play-writers. This, of course, touches upon international law; but such law should be well understood by candidates for Parliamentary seats, because such candidates assume that they understand something like laws, and are competent to assist in framing others. No amateur suggestions are due here. It is sufficient to say that, on such a subject, no two Judges are likely to rule alike, and that, not unfrequently, Judges prudently object to rule at all, but recommend that the matter shall be settled "out of court," as did Mr. Baron Bramwell in the recent case of Maxwell v. Mayhew. Apropos, Mr. Howard Staunton, whose celebrated chess experiences have given him a right to be considered one of the princes of elucidation, complains that a new edition of his Shakspeare is being produced by the publishers of his old edition, under a title which makes it appear to be an entirely new work, and that his own new title is appended to the new edition, which contains no fresh emendation from his pen; his former progress, in the mean time, bearing the colour of his later and more elaborate labour. Lovers of books will agree that books should not change their titles, and that good authors and editors should have unrestrained advantage over their later inventions and discoveries. Literature is well represented in both Houses, and should find patrons and protectors.

Another equally new phase of the shortcomings of the copyright law has recently developed itself at home, in a manner too slight to make strong resistance advisable; whilst at the same time several personal interests are strongly at stake. Two years since some new journals, published at the price of from a sixpence down to a halfpenny, and professing to be original literature, published copyright essays and poems (the latter being verses of L. E. L.) as fresh contributions by anonymous authors. The managers of such journals may or may not have been simply misled by fraudulent correspondents, but they gave their well-informed readers no satisfaction in the way of apology when such derelictions of duty were pointed out. A few months since the *Illustrated Times* exposed the name of a "young lady" who sent an article, which was printed in all good faith, but which proved to be an exact copy of an ingenious sketch by Dr. Andrew Wynter, which, by-the-way, was in itself not without suspicion of having been suggested by the writings of Thomas Hood. Very lately, the same system of literary swindling was played off by another "young lady" upon another illustrated journal, *Once a Week*, and was similarly exposed; but there the matter does not appear likely to find ending. The newest of the comic weekly journals has recently given a pair of exceedingly clever "Cockney enigmas," in one of which the letter "v" is always made to take the place of "w," and in the other the letter "h" is made to exert itself in exact inverse ratio to the requisitions of the English language. These "Cockney enigmas" are taken from "Cruikshank's Comic Almanac" of about twelve or thirteen years back. Not worth an Act of Parliament in themselves, they are sufficiently valuable to show how copyright laws are set at defiance. It need not be said that the editor of a journal is in no way bound to remember everything that has gone before his time; but, in respect to the culprits who copy and profess originality, it would be as well to make some punishment for them sharp in proportion to the ease with which they can commit their favourite offence—just as, years since, the law was severe in the case of sheep-stealing.

Rich gold mines are said to have been discovered near Coaticook, Canada East.

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

History of England, from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. By James Anthony Froude, M.A. (Vols. vii and viii. Longmans.) The reading world will hail with delight the appearance before them of two more volumes of Mr. Froude's great work. Of novels, sensational and unsensational, they must have had enough, and more than enough; and they will find it refreshing to turn for a while from fiction to fact, from fancy to history. They need not fear a dearth of romance, for many are the romantic features of history, and the expressiveness of those features suffers no detriment from so powerful a limner as Mr. Froude. It is to the second of the two volumes which have been lately issued that most readers will turn with the keenest interest; for there they will find the well-known names which, above all others, romance and mystery have invested with a charm that never fades and shrouded in a darkness that will ever be impenetrable. They will read once more of Mary Stuart; her loves, her sorrows, and, alas! her guilt: they will ponder once more upon the fate of Darnley, and they will mourn once more the sweet singer, though they have no pity for the intriguer, David Rizzio. And these are themes which never tire—themes upon which one could harp for ever. The spirit of mischief and folly, with ruin, and insurrection, and murder in its train, never more plainly guided the councils of Princes than during that fatal July, 1565, on the evening of the 28th of which it was announced by flourish of trumpet and public proclamation that, "the Queen of Scots having determined to take to herself as her husband Henry, Earl of Ross and Albany, the said Henry was thenceforth to be designated King of Scotland, and in all acts and deeds his name would be associated with her own." The silence which fell upon the listening crowd was ominous, and the single voice—the voice of Darnley's father—which cried "God save his Grace!" added mockery to the omen. The offspring born of that marriage were—

sword and fire,
Red ruin, and the breaking up of laws—

offspring whose legitimacy is enveloped in less doubt than that of James VI. Well might the Queen, in the spirit of unconscious prophecy, appear at the bridal altar "in a mourning dress of black velvet." First came the uprising of the Protestants; but this her energy speedily put down. Then followed the memorable 9th of March, 1566, when Holyrood Palace was the scene of a tragedy, in which nobles were assassins and a "misknown knave" their victim. Mr. Froude tells graphically the often-repeated story. We see the unsuspecting little supper-party—the Queen on the sofa, the minstrel in a chair opposite to her, and the loose Countess of Argyll on one side. Suddenly the curtain which hung before the boudoir is raised, Darnley enters, seats himself close by his wife, and salutes her with a traitor kiss. Again the curtain rises, and, fit forerunner of a bloody deed, a ghastly figure stands out in relief; a corslet glimmers through the folds of a crimson sash, a steel cap flashes fitfully, and beneath the cap, pale as a ghost, frowns the death-stamped face of Ruthven. He points his finger at the scared Italian, and, in a voice as hollow as the grave which yawned for him, answers Mary's question, "What means this intrusion?" with the simple but doubt-inspiring words, "Let yon man come forth; he has been here over long." A few moments elapse, and the victim is in his murderers' clutches; the voice of Orpheus could not save him then; even Mary Stuart sues for him in vain; in vain he clings to his mistress's robe, the rough hands of Douglas and Falconside are upon him, the dark followers of Morton pour into the room, and in a little space a mangled corpse, pierced through and through with sixty wounds, lying unheeded at the foot of the staircase, is recognised by a servant as David Rizzio. But a darker deed was to follow this, in which Mary Stuart should play the part of traitress. So, at least, it has been whispered, and so Mr. Froude undoubtedly believes. She had certainly threatened to be revenged on Darnley for his share in the murder of David Rizzio; and from the date of that murder the disgust and contempt which she had already conceived for her dastard husband had certainly been reinforced by a deadly hatred. Had the crime by which Darnley came to his end been perpetrated exactly twelve, instead of eleven, months after the death of Rizzio, there would have been exhibited a neatness, propriety, and affectionate remembrance so peculiarly feminine, that no impartial person could have resisted such testimony. Mr. Froude relies, to a considerable extent, upon the evidence of what are called the "casket-letters," which are the letters of Mary Stuart to Bothwell. The authenticity of these letters has been doubted; but Mr. Froude, for weighty reasons, assumes at this period of his history their genuineness, reserving discussion thereon to "a future volume, in connection with their discovery." To some minds this course may seem objectionable; but, as Mr. Froude gives due warning, one is disposed to acquiesce in his arrangement, which is more favourable than any other would be to chronological order and uninterrupted succession of events. The tender sentiment with which the subsequent sorrows of Mary Stuart have caused her memory to be associated has, in former times, pleaded powerfully in her favour against very damning evidence; but it is just possible that the style of novel which has been lately in vogue may, in obedience to that extraordinary process of Providence which extracts good even from evil, contribute to the establishment of a truth by familiarising the public mind with the idea of a woman at once most fair and most foul, who could caress and wheedle a husband to his doom, though it sickened her to touch, to sit by, to see him; and who could all the while write letters to her lover describing the loathsomeness of her husband's disease. That lover, of course, was Bothwell; and the recollection of him has led Mr. Froude to make these remarks:—"Courage, strength, and a readiness to face danger and dare crime for their sakes attract some women more than intellect, however keen, or grace, however refined. The affection of the Queen of Scots for Bothwell is the best evidence of her innocence with Rizzio." One would be inclined to say that, if it be so, the best is bad, as will appear from a note (at p. 254) alluding to the possible parentage of James VI. Nor is the fact insignificant that the intimacy with Rizzio preceded those days when Bothwell and danger were ever with her; that woman in the hour of ease differs from woman in the hour of peril; and that there may be sufficient inclination without love. There is a saying, "Quand on n'a pas ce qu'on aime, il faut aimer ce qu'on a;" and Mary Stuart believed in French. The second of the two volumes, moreover, is especially interesting, inasmuch as the last chapter is devoted to a subject which has a fascination for every Englishman. The purpose of the chapter is "to trace the first movements of the struggle which transferred from Spain to England the sovereignty of the seas; the first beginning of that proud power which, rising out of the heart of the people, has planted the saplings of the English race in every quarter of the globe, has covered the ocean with its merchant fleets, and flaunts its flag in easy supremacy among the nations of the earth." There, too, will be read an account of the first slaving voyage of John Hawkins, to which may be traced back through three centuries of spreading Christianity, of advancing civilisation, and of African slavery, during which the negro has not ceased to be deprived of that personal liberty which is his birthright, the rending asunder, at any rate for a time, of a mighty Republic.

Life: Its Nature, Varieties, and Phenomena. By Leo H. Grindon. (1 vol. F. Pitman.) There is a modest spirit pervading the preface of this book which recommends it strongly to the philosophical reader. He will find in it much thought and much reading: there is plenty to think upon, plenty to study, plenty to entertain. Physiology and psychology are its subjects, and they are treated in a manner, if not perfectly satisfactory, certainly unobjectionable. There is in it no offence, so far as we have seen, against any moral or religious feeling, and offences of that kind are the chief stumbling blocks in all physiological and psychological publications; and the fact that it has reached a third edition is sufficient proof that its merits are not unappreciated. We cannot, however, let pass without protest the rendering of the words "te loquor absentem," which are translated "thee I talk *to* far away," whereas they mean, according to all the rules of construing impressed upon us in early days by the cane and in later years by comparison of passages, "thy absence is my constant theme," or, "thee I talk *of* absent," to be baldly literal.

Diary of a Pedestrian in Cashmere and Thibet. By Captain Knight. (1 vol. Richard Bentley.) Thomas Moore, whom M. Jaquemont, in a fit of disappointment fatal to French politeness, calls "a liar and a perfumer," has described the Vale of Cashmere as a garden of the brightest roses that ever grew in terrestrial soil, with temples, and grottoes, and fountains "as clear as the love-lighted eyes that hang over their waves." All these delights, therefore, Captain Knight and a comrade, having obtained six months' leave of absence from the heat and dust of India, started in May, 1860, to explore. They seem to have considered that there was some ground for the Irish poet's extravagancies; but with respect to the "love-lighted eyes," Captain Knight compromises by presenting a portrait of Gulabie, a Cashmerean woman, that readers may draw upon their fancies for an idea of what the living reality must be. The book is written in a pleasant, easy style, and is illustrated by several engravings of different degrees of excellence, some coloured and some uncoloured.

My Miscellanies. By Wilkie Collins. (2 vols. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) The author of "The Woman in White" and of "No Name" has had reprinted and published in two volumes a collection of articles contributed by him to *Household Words*, and perhaps to other periodicals. The two papers which will attract most attention are probably those entitled respectively, "To Think, or Be Thought For," and "Dramatic Grub-street," inasmuch as upon their first appearance they provoked both private and public remonstrance, and they are now reprinted because Mr. Collins has seen no reason to abandon the convictions the expression of which called down upon him the aforesaid remonstrances. It is hardly to be supposed that the present publication should add much lustre to the author's brilliant fame, but it is useful as a sort of meter by which one may measure his prodigious growth.

INDOOR AMUSEMENTS.

WHISK—WHIST AND SWABBERS—RUFF AND HONOURS—SLAM AND TRUMP.

THE array of names that stands at the head of this article shows through what changes the best of card games—whist—has passed to its present perfection. The simplest and earliest form of the game was trump, also called ruff. Even now "to trump" and "to ruff" are used as convertible terms. In the old play of "Gammer Gurton's Needle" (1550) occurs an early mention of the game of trump. "We be fast set at trump, man, hard by the fyre." In Decker's "Belman" trump is included among the games at which "deceipts (are) practised, even in the fayrest and most civill companies." The method of play at trump is lost. Antiquaries are of opinion that it was very like whist, the modern game being only improved from it. Mr. Douce, in his "Illustrations," says it was played by two against two, and sometimes by three against three. Cotton, one of the earliest writers on card games, says that "Ruff and honours (alias slamm) and whist are games so commonly known in England, in all parts thereof, that every child almost of eight years old (!) hath a competent knowledge in that recreation, and therefore I am unwilling to speak anything more of them than this, that there may be a great deal of art used in dealing (!) and playing at these games, which differ very little one from the other." Whist and swabbers seems to have been only an alias for ruff and honours.

Numerous as were the games at cards in vogue from the era of primero, the first card game of which we have any account, down to that of whist—that is, from about 1490 to 1630—whist only has survived to us. The dates given are those of the earliest occurrence in documents of the names of the two games. Primero, trump, post-and-pair, noddy, poor and rich, maw, sant, gleek, lanterloo, codam, bassett, and many others have all fallen into disuse. From this we may infer the vast superiority of whist to all these games. Whist is now very much played, both at Court and elsewhere, and that especially during the winter months. The modern game is, no doubt, much more refined, and consequently more enjoyable than any of its prototypes. The vitality of the game is, no doubt, due to its intrinsic merits; though we shall not be far wrong in ascribing a portion of the impulse lately given to the game to the appearance of "Cavendish" on whist (Bancks Brothers, 12, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street, W.). Cavendish is unquestionably the most remarkable whist-book since Hoyle. It brings us face to face with the modern game, and teaches it so far as it can be taught. The laws, too, being now added, the book may be regarded as the standard authority. Both laws and principles are handled with the same concise and perspicuous vigour. The aim of the writer seems to have been to bring into closer relation the disjointed directions for play, hitherto scattered confusedly in treatises on whist. He has reduced the "principles" to a "harmonious whole," and has succeeded in vindicating more than ever the scientific claims of whist. It may be observed, that many writers on whist have been content to take the authorities preceding them as the basis of their superstructure, merely altering the arrangement and introducing new examples, but not originating fresh *methods* of instruction. It is here that the peculiar ability of Cavendish is displayed; this is his distinctive feature. He argues from principles to cases, whereas his predecessors, including even the immortal Hoyle, have all argued from cases only, and have left the principles to take care of themselves. By way of illustration of cases, Cavendish carries out the very original idea of recording hands as they have occurred in actual play, just as is done with chess games. Brevity has been studied, but not in such degree as to prevent the principles from being easily intelligible. The high character of whist is enhanced by the fact that it has no capricious rules, it is simplicity itself; yet, to be well played, it requires a greater exercise of judgment than any other game. We commend Cavendish heartily to whist players.

Return we now to some of the more ancient card games. Primero, fashionable in the time of Elizabeth, was probably of Spanish origin, and was perhaps introduced into England by Catherine, the wife of Henry VIII., who was a Spanish princess, or more probably by her retinue; for she herself seems to have preferred gleek, if we are to place credence in a manuscript preserved in the Royal library.

Primero, in French *prime*, is described by Barrington in the *Archælogia*. Each player had four cards dealt to him; the seven was the highest, and counted for twenty-one; the six for eighteen; the five and ace each fifteen; but the two, three, and four for their respective points only. The knave of diamonds was commonly fixed upon for *quinola*, which the player might make what card he thought proper. If the cards were of different suits, the highest number was the primero or prime; but, if they were all of one colour, he that held them won the flush. Sir J. Harrington says in one of his epigrams of a player at primero that

> At first he thought himself half way to heav'n
> If in his hand he had but got a sev'n.

The game was in high fashion. Gardiner says that he left Henry VIII. "at primero with the Duke of Suffolk." It was reckoned a gambling game. In Greene's "Tu Quoque" this passage occurs, "Primero, why, I thought thou had'st not been so much gamester as to play at it." In J. Florio's "Second Frutes," a very rare book, published in 1591, the following description of the game occurs:—"S. Go to, let us play at primero then. . . .' A. 'What, be these French cardes?' S. 'Yea, Sir, doo not you see they have clubbs, spades, dyamonds, and hearts?' A. 'Let us agree of our game. What shall we plaie for?' S. One shilling stake and three rest.' A. 'Agreede, goe to, discarde.' S. 'I vye it; will you hould it?' A. 'Yea, Sir, I hold it and revie it; but dispatch.' S. 'Faire and softly, I praie you. 'Tis a great matter. I cannot have a chiefe carde.' A. 'And I have none but coate (court) cardes.' S. 'Will you put it to me?' A. 'You bid me to losse.' S. 'Will you swigg?' (probably yield, or throw up.) A. 'Tis the least part of my thought.' S. 'Let my rest goe, then, if you please.' A. 'I hould it. What is your rest?' S. 'Three crownes and one third, showe. What are you?' A. 'I am four and fiftie; and you?' S. 'Oh, filthie luck; I have lost it one ace.'"

Gleek was played by three persons. The deuces and trays were thrown out of the pack. Each hand consisted of twelve cards, dealt by fours at a time, the remaining eight being left for stock. Seven of the stock might be purchased by the players, the eighth was turned up and belonged to the dealer. The common stakes were farthing, halfpenny, or penny gleek, "which in play will amount considerably." In Greene's old comedy, previously quoted, one of the characters is a spendthrift, who will not condescend to play lower than half-crown gleeks. The cards had curious nicknames. The ace was called tib; the knave, tom; the four of trumps, tiddy; the five of trumps, towser; the six, tumbler. The player who held tib, tom, or tiddy was paid a prize of so many times the stake or gleek. There were other prizes for a quatorze (called a mournival) of kings, queens, or knaves, and for three of any of those cards (called a gleek). The following not very clear directions for play are given in "The Compleat Gamester":—"Here note that twenty-two are your cards (i.e., that you are to endeavour to score to twenty-two); if you win nothing but the cards that were dealt you, you lose ten; if you have neither tib, tom, tiddy, king, queen, mournival nor gleek, you lose, because you count as many cards as you had in tricks, which must be few, by reason of the badness of your hand. If you have tib, tom, king, and queen of trumps in your hand you have thirty by honours—that is, eight above your own cards, besides the cards you win by them in play. If you have tom only, which is nine, and the king of trumps, which is three, then you reckon from twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, till you come to two-and-twenty; and then (?after which) every card wins so many halfpence, pence, &c., as you play'd for. If you are under two-and-twenty, you lose as many." The laws of gleek are given at large in "Wits' Interpreter," which was published in 1662 and enlarged in 1670, with directions for playing the courtly games of l'hombre, picquet, gleek, and cribbage. The account is too long for insertion. It is cited here because games for three are rather scarce. The forgotten game of gleek might easily be recovered from existing treatises.

Maw was a fashionable game in the time of the Stuarts. It seems to have followed primero. In a pamphlet, preserved in the British Museum, entitled "Tom Telltroath (tell-truth); or, a Free Discourse touching the Manners of the Time," James I. is satirised for his indolent fondness for maw:—"In the very gaming ordinaries, where men have scarce time to say grace, yet they take a time to censure your Majestie's actions. They say you have lost the fairest game at maw that ever King had for want of making the best advantage of the five finger (five of trumps, the highest card at the game). That your owne card holders play bootie, and give the signe out of your owne hande." A very similar game is still played in Ireland, under the name of spoil-five.

Later than any of these came ombre, a game very like tredille. A political work, called "The Royal Game at Ombre," was published in 1660, and "Wits' Interpreter" in 1662. This was the time of the arrival of Catherine of Portugal, the Queen of Charles II. The game is of Spanish origin, and no doubt an impulse was given to it by the event of the Queen's arrival. Waller has a poem "On a card torn at ombre by the Queen." Ombre means *El Hombre*, or the man. Seymour says, "It is an improvement of a game called primero, formerly in great vogue among the Spaniards."

Ombre was afterwards displaced by quadrille, and that in its turn by whist and its congeners, the names of which we have placed at the commencement of this account. Whist has remained *the* game for a hundred and twenty years, and it seems likely to continue in undisturbed possession of modern cardrooms.

TRINITY CHURCH, KNARESBOROUGH.

THIS church is a substantial and beautiful building, well designed in what is called the First Middle Pointed style of architecture, and is calculated to accommodate 800 persons. About seven years ago it was so far completed as to be consecrated and opened for Divine service; but, additional funds having been obtained, a beautiful tower and spire have just been added.

The church consists of a nave of six bays, with side aisles and north porch, and a fine chancel with vestry and organ chapel on the north side. The east window has recently been filled with beautiful stained glass by Hardman, in memory of the late Prince Consort. The chancel is separated from the nave by a lofty arch, and the slender columns between the nave and aisles are little or no obstruction to the sight; but, with the clerestory above them, the arcades are exceedingly effective in appearance. Throughout the interior, the fine proportions of the building and the good arrangements of the several parts are very attractive features: and, the church being particularly constructed for sound, the congregation can hear very well with comparatively little exertion to the clergyman officiating.

The tower, which has just been completed, stands engaged at the west end of the north aisle, the lower part forming a baptistery, opening by large arches into the church. The upper part of the tower, forming the ringing-loft and belfry, is very effective, having large couplet windows on every side, with shafted jambs and mullions, and filled with good tracery. At the top of the tower there is a deep moulded cornice, with carved corbels underneath, immediately above which springs a lofty and beautiful spire, with high broaches at the angles, and four traceried spire-lights. A moulded band with pierced quatrefoils relieves the surface of the spire about mid-height, without at all interfering with the beauty of the outline. There is also a richly-gilt ornamental cross surmounting it, at the height of 160 ft. from the ground, and the whole forms a conspicuous and ornamental object to the country round.

Mr. George Wilson, of Knaresborough, builder, undertook the contract for completing the tower and spire at about £700—making the total cost of the church about £3800. Mr. Jos. Fawcett, of Sheffield, is the architect.

At a sale in Paris, last week, two old china vases fetched £320.

The Queen, upon hearing of the retirement of Mr. Charles A. Saunders from the offices which he had so long filled on the Great Western Railway, has marked her satisfaction with his arrangements for the comfort and convenience of the Royal family, both in his capacity of secretary and of general superintendent, by the presentation of a handsome testimonial, inscribed, "From the Queen." This Royal gift, consisting of an epergne of silver, bearing an appropriate inscription, was accompanied by a letter from Sir Charles B. Ph pps, expressing, by her Majesty's command, entire approval of the company's arrangements for her comfort, and her regret for the loss of Mr. Saunders's services.

THE BIRKENHEAD BOROUGH HOSPITAL.

THE want of a hospital in Birkenhead having been demonstrated by the frequency of accidents in the numerous shipbuilding yards and other works, and the inadequacy of the house in Hamilton-street hitherto used for the purpose, Mr. Laird, M.P., determined, about two years ago, to present the borough with an institution adapted in every respect to the requirements of the district. The cost was estimated, exclusive of the land, at £5000, and this sum Mr. Laird placed at the disposal of the committee. The site was purchased from the Town Commissioners for £500, by Mr. Brassey, the railway contractor. Mr. W. Scott was selected as the architect, and that gentleman, resolving to render the edifice as perfect as possible, not only studied the works of Miss Nightingale and other authorities on hospital management, but personally inspected the principal hospitals in the United Kingdom and on the Continent. The result is a building combining the most approved sanitary requirements with economy of construction and the greatest facilities for efficient management. The first stone was laid on the 24th of November, 1862, by the Marquis of Westminster, and on Saturday week Mr. Laird formally handed over the building to the trustees and committee.

The hospital is situated in Livingstone-street, close to the main entrance to the public park. The style of architecture is Italian, and the materials brick and Stourton stone. As much importance is attached by the best authorities in the construction of hospitals to the use of non-absorbent ingredients for the walls, ceilings, and floors, the walls and ceilings of the wards and the operating-room are covered with Parian cement, and the floors laid with polished oak. The stairs are of stone. The wards, of which there are five, have windows on each side, and at the end another, which, if required, can be opened at night for ventilation without causing a draught upon the patients. The nurses' rooms are at the entrance end of each ward, so that no one can enter or leave the ward without being seen, while the nurses themselves are readily overlooked by the matron. There are bath-rooms, lavatories, and other rooms for the patients at the opposite end of each ward, quite isolated, and thoroughly ventilated. There is also a scullery attached to each ward. The four sick wards are in the wings, two on each floor, so that there is a complete separation between the hospital proper and the offices; the boardroom, the apartments of the matron and the house-surgeon, porter's room, kitchens, &c., being in the central portion of the building. Here, also, contiguous to the house-surgeon's parlour and conveniently near the entrance, are the accident-ward and operating-room. Lifts are provided for raising coals, &c., from the lower to the upper stories; and hot and cold water are laid on in all the wards, kitchens, sculleries, &c.

The building is so planned as readily to admit of such future

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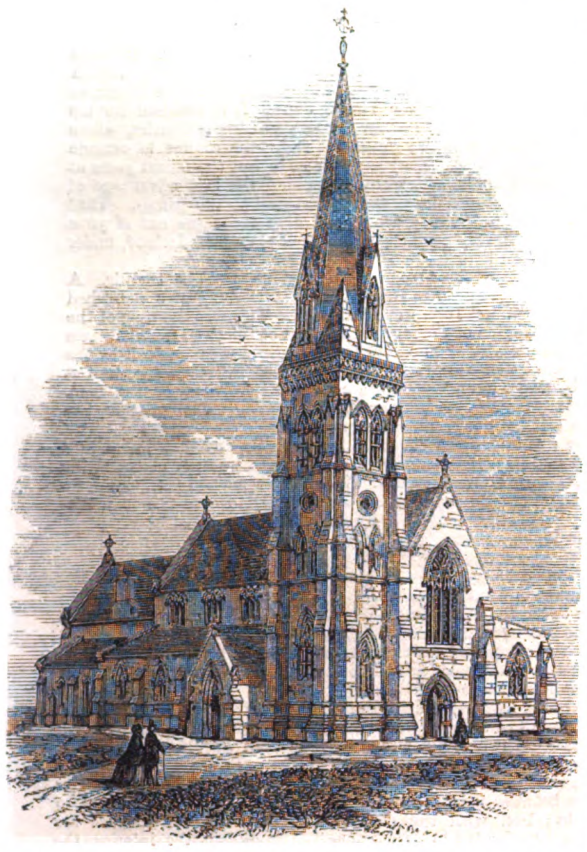
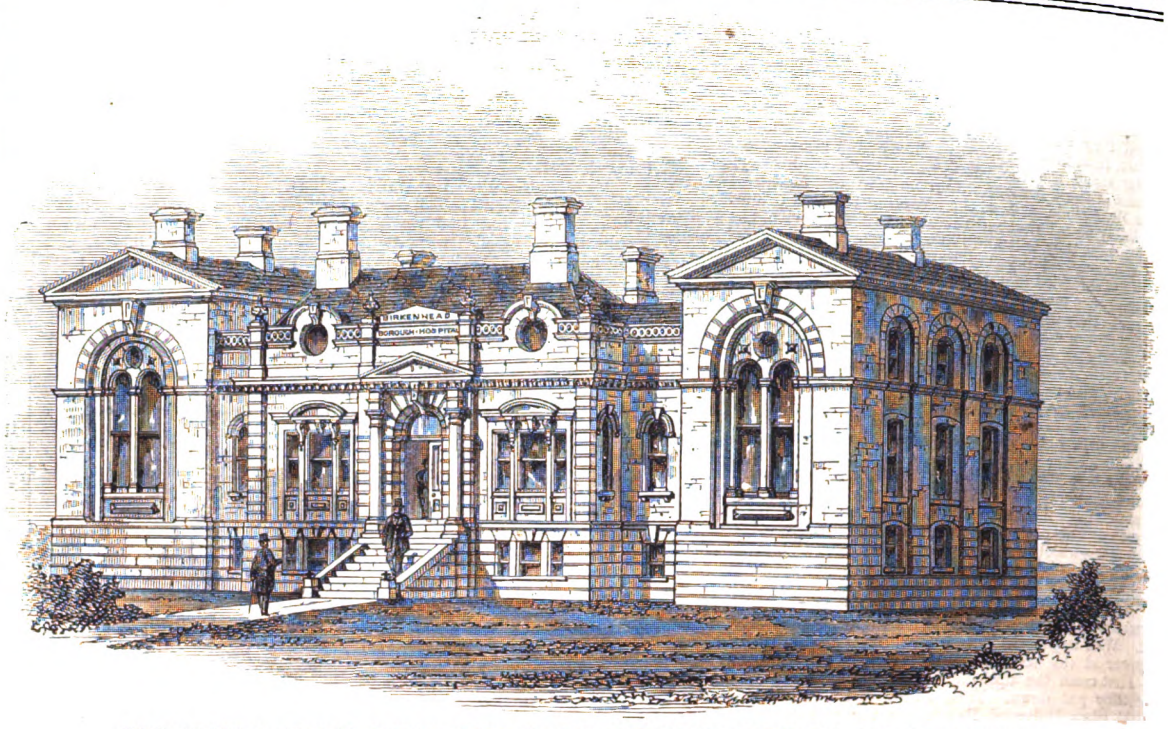
extension of the wards as to double or treble the number of patients who may be accommodated, the administrative portion of the hospital being so arranged as to be readily adapted for a much larger number than it is now requisite to provide for. There is a spacious airing-ground for patients in the rear of the building, and a still larger area in front, while the southern windows of the hospital overlook the public park, embracing an extent of 180 acres. There is a wide road between the hospital and the park, and a spacious street on each side, so that the essential requirements of air and light are amply provided for. It will be seen from this description that Mr. Laird has done much more for the institution than is implied in the mere gift of the money for the erection. His instructions to Mr. Scott were to make the building as perfect as possible for its size; and this aim has been realised in the completest manner. The value of the gift, munificent as it is, has thus been greatly enhanced by the steps taken, in the selection of the site, and the plan and construction of the fabric,



TRINITY CHURCH, KNARESBOROUGH.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

to secure the best possible arrangements for the suffering poor of Birkenhead and its neighbourhood. Mr. Laird has been one of the most liberal benefactors of the borough; but no other of his numerous acts of beneficence will do so much to "keep his memory green" as the gift of the new borough hospital.

The inhabitants of Birkenhead, wishing to express in some public way their appreciation of Mr. Laird's munificence, entertained him at



NEW HOSPITAL AT BIRKENHEAD, BUILT AT THE COST OF MR. LAIRD, M.P. FOR THE BOROUGH.

the Music-hall, on Monday week, when 150 gentlemen sat down to dinner. Lord Richard Grosvenor, who has been a liberal contributor to the furnishing of the hospital, was among the guests.

MIDDLE-CLASS SCHOOL AT CRANLEY, SURREY.

On Wednesday week the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of Winchester, laid the foundation-stone of the Surrey County Middle-class School at Cranley, near Guildford. The object of the institution, as stated in the prospectus, is to supply a want long felt in the county—that of "a sound and plain education, based on the principles of the Church of England and on the public-school system, for the sons of farmers and others engaged in commercial pursuits." The building is to be erected near a proposed station of the Guildford and Horsham Railway, where eight acres of land have been secured. It will accommodate 100 boarders, and will be so built as to be capable of enlargement if necessary. The sum of £4000 has already been raised towards the erection of the building; but £9000 are required to complete the work. After the ceremony had been concluded the Archbishop addressed those present. He said that about fifty years ago there had been a great movement for the improvement of the education of the labouring classes. At that time the National Society was founded, and the result had been that 12,000 elementary schools aided by that society are now in existence. Some few years afterwards our public schools adopted various improvements, though the ancient classics remain still the standard and staple of instruction. Then the number of those who were desirous of profiting by the increase of public-school education became so great that it was found necessary to open other seminaries. The consequence was that Marlborough and Wellington Colleges and Rossall School were founded, all of which carried on their operations on the public-schools principle—a principle, he might venture to say, which tended to stamp the character with those qualities which enable and fit a man for taking a lead in the higher walks of life. It seemed well that institutions conducted upon such principles should be multiplied. Meanwhile, it was found that there was no provision made for a wide stratum of society, between those who are profiting by the public schools and those who avail themselves of the assistance afforded by our national-school system. To provide for the wants of this class, institutions similar to that of which the foundation-stone had just been laid had been founded in various parts of the country. It was his good fortune not long since to be present at the anniversary of one in the west of England. There he distributed the prizes, and there he had the pleasure of seeing, in a county thinly inhabited, eighty youths who are being benefited by the soundest education, with respect to the moral and religious element, that he could well conceive. What interested him most particularly was to see the fathers and mothers of the boys assembled there taking the liveliest interest in all that took place, and to find, on conversing with them, that they most thoroughly appreciated the advantages which the forethought of their neighbours had provided for their children. That institution, as well as others, had been successful, and contained as many as 300 scholars. He hoped that their efforts in Surrey might be attended with similar success. Scholars would be assembled there to receive a sound education, and a moral and religious teaching in conformity with the doctrines of the Church of England. He earnestly hoped that secular and religious learning would never be disintegrated, and that the scholars of that school would never suffer from such a calamity.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY LAYING THE FOUNDATION-STONE OF THE SURREY COUNTY SCHOOL AT CRANLEY, NEAR GUILDFORD: HIS GRACE ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLY.

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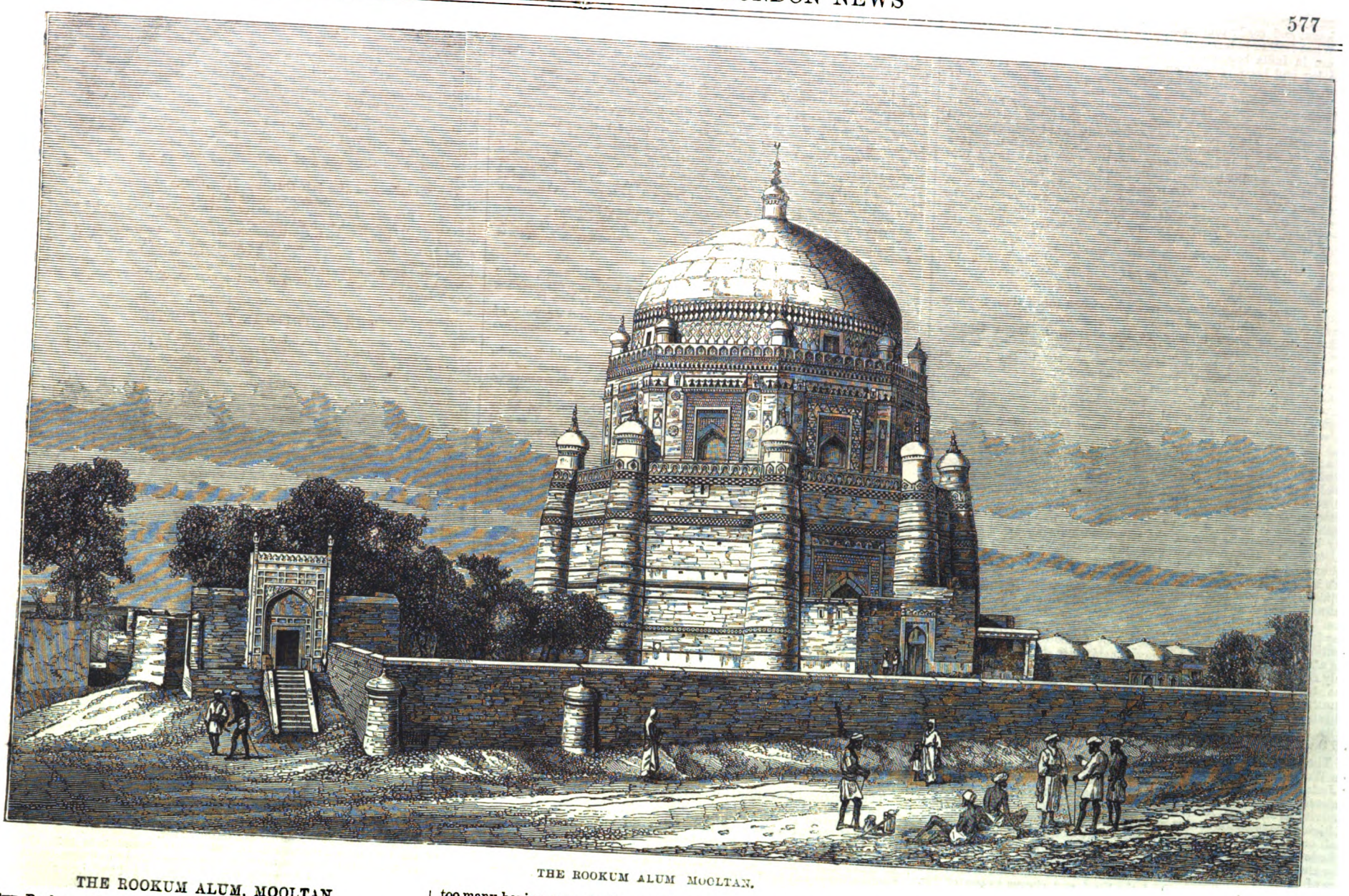

THE ROOKUM ALUM MOOLTAN.

THE ROOKUM ALUM, MOOLTAN.

THE Rookum Alum is a large pagoda, or mosque, in one of the angles of the fort at Mooltan. It is a handsome structure, and beautifully inlaid with various coloured stones and porcelain. It is supposed to be a thousand years old, and contains the graves of Rookum Alum (over which there is a large canopy) and of his descendants, amounting in all to many hundreds. The building is considered sacred by the natives, and thousands of pilgrims resort thither—so much so, that certain restrictions are imposed to prevent too many having access to the interior of the fort at a time, for fear of any attempt at a surprise. The fort is garrisoned by two companies of British soldiers from the regiment quartered in the cantonment, which is about two miles distant. The chief object of interest inside the fort is the monument erected over the grave of Vans, Agnew, and Anderson, who were so foully murdered by Moolraj. The accompanying Illustration is taken from a photograph, by Captain Hickey, 101st Regiment, who has brought home numerous negatives of the Punjaub, among which is one of the "Eed gah," the building in which Vans, Agnew, and Anderson were massacred; the "old colours" of the 1st Bengal Fusiliers; and portraits of many officers of his own and other regiments in India, all of which are being published by Messrs. McLean and Haes, of the Haymarket.

DANCING BEGGARS OF SOUTHERN INDIA.

A COUNTRY where men licancy is a religious rite is the natural hotbed of beggary, and in India the evil may be witnessed in the most diversified forms. The profession there, as here, is a popular one; for, although it has some drawbacks, it possesses the advantages of being

DANCING BEGGARS OF SOUTHERN INDIA

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easily learnt and easily practised, and is, upon the whole, a profitable one. What further inducements to practise it can laziness require? There are in India beggars riding, walking, and crawling; beggars on one leg and beggars with an arm uplifted; crying, laughing, praying, cursing, and dancing beggars. We give an illustration of the kind last mentioned. The woman is the chief performer; her slow, monotonous dance being occasionally joined in by her companions—one of whom beats a tom-tom, whilst the other performs on mimic cymbals. Their voices are occasionally heard accompanying the performance, which, notwithstanding its close resemblance to a street entertainment, is strictly begging, the performers being professed and unmitigated beggars. The thin legs and attenuated arms proclaim the lazy vagabond who would rather starve than work. A profusion of common ornaments covers the head and neck of the woman, and the whole party is of the lowest caste. Our Engraving is partly taken from a photograph by Captain Allan Scott, of the Madras Artillery.

MUSIC.

Musically speaking, the past week has been more than usually barren, even at this barren season. "Blanche de Nevers" has continued to be given nightly at the ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, drawing decent houses, though it has been found necessary to help its waning attraction by the addition of an act of the previous novelty, Wallace's "Desert Flower." The next opera to be produced at this theatre, we hear, is from the pen of Mr. Macfarren. But before it will come the Christmas pantomime, "St. George and the Dragon." There was, as usual, the Popular Concert on Monday last, which derived an especial interest from the appearance of our great English pianist, Arabella Goddard (Mrs. J. W. Davison). The fair artist had not been heard in public since she played last spring at one of the Philharmonic Society's concerts; and she must have perceived, from the warmth of her reception on Monday, how much she had been missed during her long absence. She played Mendelssohn's sonata in E major, one of those works of his precocious boyhood which evince such a marvellous amount of genius, though they betray, in some degree, the unpruned luxuriance of a youthful imagination. Her exquisite execution developed all its beauties, and excited the enthusiasm of the audience. She afterwards played, with Mr. Lazarus, Weber's sonata in E flat for the piano and clarinet—an exquisite work, perfectly executed by both performers. The other great features of the concert were Beethoven's septet in E flat (op. 20), the most beautiful piece of concerted instrumental music in existence; and Haydn's quartet in B flat, No. 78. In both these charming compositions the principal part was played by M. Lotto, accompanied by the admirable performers who appear habitually at these concerts, the only change being the substitution of M. Paque for Signor Piatti, who has taken his departure from England. Moreover, JULLIEN'S PROMENADE CONCERTS have been going on nightly at Her Majesty's Theatre with undiminished success; but the series is drawing to a close, as it is to terminate before Christmas. The above have been all the notable musical entertainments of the week.

The fourth season of the NATIONAL CHORAL SOCIETY began on Wednesday, last week, with an excellent performance of Handel's "Judas Maccabeus," at Exeter Hall. This society—which owes its existence to the enterprise, and its prosperity to the judgment and activity, of Mr. G. W. Martin, its founder and manager—has now gained a high place in public favour, as was shown by the crowded state of the hall on this occasion. The performances are on a scale of as great magnitude as those of the Sacred Harmonic. The instrumental band and the chorus are equal in numerical strength, and the solo performers are of equal eminence. We must observe, however, that we do not regard the numerical strength of the band and chorus as one of Mr. Martin's titles to approbation. We think that he has fallen into what we have always deemed the prevailing mistake of the day—the notion that grandeur in music demands multitudes of performers. Because the Sacred Harmonic Society announces as a boast that its band and chorus amount to seven hundred performers, Mr. Martin thinks it incumbent on him to do the same, though so well-informed a musician must be well aware that equal power and grandeur of effect can be obtained by means of half that number. Everybody knows that no choral performances are grander than those of the Birmingham and Norwich festivals; and yet at those places the whole vocal and instrumental strength never exceeds four hundred. Mr. Martin's chorus, considering that it consists of amateurs, and that it has been so recently formed, is surprisingly good, and sings with laudable precision and vigour; but the voices have not yet acquired that softness, smoothness, and subdued tone which are necessary to produce all the delicate shades of effect and precision. With this qualification, we have nothing but high approbation to bestow on Mr. Martin's exertions. As a whole, the performance of Wednesday was worthy of admiration. The solo parts were sung by Mdlle. Parepa, Miss Palmer, Mr. Cummings, and Mr. Santley. Mr. Sims Reeves was announced as the principal tenor, but one of those attacks of hoarseness to which this great artist (unfortunately for himself as well as the public) is so liable prevented him from appearing; and his place was taken, at short notice, by Mr. Cummings, who acquitted himself in such a manner as to obtain a most favourable reception. Mr. Cummings is a member of the choir of Westminster Abbey, and is consequently a sound musician—has a voice of uncommon power and sweetness, and sings with energy and feeling. His great air, "Sound an alarm," was loudly and unanimously encored. We have no doubt that, during the season, the performances of the National Choral Society will share the public favour with those of the Sacred Harmonic Society itself.

THE SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY'S second concert of the season was given yesterday week, when Mendelssohn's chef-d'œuvre, "Elijah," was performed. It attracted, as usual, an overflowing audience; and in the performance the sublimity and beauty of this immortal work were fully displayed. The tenor part was to have been sustained by Mr. Sims Reeves; but he was still unable to appear, and his place was ably supplied by Mr. Montem Smith. The other solo singers were Mr. Santley, Mdme. Rudersdorff, Mdme Sainton-Dolby, Miss Julia Elton, Miss A. Hirst, and Mr. Camplin Henry. Mdme. Rudersdorff displayed her vocal powers to great advantage, especially in the great air, "Hear ye, Israel!" to which she imparted much grandeur. Mr. Santley's reading of the character of the prophet has never been excelled. Mdme. Sainton gave her usual charm to the beautiful contralto air, "Oh, rest in the Lord!" and Miss Elton, a young and rising singer, gave the pathetic air, "Woe unto them," with much beauty and truth of expression.

THE THEATRES.

STRAND.—A new burlesque, slight in structure, was produced last week, founded on a French piece entitled "Le Retour d'Ulysse," and called "Patient Penelope." The principal characters are supported by Miss Ada Swanborough, Miss Maria Simpson, Mr. George Honey, and Mr. Charles Fenton. To the last gentleman we are indebted for the scene, an "attic story" in Penelope's house, cleverly painted and set. Ulysses is supposed to return just at the moment when Penelope's patience is exhausted, and she is about to yield to the entreaties of Eurymachus. His first approach is made in torn and travelling costume, reminding one of Jem Bags; but he is soon divested of this, and displays his Royal robes. Medon, his faithful servant, recognises the returned monarch, and determines to save the character of his mistress. Ulysses's own approaches, too, are very cautious—insomuch that he appears to her as a Shade upon the window-blind before introducing himself in bodily consistence. Both decree a punishment to Eurymachus; but, in the dark, Ulysses mistakes Medon for the suitor, and throws him out of the window. However, he falls on Eurymachus, who is lurking beneath, and afterwards enters with his head broken and bandaged. There is much sparkling writing in this little piece, and a duet between Penelope and her suitor, which was remarkably effective. It could not have been better acted or placed on the boards.

A theatre at Alexandria, with accommodation for 1500 persons, and with two tiers of boxes, is to be opened in December with Italian opera.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

7th Dragoons: Paymaster W. F. Wheble to be Paymaster.
3rd Hussars: Lieut. H. F. Dent to be Lieutenant. 7th: Lieut. H. O. Johnes to be Captain; Cornet A. Jones to be Lieutenant; H. C. Bevill to be Cornet.
16th Lancers: W. C. Bovill to be Cornet.
Royal Engineers: Lieut.-Col. J. R. Becher, C. B., to be Colonel; Capt. G. Sim to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Second Capt. E. C. S. Williams, to be Captain; Lieut. R. C. B. Pemberton to be Second Captain.
Scots Fusilier Guards: Ensign and Lieut. the Hon. C. J. Shore to be Lieutenant and Captain; the Hon. J. C. Vanneck to be Ensign and Lieutenant.
7th Foot: Major H. R. Hibbert to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. J. F. Mickle to be Major; Lieut. M. Watson to be Captain; Ensigns G. B. Meares, R. H. Maude, and F. J. Murray to be Lieutenants; G. B. Stevens, W. H. Wilson, and W. J. Squire to be Ensigns. 12th: D. Papillon to be Ensign. 17th: Lieut. A. Strother to be Lieutenant. 24th: Lieut. F. Hibbert to be Lieutenant. 54th: Lieut. J. G. Jebb to be Captain; Ensign C. F. Colville to be Lieutenant; Ensign H. Skey, and W. N. Darnell to be Ensigns. 76th: Major and Brevet-Col. H. C. Brewster to be Lieutenant-Colonel; Capt. and Brevet-Major T. Tydd to be Major; Lieut. L. E. O'Connor to be Captain; Ensign G. Alexander to be Lieutenant. 83rd: M. S. Brownrigg to be Ensign.
3rd West India Regiment.—Ensign J. F. Cousins to be Instructor of Musketry.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Assist. Surg. C. G. Irwin to be Staff Surgeon.
BREVET.—Col. A. G. Goodwyn to have the honorary rank of Major-General; Lieut.-Cols. R. P. Radcliffe, T. Knox, C. W. Younghusband, E. B. Hamley, and the Hon. E. T. Gage to be Colonels.

The launch of the iron-clad screw ram-vessel Minotaur, being built for the Admiralty at the works of the Thames Iron and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall, has been fixed to take place on Saturday, Dec. 12.

Lieutenant-Colonel William Francis Drummond Jervois, of the Royal Engineers, Deputy Director of Works in the War Department, has been made a Companion of the Order of the Bath.

The names of the officers and men of the Household Brigade who fell in the Crimea have recently been inscribed on the panels of the galleries of the Windsor Military Church. The memorial was inaugurated on Sunday afternoon. The Bishop of Oxford preached an appropriate sermon.

A large amount of war stores of every description has been prepared for shipment to China, Japan, and New Zealand; and several transport-vessels have been chartered by the War Department to proceed to those stations.

A silver tankard, on which is engraved a suitable inscription, has just been presented to Mr. S. R. Graves, Commodore of the Royal Mersey Yacht Club, by the crew of the maindeck of her Majesty's ship Emerald, in acknowledgment of the kindness they had received on the occasion of the Channel Fleet's recent visit to Liverpool. The tankard was accompanied by an address expressive of gratitude on the part of the donors.

The annual official inspection of military stores in reserve at Woolwich was, yesterday week, made by the officials of the War Office. Earl De Grey expressed himself well satisfied with the amount of the stores in readiness for the forthcoming year, and also with the orderly and correct statement with which he had been supplied, and which, he said, his inspection had fully borne out.

One of the large Blakely rifled guns, weighing twenty tons, and said to have been manufactured for the Russian Government, was on Monday proved at the Woolwich Government practice range. The gun was fired twice with a charge of 50lb. of powder and a 600-pounder cylinder. Three similar guns, which have been manufactured at the Lowmoor works, are at the Royal Arsenal for proof.

The War Department has determined to construct a new moat and other works of defence at Sheerness. The moat, which will be two miles long, 40 ft. broad, and 10 ft. deep, will extend about midway between Scraps Gate and Cheyney Rock. At each extremity of the moat a large fort will be erected for defence of the sea approaches, besides two land batteries mounting about six guns each, for the purpose of sweeping the ditch from the flank to the centre. A contract for the cutting has been taken by Messrs. Knight and Smith, of London, at £16,000.

The transport Caroline Coventry, Captain Overberry, belonging to the Hon. Mr. Coventry, of London, which sailed from Shanghai on the 12th of July, arrived in Plymouth Sound on Sunday. She brings the headquarters of the 31st Regiment of Infantry, 326 non-commissioned officers and men, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Eager, Captains Cassidy and Hamilton; Lieutenants Deane, Dayall, Wood, Jebb, Gow, and Butler; and Ensigns Stannier, Majendie, and Deverell; and in medical charge of Assistant Surgeon Grant and Staff Assistant Surgeon Ginaud. Nine soldiers died on the passage before reaching the Cape. The Caroline Coventry brings over 400 tons of tea.——Dunbar and Co.'s ship the Alumbagh arrived at Masulipatam on the 30th of October, with the head-quarters and troops of the second battalion of the 31st Regiment, from Ireland.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

Prizes were distributed on Saturday last to the successful competitors of several of the metropolitan corps. The distribution of prizes to those of the London Rifle Brigade took place in the central transept of the Crystal Palace, in the presence of a numerous and fashionable auditory. Lady Harriet Warde presented the prizes. It was announced in the course of the proceedings that since last year 222 new members of the brigade had been enrolled.——The London Scottish Rifles assembled on Saturday evening, in Westminster Hall, for the purpose of witnessing the presentation of prizes by Lady Elcho, who made a spirited address. There was a large and fashionable crowd of spectators, and the proceedings passed off most satisfactorily. Lord Elcho stated that Sir Hope Grant had consented to become the Colonel of the Scottish Rifles, in place of the late Lord Clyde. In both cases the prizes were presented by the wives of the Lieutenant-Colonels of the regiments, and in both the Lieutenant-Colonels congratulated their corps on their healthy and efficient state. Saturday also witnessed the presentation of prizes to the 40th Middlesex, at the Freemasons' Tavern; and to the South Middlesex, at their head-quarters, Beaufort House. The young Lady Eardley presented the prizes to the North-East London on Thursday evening, at the head-quarters of the corps, in Shaftesbury-street. A silver tankard, value fifty guineas, was presented last Saturday by the West-end company of the Irish Rifles to their Captain, A. Blennerhassett Leech, as a token of their regard for him and their appreciation of his untiring exertions in behalf of the regiment since its formation.

The London Artillery Brigade was inspected in Westminster Hall on Thursday evening by Captain and Adjutant Adams (1st Middlesex Artillery Volunteers). There was a good muster, and Captain Adams expressed himself quite satisfied with the manœuvres, and his intention to recommend those present as entitled to the capitation grant.

The eleventh company of the Queen's Westminster competed for their prize at Wormwood Scrubbs on Monday. The Captain's prize was won by Corporal Watts, the Lieutenant's prize by Private Millward, the Ensign's prize by Private Laye, Mr. Barringer's prize by Private Clark, Mr. Bocking's prize by Private Thomas, the ladies' prize by Sergeant Bocking, and the consolation prize by Private Stephenson.

Last Saturday afternoon the Inns of Court Volunteers, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Brewster, underwent inspection by Colonel M'Murdo in Richmond Park. About 400 of the members mustered and went through their evolutions in the most satisfactory manner. In the evening the regimental dinner took place in the Inner Temple Hall, at which the gallant Inspector of Volunteers was present.

The competition of the Windsor Rifles (2nd Berks) for the prizes given by Colonel R. H. Vyse and W. Vansittart, Esq. (the borough members), took place on Tuesday at the butts of the range at Dedworth. The first prize, a cup, value £10, was won by Private Kent; second prize, a cup, value £5, by Corporal Holles; third prize, £3, by Private Bransome; fourth prize, £2, by Private Terry.

On Friday week the Surrey Light Horse, Captain Meller commanding, were inspected by Lieutenant and Adjutant Broun, 12th Lancers, who expressed himself much pleased with the evolutions performed. Subsequently, the members present were hospitably entertained by Sir C. Forbes (late 17th Lancers), senior Lieutenant in the regiment, at his residence, Broomwood, Clapham-common.

The Oxford University Rifles had a field-day at Blenheim yesterday week, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Bowyer, assisted by the Adjutant, Captain W. Foxcroft Jones.

On Saturday evening a meeting was held in the large room of the Salford Townhall, to witness the presentation of prizes to those members of the 56th Lancashire Rifle Volunteers who had distinguished themselves in drill, shooting, and by general efficiency during the past year. There was a very numerous attendance, the greater proportion being ladies. W. Pearson, Esq., the Mayor of the borough, presided.

In connection with the 18th West York Rifle Volunteers, a soirée, followed by a distribution of prizes, took place in Pontefract Townhall on Monday evening. The Mayor (Mr. John Moxon) was in the chair, and Lord Houghton opened the proceedings with some appropriate observations. Speeches were also made by the High Sheriff of Yorkshire (Mr. J. H. Barton) and the Right Hon. J. Parker, after which Lady Houghton distributed the prizes.——The distribution of prizes to successful competitors in the 4th (Halifax) West York Rifle Corps took place last week, at the New Assembly-rooms. The evening's festivities commenced, at half-past six, with a conversazione. About 250 ladies and gentlemen were present. At eight o'clock the chair was taken by the Colonel, Mr. E. Akroyd. The platform, at the south end of the room, was occupied by a number of ladies and the chaplain and officers of the regiment. After some remarks by Colonel Akroyd, the prizes were distributed by him, Major Houldsworth, Mrs. Bury, and Mrs. Akroyd.——During last week the Bedale and Castle Howard volunteers held prize contests. The Bedale (8th North Yorkshire) competed for the Sedgwick challenge-cup, which has been held for two years by Colour-Sergeant Mickle. The shooting resulted in a victory for Private Dale. Another contest was shot for Lord Bury's prizes, which were won by Private Battensby and Colour-Sergeant Mickle. The Castle Howard volunteers (3rd North York, Castle Howard squad), competed for a ten-guinea silver cup, and five other prizes of plate, given by tradesmen of York and Malton. The cup was won by Private Ware, after a tie with Corporal Bedale; and the other prizes were taken by Privates Atkinson and Hudson, Sergeant Sutherland, and Private J. Elliott, after a tie with Sergeant Kirby.——About 200 members of the North Riding Volunteer Corps were entertained at dinner at Richmond on Tuesday week. The Earl of Zetland, in returning thanks for the toast of the Lord Lieutenant of the county, said that if ever there was a time when the volunteer movement was likely to be useful, it was now; for in his experience—the experience of a long life—he had never known Europe in so threatening a condition as at present. He would say to the volunteers that their services were more than ever essential and necessary to the safety and well-being of the country; and on that account he would ask them to drill, and make themselves competent to defend in the best manner their Queen and country. That he took the greatest interest in the movement they would know from the fact that he belonged to certainly not less than ten corps. Earl Cathcart also addressed the meeting, remarking on the effect of a good understanding between the officers and the men.

The members of the 7th Durham (the City) assembled in the New Markets, Durham, yesterday week, for the purpose of receiving the prizes won at the late annual contest. The Mayor presided. The head prize, a claret jug, valued at 50 guineas, with £5 added, was won by Corporal Caldcleugh, who must, however, win it twice before it becomes his absolute property. Five other silver cups of large size were also given away, together with very valuable prizes in money. After the distribution the several companies, headed by the band, marched to the Palace Green for battalion drill. In the evening the whole sat down to a dinner, provided at the expense of the officers, in the New Townhall.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

A further increase of 863 has taken place in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton-manufacturing districts; and it is greatly to be feared that, as the winter advances, we must be prepared to meet a still larger amount of destitution. Much benefit has been anticipated from the Public Works Act; but Mr. Farnall stated at the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, that, owing to the length of time required for completing the plans and making "other necessary preparations," the Act could not, in his opinion, come fully into operation until spring. Several members of the committee commented strongly upon this mischievous delay and also upon the large expense attending applications for loans; and it was resolved to call the attention of the Home Secretary to the matter, and to submit to his consideration a suggestion made to the committee that "the balance accruing to Government in raising money under the provisions of that Act affords a means of relieving parties borrowing from the expenses complained of." Grants were made, including £2000 to Stalybridge, £800 to Dukinfield, £2000 to Blackburn, £400 to Mossley, and £2000 to Preston.

The Mansion-House Committee held its fortnightly meeting yesterday week. The Lord Mayor took the chair. Mr. Pickering, the cashier, reported that the total sum received up to Thursday was £512,629, of which £454,060 had been remitted to Lancashire for distribution amongst the distressed districts. The sum received during the past fortnight amounted to £213, of which £115 was from colonial resources. The following grants, besides several minor ones, were made:—Stalybridge, £100 for clothing; Ashton-under-Lyne, £1200; Hurst, £125; Oldham, £150; Bolton, £150; Stockport, £200.

THE LITERARY PROFESSION IN ENGLAND AND WALES.

ACCORDING to the Census of 1851 there were 1504 male and 109 female "authors, editors, and writers" in England and Wales. The Census returns for 1861 reveal but a very slight increase—namely, 1528 male and 145 female "authors, editors, and writers." Thus male authorship, as a distinct profession, appears to be stationary, while the only augmentation of the literary profession is due to the introduction of an increasing number of ladies into its ranks. The islands of the British seas contained a few more atoms of the brain of the country. In April, 1861, there were twenty-six males and one female under the head of authors, editors, and writers. In 1851 there were twenty-two males and one female in the same category. This solitary female representative of literature in the islands contiguous to our coasts resides in Jersey, and gives her age as between thirty-five and forty-five. Under a miscellaneous head of "others engaged in literature" are registered in the returns of 1861 5 males and 27 females. Among the five males are an "expert" and an "orator." Among the twenty-seven females are found six reporters and shorthand-writers, and five translators and interpreters. The male reporters and shorthand-writers are recorded as numbering 636.

Of the 1528 male authors, editors, and writers, recorded in 1861, the metropolitan district contains more than half—namely, 795. Surrey (extra metropolitan) contains 26; Kent (ditto), 28; Sussex, 32; Hants, 35; Berkshire, 7; Middlesex (extra metropolitan), 28; Hertfordshire, 10; Buckinghamshire, 6; Oxfordshire, 3; Northamptonshire, 4; Huntingdonshire, 3; Bedfordshire; 3; Cambridgeshire, 11; Essex, 14; Suffolk, 17; Norfolk, 10; Wiltshire, 4, Dorsetshire, 8; Devonshire, 29; Cornwall, 6; Somersetshire, 22; Gloucestershire, 26; Herefordshire, 6; Shropshire, 4; Staffordshire, 20; Worcester, 12; Warwickshire, 11; Leicestershire, 8; Rutlandshire, 0; Lincolnshire, 10; Nottinghamshire, 14; Derbyshire, 8; Cheshire, 19; Lancashire, 126; Yorkshire, 68; Durham, 25; Northumberland, 19; Cumberland, 7; Westmoreland, 2; Monmouthshire, 3; South Wales, 23; North Wales, 11.

The tables which relate to the occupations of females do not separate the authoresses, editresses, and writers from others "engaged in literature," which class includes secretaries, shorthand-writers, &c. So understood, we find "engaged in literature," in England (we cannot say Wales, for the Principality is destitute of women "engaged in literature") 187 women. Of these 187, 110 resided in London on the Census night. Sussex, with eight literary women, is next favoured to the metropolis; the extra-metropolitan part of Kent contained 7; the extra-metropolitan parts of Surrey and Middlesex, and Norfolk contained 6 each; Essex, Lancashire, and Yorkshire, 5 each; while 16 English counties had no female votary of the Muses within their borders; the remaining shires varying from a single specimen up to three each.

Turning to the section on "ages," we find that no English authors resident in England on the Census night had reached the age of Landor, Humboldt, or Rogers—in other words, were above 85; but three are set down as between 80 and 85; but there was one translator between 90 and 95. There were two authoresses between 80 and 85. From these figures one would not infer that the literary profession was favourable to longevity. The age at which there are the largest number of male "authors, editors, and writers" is between 30 and 35; but the authoresses are most numerous between the ages of 45 and 50.

The Russian Government has purchased a number of Bray's traction engines, as stated, for the transmission of heavy ordnance from St. Petersburg for the defence of their coast stations.

Some observations have been made on the influence exercised by the climate of Paris on the Arab troops brought over from Algeria seven months ago. Of 200 Spahis and 800 Turcos, not a single death has occurred among the former, while the only man lost by the latter was a drummer, who expired suddenly from a fit of apoplexy while on duty at the Tuileries.

Her Majesty's Emigration Commissioners have chartered the ship Queen of the East, 1226 tons, Captain Belton, belonging to Messrs. Henry Moore and Co., Liverpool, for the conveyance of Government emigrants to Sydney, New South Wales, at £13 19s. 9d. per statute adult. The Queen of the East is appointed to receive her passengers at Birkenhead, and to sail about the 11th of January next.——The Government emigrant-ship Shackamaxon, which sailed from the Mersey on the 12th of May last, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on the 3rd of September, having on board 81 married people, 109 single men, 98 single women, 46 boys and 36 girls between one and twelve years of age, and 11 infants—in all, 381 souls. Three births and eight deaths took place on the voyage.——The Southern Ocean, which sailed from Liverpool on the 19th of May, arrived at Melbourne, Victoria, on the 22nd of August with a number of Lancashire operatives, comprising 38 married couples, 4 single men, 3 single women, 44 children between one and twelve years of age, and 8 infants—in all, 175 souls. Five infants died on the passage.——The Government emigrant-ship Spitfire, which sailed from Plymouth on the 30th of May last, arrived at Sydney, New South Wales, on Aug. 24, with 426 Government emigrants, comprising 57 married people, 149 single men, 147 single women, 27 boys and 34 girls between one and twelve years of age, and 13 infants. Two births and two deaths occurred on the voyage.——The Adamant, which sailed from Plymouth on July 4, arrived at Port Adelaide, South Australia, on Sept. 25, having on board 81 married people, 101 single women, 106 single men, 40 boys and 41 girls between the ages of one and twelve, and 8 infants—in all, 377 souls. Four births and four deaths took place on board.

THE PITMEN'S STRIKE.—This unfortunate disturbance in the labour market of the north is yet far from an amicable settlement. It appears to have settled down into a demand for increased wages on the part of the men—a demand not by any means well received by the majority of the men. The strike has rather spread than contracted its dimensions. The unionists have carried the torch of contention from colliery to colliery, and have aroused a fire which, feeding on very combustible material, seems hard to extinguish. The ejections of the workmen from their dwellings have, of course, continued; and, in some cases, the violence of the unionists against the non-unionists has rendered necessary the posting of extra police at the pits. On the whole, however, great order has prevailed, and there is some talk of filling up the vacant cottages by the unemployed operatives from Lancashire. We receive some intelligence of disturbance in the Lancashire coal field; and, though the men are backed up by a strong union, that body is not favourable to a strike; and we should imagine, after the late distress, their funds are not large enough to support one. In our Impression of the 21st of last month it was stated that Messrs. Straker and Love made an unjust gain upon the tubs which are set out or forfeited, which amounted to a considerable sum weekly. This, it appears, is incorrect. In the first place, they send us a letter from the coal-viewer, who states that, for the last twelve years, he has received from them, on Lord Boyne's behalf, the royalty rent upon the set-out tube, together with the others; and, in the second place, they state that they have received no benefit from the forfeited tubs, but have expended every fraction of the price of the work withheld in the education of their workmen's children and the relief of the sick. We have great pleasure in giving publicity to this statement.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR FRANCIS EDWARD SCOTT, BART.

Sir Francis Edward Scott, third Baronet, of Great Barr, in the county of Stafford, and second Baronet, of Hartington, in the county of Derby, was the eldest son of Sir Edward Dolman Scott, second Baronet, of Great Barr, M.P. for Lichfield, by his wife, Catharine Juliana, eldest daughter and coheir of Sir Hugh Bateman, first Baronet, of Hartington. He was born on the 25th of February, 1824; and, pursuant to the special limitation, succeeded at his birth to the baronetcy of Hartington, of his maternal grandfather, Sir Hugh Bateman, who died the previous January. He was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he graduated B.A. 1845. He succeeded his father in his baronetcy of Great Barr Dec. 27, 1851. Sir Francis Edward Scott was a distinguished virtuoso: he was a member of the Arundel Society, a great connoisseur in mediæval paintings and cameos, and a disciple of Ruskin and the patron of Gilbert Scott. Sir Francis had also acquired at Eton and Oxford a love of athletic sport, which he retained through life. At Oxford especially he was renowned both in the cricket-field and on the river. He was subsequently a votary of the ring and a conscientious patron of pugilism. Sir Francis, however, did not allow these hardy tastes to interfere with his artistic liberality and general benevolence. He took an active and useful part in promoting the building of the Midland Institute. He also showed deep interest in the Government School of Art, and was for some time its president. Sir Francis was a Captain of the Staffordshire Yeomanry, and a Deputy Lieutenant of the county of Stafford. He married, Jan. 5, 1854, Mildred Anne, eldest daughter of Sir William Cradock Hartopp, third Baronet, of Freathby, in the county of Leicester, by whom (who survives him) he leaves a youthful family of two sons and three daughters. Sir Francis, to the great regret of all who knew him, died at St. Leonards, on the 21st ult. He is succeeded in his two baronetcies by his elder son, now Sir Edward William Dolman Scott, Bart., who is in his tenth year. The Scotts of Great Barr are an old Staffordshire family. Sir Joseph Scott, the first Baronet, so created in 1806, was High Sheriff of Staffordshire in 1779, and M.P. for Worcester from 1802 to 1806. He was grandfather of the Sir Francis just deceased. The Batemans of Hartington, the maternal ancestors of Sir Francis, whose baronetcy he inherited, are a family of considerably antiquity in the county of Derby.

THE REV. E. P. OWEN, M.A.

The Rev. Edward Pryce Owen, M.A., of Bettws Hall, Montgomeryshire; Roderic House, Cheltenham; and 4, Queen Anne-street, Cavendish-square, late Vicar of Wellington and Rector of Eyton, Shropshire, whose death has recently occurred, was the only son of the Venerable Hugh Owen, M.A., Archdeacon of Salop, by his wife, Harriet, daughter and coheir of Edward Jeffreys, Esq., of Shrewsbury, and was twenty-fifth in male descent from Edwyn Tegaingl, founder of the noble tribe of Powis. Mr. Owen was born March 3, 1788, and was educated at Shrewsbury School, and St. John's College, Cambridge; and, having taken holy orders, held the living of Wellington-cum-Eyton, Shropshire, from 1823 to 1840. During the latter part of his life Mr. Owen devoted himself to the cultivation of the fine arts. He was the friend of Etty and the patron of numerous living artists. He formed, upon his own judgment, a fine, although not large, collection of ancient masters, chiefly in Italy; and he left as proofs of his own artistic talent upwards of four hundred oil paintings, which display a power and superiority of pencil and brilliancy of colour, and are very varied in their subjects, including historical productions, and landscapes from nature, and figures, all from his own sketches or designs. These really merit for him a high position among the leading professors of his time. Mr. Owen's original drawings fill twelve folio volumes. They were taken in Italy, France, Germany, England, and Wales; and their beauty and accuracy have seldom been surpassed. Mr. Owen's etchings, which are in the style of Rembrandt—all from his own sketches and pictures—closely imitate the rare and costly works of that great master. Mr. Owen married, Dec. 6, 1825, Mary, only daughter and heiress of Samuel Darby, Esq., of Colebrookdale; and by her, who survives him, leaves an only son, Hugh Darby Owen, Esq., now of Postbury Lodge, near Cheltenham, and an only daughter, Mary, wife of Colmore Friend Cregoe Colmore, Esq., of Moorend, near Cheltenham. Mr. Owen's only son and successor, Mr. Hugh Darby Owen, married, Sept. 25, 1851, Harriet Eliza, 'daughter of Samuel Smith, Esq., Madras Civil Service, Judge at Calicut, Malabar Coast, and has a youthful family of sons and daughters.

GEORGE BIRCH JERRARD, ESQ.

This gentleman, who died on the 23rd ult., at his brother's, the Rev. Frederick Jerrard's Rectory, Long Stratton, Norfolk, was the author of "Mathematical Researches," and of an "Essay on the Resolution of Equations," and was the son of the late Major-General Jerrard. Mr. George Birch Jerrard was born at Bodmin, Cornwall, Nov. 25, 1804, and was a mathematician of no ordinary power. Many years ago, in his "Mathematical Researches," published in 1834, he made a great step in Algebra, and one acknowledged by all mathematicians—viz., the taking away of *three* terms from equations of any degree. In his later work on the resolution of equations he maintains that he has effected the great problem of Algebra—the resolution of equations of *all* degrees. Mr. Jerrard was for many years one of the mathematical examiners of the University of London, and at the time of his death was engaged in writing a work on prophecy, in which he took the deepest interest.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of Sir Samuel George Bonham, Bart., K.C.B.—formerly Governor of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore, Malacca, and Hong-Kong, and her Majesty's Plenipotentiary in China—was proved in London by the executors and trustees, Henry Scott Turner, Esq.; Commander C. W. Bonham, R.N.; James Guthrie, Esq.; and Captain C. P. Teesdale, "formerly my Aide-de-Camp in China." Sir Samuel died on the 8th of October last, at the Great Western Royal Hotel, Paddington, at the age of sixty, having executed his will in April, and a codicil in July, both in the present year. His personal property in this country was sworn under £120,000. After making some specific and pecuniary legacies, he directs that his plate, jewellery, Chinese and ivory ornaments, screens, and all articles of virtù shall be retained for his only son; but other movable effects may be sold. Sir Samuel has left to his trustees the whole of his property for the benefit of his son; but, in the event of his son dying, unmarried, before attaining the age of twenty-five, or intestate, then the property is left to certain parties named, also to some hospitals in London and other charitable institutions.

The will of Beriah Botfield, Esq., M.P., F.R.S., F.S.A., M.A., Oxon, of Norton Hall, Northamptonshire; Hopton Court and Decker Hill, Salop; and Grosvenor-square, London, was proved in the Northampton registry, and the personal property sworn under £200,000. The trustees are the Earl of Powis and Sir Baldwin Leighton, Bart., M.P.; and the executors are Baldwyn Leighton, Esq., and Rainald Knightley, Esq., M.P. The testator was Chevalier of the Order of Albert the Brave, Knight of the Order of Leopold of Belgium, and a Deputy Lieutenant for Salop and Northamptonshire. He succeeded to the estates in 1813, and died at the age of fifty-six. The will is dated 1861, and a codicil, June, 1863. The bequests are numerous, and there are legacies, though small in amount, to about 150 charitable institutions. To each of his clerks in the offices of his ironworks and collieries he leaves one year's salary, and to his bailiffs and all in and out door servants one year's wages. He directed that sixteen labourers on the estate of Norton should bear him to his grave, each to receive £3. He has founded at Harrow, where he received his early education, "the Botfield Scholarship" of £60, to be held for three years. The catalogue which he had compiled of his library of books he directs shall be completed within twelve months, and inspected and compared at stated periods by his trustees, all series and numbers to be continued, and, together with MSS., prints, pictures, statuary, arms and armour, and all other collections, to be held and enjoyed by the possessor of Norton Hall.

The will of Charles Rawlings, Esq., of Great Marlborough-street, and Cheyne-walk, Chelsea, was proved in London under £40,000. The executors appointed are the relict, together with Thomas Elliott Price and James Percy Phillips, Esqrs. The will bears date March, 1863, and contains numerous legacies to relatives and personal friends, as well as many charitable bequests. His widow takes a life interest in the residue, and upon her decease legacies are left to two nieces and the widow of a nephew. The ultimate residue he has bequeathed to his nephew, Charles Rawlings, Esq. The following are the charitable bequests:—The Clockmakers' Company, £100; Dramatic College, £100; Jewellers' Annuity Society, £400; Goldsmiths' Benevolent Society, £400; Chelsea Relief Association, £200; Chelsea Rectors' Garden School, £200; Infant School, St. Luke's, Chelsea, £200; Chelsea, Brompton, and Belgrave Dispensary, £500; Chelsea National Day and Sunday Schools, £200; City of London Truss Society, £500; Society of Musicians, £100; Reform Association, £100; Blind Institution, Euston-road, £200; and Westminster Hospital, £500. All legacies to be paid free of legacy duty.

Baron Ricasoli has purchased a villa and casino on the Janiculum Hill, Rome, adjoining the magnificent villa of Prince Pamphili Doria. The Baron has paid nearly £4000 for this property, and has written to his agent that he shall soon come to inspect it, adding, "When I come we will go to St. Peter's together." Baron Ricasoli is also in treaty for the purchase of a mansion in Rome, and the residence selected by him is the Baveri Palace, in the Via del Bubbuino, near the Giorgi Palace.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

MATEO DE ZAMORA.—You are quite right. The same correction was made in our Notices to Chess Correspondents last week.

W. N. A.—The key-move of "I. B., of Bridport's," pretty Enigma, No. 1359, is, 1. *Q to K Kt sq.*

W. G., of Louisiana.—The principle of the mate in your problem is no novelty, it being that of the old position erroneously called "Philidor's Legacy." If we mistake not, the problem itself, too, has been often published.

ŒDIPUS, WEE PAWN, T. C. D., CHARLEY, R. M.—Your solution of Mr. Kempe's pretty little two-move Enigma is the true one.

T. C. D.—In a game by correspondence, if a player send hypothetical moves, that is, moves on the assumption that his adversary will make certain others previously, they are not binding unless his adversary make the moves assumed.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1030 by I. Luxmore, S. H., M. P., 1861, Fanny, Wee Pawn, T. S. D., Lionel, F. S. A., B. C., Wolfgang, R. M. S., Pip, Quidnunc, L. S. D., W. W. G., George, C. W., Monkbarns, Bookworm, R. V., Rector, H. L., G. S. W., H. Parker, Rook, T. C. D., Œdipus, I. A., Aunt Sally, Fergus, Histrion, M.D., Tom, Box and Cox, Spectator, Mrs. Lerriper, Annie, F. N., Oliver, C. M. C., Rusticus, Nemo, Percy, G. N. K., Violet, Etonensis, Miles, W. S. P., Philo S., Dinah, Lex, Medicus, A Swede, The Ghost, Ludovic, John Bull, Ernest, C. D. A., Cadmus, M. A., Sissa, B. F., R. M., Hermes, Antony, A Clerk, Try-Again, I. T. Harland, St. Malo, W. G. K., Sandiland; S., of Barnstaple; and C. Norris are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1031.

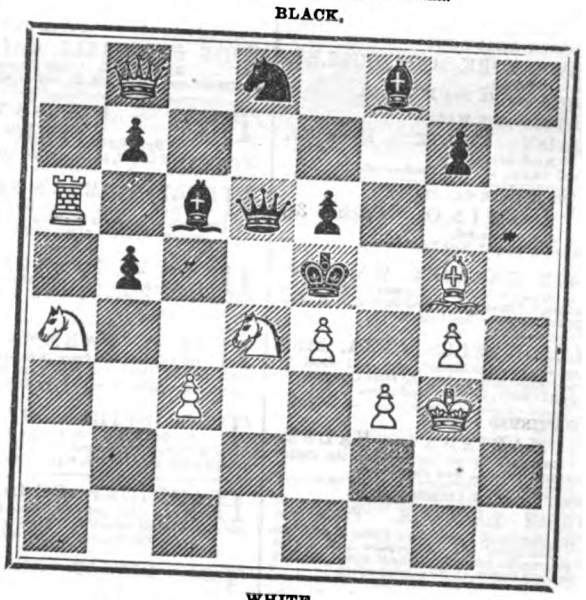
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q 6th	Q to K Kt 4th or (*a*)	2. K to K Kt sq	Any move
		3. Q or Kt gives mate.	

(*a*) 1. Q to K B sq | 2. Q to Q B 8th (ch) K to K B 2nd | 3. Q takes P—mate

PROBLEM No. 1032.

By Mr. H. LANDESMANN, of Vienna.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, gives mate in four moves.

CONTINUATION OF MR. BUCKLE'S GAMES.

Game played between Mr. BUCKLE and Mr. STAUNTON, the latter giving the odds of "Pawn and move."

(*Remove White's K B Pawn from the Board.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th

(Opinions are divided on this move of the second player, some authorities preferring P to K 4th, or P to Q 3rd. See "The Chess-players' Companion," pp. 470-494.)

3. P to K 5th	B to K B 4th
4. P to K Kt 4th	

(This leads to a very fine attack; but it exposes Black's King rather more than is prudent, if the adversary is a strong player.)

4.	B to K Kt 3rd
5. P to K R 4th	P to K 3rd
6. P to K R 5th	B to K B 2nd
7. P to K B 4th	P to K Kt 3rd
8. P takes P	B takes P
9. B to Q 3rd	B takes B
10. Q takes B	Kt to K R 3rd
11. P to K B 5th	

(The advance of this Pawn was a mistake. Mr. Buckle evidently supposed that if White took the K Kt P, he should gain a piece, or an attack equivalent to a piece, by moving the Q to K R 3rd, overlooking the fact that White could maintain his advantage by throwing forward the K R Pawn.)

11.	Kt takes K Kt P
12. Q to K R 3rd	P to K R 4th
13. P takes K P	Q to K 2nd

(If he had taken the Q Pawn with Q Kt, Black would have replied with Q to Q 3rd, &c.)

14. Kt to K 2nd	Q takes P
15. Kt to K B 4th	Q to K B 4th
16. Kt takes K R P	Castles
17. P to Q B 3rd	Q to K 5th (ch)
18. K to Q sq	

(He might have prolonged the game by playing K to K B sq; but the result would have been the same in a few more moves.)

18.	Q takes R (ch)

and Black resigned.

Another Game between the same Opponents, Mr. S. giving, as before, the odds of "Pawn and Move."

(*Remove White's K B Pawn from the Board.*)

BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. S.)
1. P to K 4th	Kt to Q B 3rd
2. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th
3. P to K 5th	B to K 3rd
4. Kt to K B 3rd	B to K Kt 5th
5. B to K 3rd	P to K 3rd
6. B to Q 3rd	Q to K 2nd
7. Q Kt to Q 2nd	P to K Kt 3rd
8. P to K R 3rd	B takes Kt
9. Kt takes B	B to K R 3rd
10. Q to Q 2nd	B takes B
11. Q takes B	Q to Q Kt 5th (ch)
12. P to Q B 3rd	Q takes Q Kt P
13. Castles	Q to Q R 6th
14. Kt to K Kt 5th	Q to K 2nd
15. B to K 2nd	Kt to K R 3rd
16. Q to Q 2nd	

(At the first glance it appears as if Black might now have safely taken the K Pawn with his Kt. Upon looking again, however, it is seen that White, by then playing Kt to K B 4th, would have won a piece.)

16.	Kt to K B 4th
17. Q R to Q Kt sq	P to Q Kt 3rd
18. B to Q Kt 5th	

(Black has now a great superiority of position.)

18.	Q to Q 2nd
19. P to Q B 4th	P to Q R 3rd

(It is plain that White could not prudently take Q B Pawn with Pawn; but it is not at all clear that he might not have captured, and with great advantage too, the Q Pawn with his K Kt.)

20. P takes Q P	P takes B
21. P takes Kt	Q takes Q B P
22. Q to K B 4th	

(Intending, if not prevented, to drive away the Kt with K Kt Pawn, and thus obtain an irresistible attack upon the King.)

22.	R to Q R 5th

(By this move White effectually frustrates the menaced assault upon his King.)

23. K R to Q sq	Castles
24. Kt to K 4th	

(Well played. White would only compromise his game more seriously by taking the Q Pawn at this point.)

24.	K to Kt 2nd
25. Kt to K B 6th	R to Q B 5th
26. P to K R 4th	Kt to K 2nd
27. Q to K Kt 5th	Kt to Q 4th
28. Kt to K Kt 4th	Kt to K B 5th
29. P to Q 5th	Kt takes Q P

(He would have done better in taking the Pawn with Pawn, instead of with the Kt—e.g.,

29.	P takes P
30. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
31. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	R takes Kt
32. P takes R	Q takes P

and we prefer White's game.)

30. Q to K R 6th (ch)	K to Kt sq
31. Kt to K B 6th (ch)	R takes Kt
32. P takes R	Kt takes P
33. R to Q 8th (ch)	Kt to K sq
34. Q R to Q sq	R to K Kt 5th
35. P to K Kt 3rd	R to Q B 5th
36. K R to Q 7th—and wins.	

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 1366.—By the EDITOR of *Sissa*.

White: K at K Kt 4th, Q at K R sq, B at Q R sq, Kt at Q B 6th, Ps at K Kt 6th and K B 7th.

Black: K at K B sq, B at K Kt 2nd; Ps at K R 3rd and K Kt 4th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1367.—By the Editor of *Sissa*.

White: K at K R 4th, B at Q Kt 7th, Kt at Q Kt 5th; Ps at K B 2nd, Q 3rd and 4th.

Black: K at K B 5th, B at Q Kt 6th; Ps at K R 3rd, K B 4th and 6th.

White plays first, and gives mate in four moves.

No. 1368.—By Mr. H. TURTON.

White: K at K 8th, Q at Q Kt sq, R at Q Kt 7th, B at K Kt 6th, Kt at K 7th.

Black: K at K R sq, R at K R 7th, B at K 4th, Kt at Q 6th; Ps at K Kt 2nd, K B 5th, Q R 5th and 6th.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1369.—By C. WICHERT (*Berl. Schachzeitung*).

White: K at K 8th, Q at Q Kt 7th, Kt at Q Kt 4th.

Black: K at Q 3rd, Ps at K 3rd and Q B 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1370.—(An End Game between Messrs. MESSEMAKER and SNELTJES.)

White: K at Q R 8th, R at Q B 2nd, P at Q R 7th.

Black: K at K Kt sq, R at Q Kt 6th, Ps at K R 6th and K Kt 7th.

Black, having the move, won the game. What did he play first?

COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

IN the "railway clearance" now in progress at the foot of Ludgate-hill will disappear a few buildings associated with persons of interest and events of historical importance. The last of the Fleet Prison, the site of which has been almost useless for the last seventeen years, will be effaced: in this long interval how many persons have passed the blocked-up window of the prison without any knowledge of its appropriation! This arched opening into a square cell-like room was technically called "the grate," from its being filled with strong crossed iron bars. Above was inscribed "*Pray* remember the poor prisoners, having no allowance;" a small box was placed at the window-sill to receive the contributions of passengers in the street, while a prisoner within shouted in loudly-suppliant tones the above prayer. We have dropped a few pence into this box, and the emphatic "Pray" lingers in our ears. This was a relic of the ancient prison, corresponding with the "begging at the grate" in some old comedies, as well as with "having a part of the box." This, however, is but an incident in the history of the Fleet Prison, through nearly eight centuries' existence. Its early portion is, it is true, little better than a sealed book, or as dark as the foul stream which ran before the prison. Upon Ludgate-hill the old Belle Sauvage Inn was removed some years since; and we miss the picturesque old shop-front of Rundell and Bridge, with the two gilt salmon over the doorway. Among the houses to be removed is the former office of the Rock Assurance Office, where its clever actuary, Mr. Frend, wrote nearly a score of annual volumes of "Evenings' Amusements." At the opposite corner of the Hill lodged Olive, "Princess of Cumberland," who delighted to show herself at the first-floor window to the crowd in the street, proud of her tall, portly figure, but still prouder of the resemblance of her features to more than one of the members of the Royal family—her defeated hopes, it will be remembered, were revived in one of our law courts a few months since. At another house to be removed, No. 45, William Hone kept shop, and published his political satires, with George Cruikshank's woodcuts; and his "Everyday Book," which received the eulogium of Southey. Hone sat in a second-floor back room, amid his black-letter rarities, and odd, out-of-the-way literature; he was a very *heluo librorum*. In house No. 7, opposite Hone's, was published another successful venture, the "Percy Anecdotes," contemporary with the "Everyday Book." Ludgate-street and Ludgate-hill were famous for silk-mercers in Stow's time. Here we must halt, though not without reflecting that on the Hill stopped the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyat. In the "Chronicle of the Grey Friars of London" we read:—

> And he (Wyat) himself came in at Temple Bar, and soo downe alle Fletestrete, and soo unto the Belle Savage. And then was his trayne (attacked at) the commandment of the Erle of Pembroke, and sartayne of his men slayne. And when he saw that Ludgatte was shutt agayne hym he departed, sayynge, "I have kept towche," and soo went (back) agayne; and by the Tempulle-barre he was tane, and soo brought by watter unto the (Tower) of London.

Fuller, however, states that Wyat flung himself on a bench opposite the Bell Sauvage and began to repent, &c. Within the innyard lived Grinling Gibbons, "where," Walpole tells us, "he carved a pot of flowers which shook surprisingly with the motion of the coaches that passed by." Had the old carver lived here in our time he might probably have claimed compensation for the interference with his delicate art by the vibration of passing railway trains.

We perceive that the Oxyhydrogen, or Drummond, light has been brought into practical use for lighthouses by the construction of a fitting lamp and apparatus, the difficulty in obtaining which is said to have hitherto prevented this adoption of the light. This is scarcely correct; for, some thirty years since, we received from Lieutenant Drummond a note stating the obstacle to be the difficulty of obtaining the services of persons sufficiently intelligent to manage the apparatus who could tolerate being shut up in a lighthouse.

Talking of Lighthouses, we find in a letter of the Astronomer Royal, Dr. Romney Robinson, some interesting details of his recent inspection of the lighthouses of Ireland, thirty-six in number—the cleanliness, order, and discipline of which he much commends. Dr. Robinson states, in a note, that when leaving Gola Sound, though the gale was much abated, the waves were twenty feet high, and of such power that they made a clear sweep over the Stags of Aranmore, forty-five feet above the sea-level. With respect to the optical part of the lighthouses, Dr. Robinson got additional evidence of the superiority of the dioptric to the catoptric system. At Rathlin the keepers see the Maidens, distant twenty-seven nautical miles, in very clear weather; at the Maidens they saw Rathlin—"a good strong dioptric."

Football is just now receiving considerable attention; the Clubs of the metropolis being anxious that a certain set of rules should be adopted by all football-players, and a Football Association has been formed for the purpose of settling the desired code. The great public schools have their respective rules, which it is thought desirable to assimilate; but this proposition has, in some instances, been received with reticence. The metropolitan Clubs must seek open places elsewhere than in London—a matter of a few minutes' railway transit. There are excellent sites in the suburbs: the Forest Club, at Leytonstone, is especially well provided, as are also the Blackheath and Barnes clubs. Football was played in the twelfth century by the youth of the City *in the fields*; five centuries later we find football-players in Cheapside, Covent-garden, and the Strand; and there is an old print of the game played in Fleet-street. Moorfields and Lincoln's-inn-fields were also much frequented for the sport. In the country it is, in some places, a Shrove Tuesday game: it is still played in Derby, Nottingham, Dorking, and Kingston-upon-Thames. In the latter place the people claim the ancient custom as a right won for them by the valour of their ancestors. Tradition, truculent enough, relates that the Danes, in one of their predatory incursions, were defeated at Kingston, and, the Danish General being slain, his head was cut off and kicked about the place in triumph: this happened on Shrove Tuesday, whence the origin of their football on that day. The game was once thought a treat for Royalty to witness; for, when James I. visited Sir Edward Bayntun, at Bromeham, in Wiltshire, the minister of Bishop's Canning's parish entertained his Majesty with a football-match of his own parishioners. This must have been a "jolly" parish in those days, since it would have challenged all England for music, football, and singing. Football is the game, *par excellence*, of Rugby, as cricket is of Eton; and a writer in the *Quarterly Review* pleasantly observes:—"The fascination of this gentle pastime is its mimic war, and it is waged with the individual prowess of the Homeric conflicts and with the personal valour of the Orlandos of mediæval chivalry, before villanous saltpetre had reduced the knight-errant to the ranks. The play is played out by boys with that dogged determination to win, that endurance of pain, that bravery of combative spirit, by which the adult is trained to face the cannon-ball with equal alacrity." Sir Walter Scott wrote two stirring songs on the occasion of the great foot-ball match played at Carterhaugh, in the year 1815.

Here are some interesting records of very old persons. The *Publicateur de la Vendée* announces the death, at the age of 107 years, at Essarts, in that department, of Jacques Chevillon, an old soldier of the Royalist army, who enjoyed excellent health and the use of all his faculties till within a few days of his decease. The *Sydney Empire* states that there are living in Marsdan, in New South Wales, two persons, husband and wife, aged respectively 111 and 117 years. They are extremely feeble, and bedridden, but are in possession of both sight and hearing. The old man arrived in the first fleet, in 1788, and has, consequently, been seventy-five years in the colony of New South Wales.

A collection of beautiful Chinese enamels and porcelain, formed by a gentleman during a long residence at Pekin, was recently dispersed by auction, the yield being upwards of £3000. Among the more remarkable items were

A small globular candlestick, supported by a bird standing upon a tortoise, £25 (Rothschild); a pair of candlesticks, supported by swans, in the rare white enamel, standing on tortoises, with circular plinths, perfectly unique, £106 (Durlacher); an extraordinary bottle of ancient porcelain, with pink and yellow borders, enamelled with flowers, the belt with a trelliswork of porcelain, covering an interior bottle with gilt handles, a very rare specimen; and another equally fine and rare, on light-blue ground, with raised-flower ornaments and medallions of landscapes on both sides, £80 (ditto); a ball of rock-crystal of extraordinary size and beauty, and another, equally fine but smaller, £48 (ditto); a pilgrim's bottle, in ancient enamel, of matchless beauty and rarity, on black ground, ornamented with daisies in colours, the neck and foot bordered with white, green, and blue; metal-gilt handles, £115 (ditto); a pair of kylins, of extraordinary size and beauty of design, decorated in various colours, on square bases, enamelled and wood stands; from the Summer Palace at Pekin; perfectly unique, 235 guineas (Wareham).

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WHO SHALL ROLL AWAY THE STONE.
"And they said among themselves, 'Who shall roll us away the stone from the door of the sepulchre?' And when they looked they saw that the stone was rolled away."—MARK xvi. 3, 4.

I.
What poor weeping ones were saying
Eighteen hundred years ago,
We, the same weak faith betraying,
Say in our sad hours of woe.
Looking at some trouble lying
In the dark and dread unknown,
We too, often ask, with sighing,
"Who shall roll away the stone?"

II.
Thou with save our spirits crushing,
When they might from care be free,
And, in joyous song out-gushing,
Rise in rapture, Lord, to Thee.
For, before the way was ended,
Oft we've had with joy to own,
Angels have from heaven descended,
And have rolled away the stone.

III.
Many a storm-cloud sweeping o'er us
Never pours on us its rain;
Many a grief we see before us
Never comes to cause us pain.
Oftimes in the feared "to-morrow"
Sunshine comes,—the cloud has flown:
Ask not then in foolish sorrow,
"Who shall roll away the stone?"

IV.
Burden not thy soul with sadness;
Make a wiser, better choice;
Drink the wine of life with gladness;
God doth bid thee, man, "Rejoice."
In to-day's bright sunlight basking,
Leave to-morrow's cares alone;
Spoil not present joys by asking,
"Who shall roll away the stone?"

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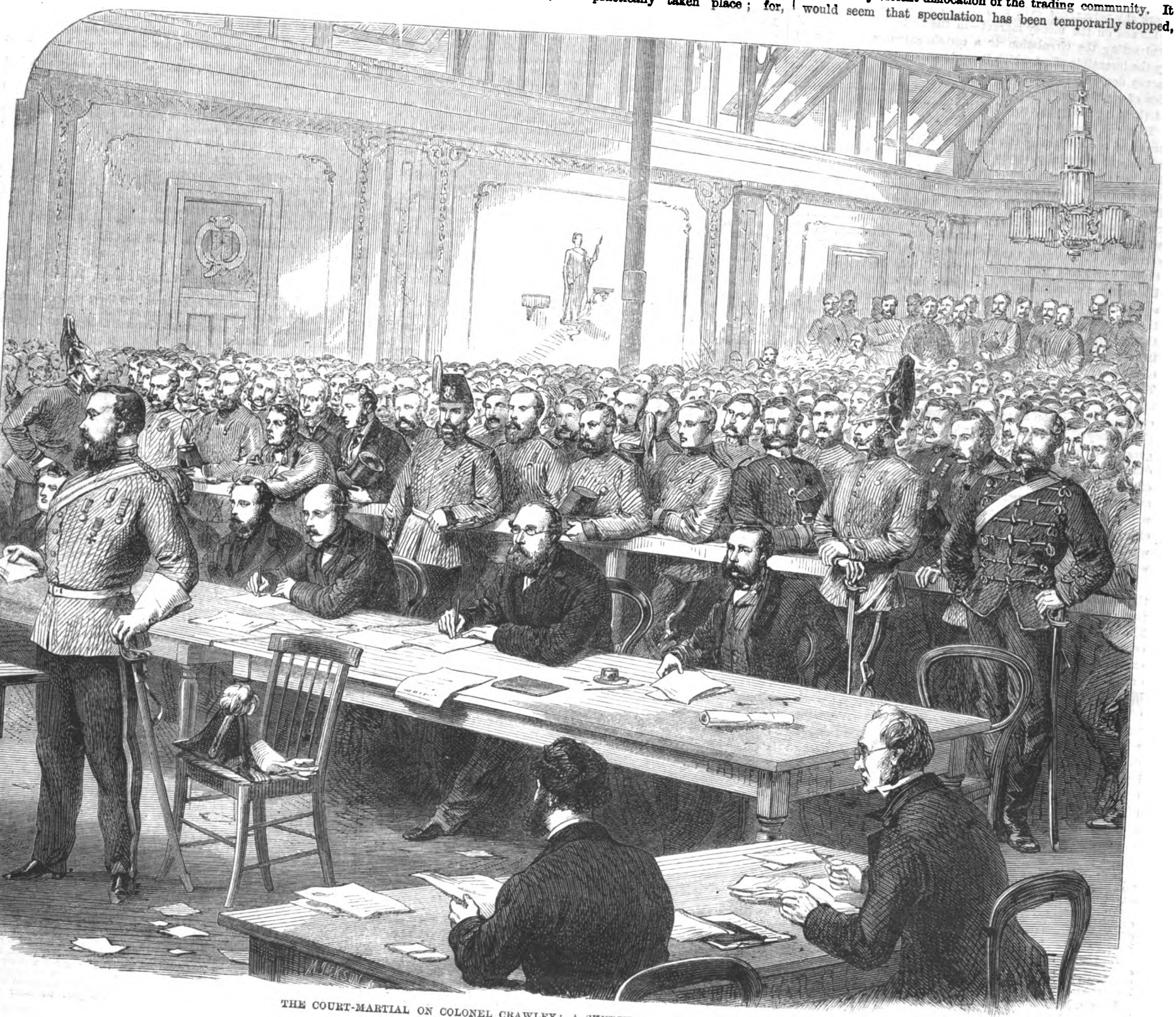
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1235.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

OUR MONETARY SITUATION.

At this particular juncture both the commercial and the meteorological barometers are subject to such disturbing influences as to excite very considerable national attention. While the quicksilver in the one is constantly going down very low, and so indicating the coming of storms and wrecks, in what may be called the physical sense, the gold in the former has gone up so high as to lead to the expectation of a monetary panic, with its accompanying crashes, in the mercantile world. The condition of the money market has been such as to bring about the most stringent action on the part of that great regulating establishment, the Bank of England; and it is evident that the powers of that institution will be used to the utmost to keep in subjection that species of commercial *dementia* which seems to come upon the manipulators of capital with a certain periodicity. This state of affairs is well worthy of consideration; and some features of the situation may be dwelt upon even by those who are not, in the strict sense of the term, immediately interested in the sayings and doings of the money market, but who are sure, in the event of its disturbance, to feel its influences in some way or other.

The stringency of the occasion may be estimated by the fact—unexampled, except in cases of actual panic—that the Bank of England made an advance of 1 per cent in its rate of discount on two successive days. A further rise has been expected, and, indeed, has practically taken place; for, whereas the official rate of the Bank was raised last week to 8 per cent, that establishment has demanded and received the rate of 9 per cent at its pleasure. It was, nevertheless, stated at the beginning of this week that money was plentiful, as the City phrase goes; but, there being a reticence on the part of the great discount houses to do business in a general way, there has been a pressure on the less opulent merchants, and those of the second class are in many cases embarrassed. For the stronger body of our great traders there has been hitherto no apprehension; and, happily, the general soundness of our commerce has warranted a belief that the present crisis will pass over without any violent dislocation of the trading community. It would seem that speculation has been temporarily stopped,



THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY: A SKETCH IN COURT.—SEE PAGE 583.

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except in one direction, and that, it is presumed, it is beyond the capabilities of any but the well-weighted operator to follow. The chief, if not the only, disturbing element of the money market has been the large export of gold required for payment for cotton coming in from Egypt, Brazil, and India. The closing of the Southern States of America to the supply of cotton has necessarily led to the opening up of other sources; but, independently of the increased price attendant on difficulties connected with inland means of conveyance in the producing countries and the greater length of sea voyages thence to this country, we have engaged in this traffic with traders who, as yet unaccustomed to a system of barter, demand so much specie for so much cotton, and they will take nothing else. Somewhat heedless of this condition, our merchants have given large orders for cotton, and they find themselves now called upon to pay for it in bullion, which they must obtain at any rates which may be demanded of them. At the present price of cotton, it is said, that dealers in that article are willing to pay 12 per cent for money to enable them to complete their purchases, and yet hope for a large profit. This seems to be the turning point of the mania, which it is the object of the Bank of England to check. It is not necessary to go back so far as twenty years to know how the spirit of speculation will sometimes run madly in a particular direction—how a source of profit which is large is supposed to be inexhaustible. As it was with railways once, so it might be with cotton now. A sharp corrective has been required; and, judging from the course taken by the Bank of England—exercising its power within the strict limits of the law under which it exists—additional stringency will be adopted if necessary.

At the present time, whatever betides, whatever may result from the uneasy condition of the money market, there is, it may be confidently hoped, no fear of anything beyond a temporary difficulty. The trade and commerce, the settled wealth of the country, were never based on such strong foundations. No exact estimate of the capital of England has, we believe, been made, although approximate statements are of course not wanting; but, on good authority, it is asserted that the yearly savings of the people amount to fifty millions sterling. The abstraction of five or six millions of specie cannot therefore work any permanent evil, although it exercises a disturbing influence on the money market—in the first place, by directly contracting the circulation to a certain extent, and still more by the insensible effect which it produces on the minds of the money dealers, inasmuch as it is a visible and tangible diminution of capital, easily exaggerated by the sensitive imaginations of those especially interested in the matter.

It seems that the operations of the Bank of England have had a considerable effect on the East Indian exchanges, which will materially lessen the future exports of bullion to Bombay; and although large quantities of specie are still being sent to Brazil, it is stated that the flow of bullion is not wholly from our side. Our receipts from that country have at times exceeded our exports; and it appears probable that its inhabitants will ere long demand our mercantile products much in the same way, if not exactly to the same extent, as did the United States previously to the unhappy civil war in that country. Unless some extraordinary circumstance should arise, it would seem that there is no absolute fear of a recurrence of the crises of 1847 and 1857. At present, no Order in Council relaxing the requirements of the Bank Acts looms in the early future; for all purposes the existing powers of the conclave in Threadneedle-street seem to be sufficient. The origin and cause of the monetary disturbance is known, is being directly met, with prudence and vigour, in the only way that it can be met; and a certain confidence is felt in the efficacy of the proceedings which have been adopted, which goes far to ensure a favourable result. It may seem a paradoxical notion, but it is just possible that the very abundance of capital may render capitalists unwilling to part with it on any but the most assured security. The word speculation carries with it a necessary terror, and even legitimate trading feels its effect. If the Bank of England can succeed in driving the word as well as the thing out of the money market, no doubt all will be well.

We have above alluded to statements which more than imply the healthy condition of our trade. Indeed, there are satisfactory proofs of the general prosperity of our commerce. The returns of the Board of Trade are not, it is believed, excessive in their facts; and from that source we learn that our exports for the month of October reached the unprecedented amount of £15,082,332, being nearly double that of January last. Under almost every head there is a remarkable increase, especially in woollens, linens, machinery, and iron; while our imports have ranged on a comparatively high scale, wool and wine showing the chief improvement, and corn the greatest decline. So, in this latter respect, our good harvest is beginning to tell, and one source of the drain of specie reduced to the minimum. There has been also a large increase of tonnage in the shipping trade, the amount for the three quarters of the present year greatly exceeding the total for the year 1862, and still further exceeding that for 1861.

It is stated that the law officers of the Crown in Scotland have decided to take legal proceedings in the case of the Pampero, a steamer launched on the Clyde, and said to be intended for the Confederate service.

A new mail contract has been entered into by the Canadian Government with the Montreal Steam-Ship Company. The subsidy is to be £52,000 a year, and the ships will be able to go at less speed in foggy weather without incurring penalties. The contract is for five years.

Eleven Harrow members of the University of Oxford went over, on Nov. 28, to play their annual match of football against their old schoolfellows of the sister University. The game was played on Parker's Piece, and the victory of Cambridge was secured by one base.

Messrs. Marion and Co. have just published a series of life-like cartes-de-visite portraits of the Prince of Wales, the Princess of Wales, the Queen of Denmark, the King of the Greeks, and Princess Dagmar, taken from life by Messrs. Southwell Brothers, at their studio in Baker-street, in October last.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The reading of the draught of the Address took place on Tuesday, in the Senate. It is a paraphrase of the Imperial Speech, to which it replies. The debate on the Address will begin on Monday next.

The first conference took place on Monday at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation between France and Sweden.

The Council of State is occupied in considering the project for raising a loan of three hundred millions of francs, as proposed by M. Fould.

Marshal Randon is about to open to the Parisian public a library, containing 5000 volumes and 6000 maps, belonging to the War Office, which have till now been hidden in the archives of that ministry.

The license for a new musical theatre, L'Opéra Populaire, to be erected in the neighbourhood of the Rue Cadet, has been granted to Roger, the celebrated tenor.

The replies of the Emperor of Russia, and of the Sovereigns of Belgium, Italy, Holland, Saxony, and Wurtemberg, have been published. The answer of the Czar is cordial in terms, and professes a readiness to join in the scheme on certain conditions. "I should be happy," he writes, "if your Majesty's proposition lead to a loyal understanding between the Sovereigns; but for this to be practically realised it can only proceed from the consent of the other Great Powers. It is indispensable for your Majesty to define the questions upon which an understanding would have to be arrived at, and the basis upon which it would be established."

DENMARK.

It is stated from Copenhagen that the body of the late King will be buried in the church of Roskild on the 25th inst.; another account states that the ceremony will take place next Friday. The remains are now lying in state in the church of St. Saviour, Copenhagen.

Lord Wodehouse, who was sent to St. Petersburg as English Minister at the close of the Crimean War, and who has since held the office of Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, has been selected to proceed to Copenhagen, on a special mission, to congratulate King Christian on his accession to the Danish throne, and—as it is semi-officially hinted—to make his Majesty "thoroughly acquainted with the views of the British Government respecting his rights, his duties, and the spirit in which he should assert the one and perform the other." His Excellency quitted London on Wednesday evening, accompanied by the Hon. Henry Wodehouse as secretary, and Mr. Currie and Mr. Saunderson as Attachés.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The great topic of discussion on the Continent is still the Danish question.

In the Austrian Parliament Count Rechberg made a formal statement on the subject, which mainly corresponded with that delivered by Herr von Bismarck to the Prussian Chamber. Austria is not ready, without mature consideration, to countenance the Augustenburg claims. If Denmark will fulfil her part of the London Treaty, Austria is ready to maintain her share of the engagements. Meanwhile, Austria is ready at once to take steps for the carrying out of federal execution in Holstein.

The Emperor of Austria received on Monday a deputation from the Municipal Council of Vienna to present a petition on the Danish question. The Emperor rather snubbed the deputation. He told them it was unnecessary to state that he would fulfil all his duties as a member of the Germanic Confederation, and recommended them in future to direct their activity to the settlement of commercial affairs, instead of discussing great political questions.

The Prussian Government has demanded of the Chamber of Deputies a loan of twelve million thalers to meet the expense of the proposed military execution in Holstein.

The German Diet ultimately passed on Monday, though only by a small majority, a resolution for "federal execution" in Holstein, but "reserved to itself the settlement of the question of the succession." Orders were immediately issued for the entry of federal troops into Holstein; and it only remains to be seen whether these orders will be immediately executed, and whether the Danes will offer forcible opposition to the occupation of the duchy by German troops.

King Christian has issued a proclamation to the Holsteiners declaring that he will put down insurrection of any kind, but will secure to Holstein her independent position.

The Danish Government has withdrawn the Royal patent of the 30th of March—that which severed Holstein politically from the other members of the State. This step may have some effect in bringing about a conciliatory temperament and leading to a compromise. The *Daybladt* strongly censures the Government for having yielded on this point.

The nobility and peasantry, and the Legislative Assembly of the Duchy of Lauenburg, held a meeting on Friday last, and passed a resolution declaring their intention to remain faithful to Denmark, and to recognise King Christian.

The Finance Minister of the Prince of Augustenburg has issued bonds for a loan bearing no interest, and the amount of which is not fixed. The bonds are for 25 thalers each. A Frankfort citizen (good, easy soul!) is said to have subscribed for 20,000 florins.

It is said that 100,000 muskets, intended for the Prince of Augustenburg, have been seized at Altona.

SWEDEN.

The Diet was closed on Tuesday with a speech from the Throne. His Majesty said:—"Our interests are not yet immediately threatened, but they are connected with the maintenance of peace and the rights of nations in Europe. The Swedish nation feels deep sympathy and sorrow for the dangers which impend over the King and people of Denmark."

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

Several serious engagements between the Russians and the Poles have taken place in the government of Lublin. Wounded soldiers in large numbers have been brought into Warsaw. New arrests and new deportations are taking place in that unfortunate city. The chief railway station in Warsaw city has been surrounded by troops. Twenty of the railway officials were arrested and conducted to the citadel.

The *Invalide Russe* of St. Petersburg has a remarkable article demanding whether it is really an advantage for Russia to retain the kingdom of Poland, which can only be held by the constant exertion of force. The article comes to the conclusion that Russia would obtain both happiness and liberty of action by giving up Poland altogether, when this can be done honourably and without the appearance of compulsion, and that every enlightened Russian who is really the friend of his country would hail with joy the attainment of such a result.

The Austrian Government have taken a harsh step towards the well-known journal the *Czas*, of Cracow. This paper, an earnest champion of the Polish cause, has been suspended for three months, in consequence of the policy it has advocated on the Polish question.

AMERICA.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

The Confederates have sustained a severe defeat in Tennessee. With a daring confidence, General Longstreet hastened from before Chattanooga, with some 36,000 picked troops, to carry Knoxville, 100 miles to the north-east, by a coup-de-main. Burnside slowly retired before him, disputing the ground, till he was within the intrenchments of that town, which Longstreet had by the last accounts invested, except on one side. An obstinate resistance was expected. Burnside having orders to hold out to the last extremity. Meanwhile, the heavy reinforcements under Sherman reached Chattanooga unexpectedly early, and Grant resolved at once to relieve Burnside by assailing Bragg. On the 24th ult., by a series of skilful manœuvres, and after much hard fighting, he drove the Confederates from Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge, which overlook Chattanooga, capturing, it is said, 5000 prisoners and sixty guns. Next day Bragg hastily retreated from the position he had taken up, abandoning stores and materials, and destroying the bridges behind him. "The rout of the enemy," says General Grant, "was complete." Bragg retired towards Dalton, in the direction of the railway which communicates with Knoxville. Here definite information ends.

General Meade's whole army crossed the Rapidan, on the 27th ult., at Culpepper and Germania Fords, without encountering any serious resistance. The Confederate army, which was said not to exceed 50,000 men, was believed to be falling back towards Richmond. It had, however, been previously stated that a battle was imminent, and that President Jefferson Davis had spent two days in reviewing the Confederate army.

At Charleston little progress had been made. The whole of the seawall of Fort Sumter had been battered down, but the Confederates were erecting bombproofs on the ruins. The Federals had been repulsed in a demonstration on rafts against Fort Sumter. The *Richmond Enquirer* of the 11th ult. gives the following review of the several Federal attacks on Fort Sumter:—Since the bombardment of Sumter, commenced on the 17th of August, up to Thursday last, 15,583 shot had been fired at it, of which 12,392 struck. Twenty-seven of the garrison have been killed and sixty-nine wounded. The flag has been shot away thirty-four times. The average weight of shot being 200 lb. The weight of iron, 3,116,000 lb., or 115,439 lb. to each man killed, and 30,307 lb., for each casualty. If the charges of powder averaged 15 lb., we have 8659 lb. to each man killed, and 2434 lb. to each casualty. Sumter in ruins laughs at her enemy, who still fears to pass her battered walls. Charleston has a valuable iron mine in the fort.

The Southern papers have a report of a defeat of the Federal General Franklin in Louisiana; but there is no confirmation of the story.

GENERAL NEWS.

The *New York Tribune* affirms that President Lincoln will announce in his message a plan for restoring the States to union which will be in accordance with the furtherance of the emancipation proclamation.

It is pretty evident that Abraham Lincoln will be the Republican candidate in the next presidential election. The Abolitionists may be said to have nominated him for re-election by the mouth of Mr. Wendell Phillips. "The man who had the heart to originate the emancipation proclamation," says the Abolitionist leader, "ought to remain in power six years longer at least." This decided utterance sufficiently disproves the story which represented the President, on the authority of Mr. Phillips, as saying that the proclamation was the greatest mistake of his life.

The *New York Times* states that the number of negroes who have been armed and mustered into the service of the Federal Government amounts to 40,000.

No less than 5821 men are advertised in New York as not having reported themselves for service in the Federal army, although their names were drawn from the ballot-box as draughted men.

By the opening of the Atlantic and Great Western line to Cleveland, in Ohio, passengers can now, for the first time, be conveyed without change of carriage, from New York to the lakes—an unbroken distance of 618 miles.

Admiral Lissovsky has selected Hampton Roads as the winter quarters of the Russian fleet. The Brooklyn navy-yard was offered, but he declined, on account of the difficulty of keeping his officers and men on board near a large city.

The *New York Times* asserts that 2,000,000 bales of cotton are said to be stored at Atlanta, which General Bragg will have great difficulty in removing before General Grant reaches the city.

INDIA.

By the latest telegrams we learn that the Earl of Elgin still lingers.

Mr. David Sassoon, the well-known merchant in Bombay (whose portrait we gave last week), has offered to Government £6000 on condition of Government giving an equal sum and a site on the Esplanade for the erection of a suitable building for the mechanics' institution and for public meetings.

Maharajah Sheo Dan Singh, Bahadoor of Ulwar, who has reached his majority, has been invested with the full charge of his principality, and the Regency Council dissolved by his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India in Council, on Oct. 24.

The Rajah of Jeypore is to have the Star of India for his services in the late mutiny, which consisted principally of forwarding a detachment of his troops to Agra.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Advices received from Pekin to the 3rd of October state that the General-in-Chief of the Imperial troops received from the Emperor an order to strangle himself, and obeyed. A Shanghai telegram, dated Oct. 26, speaks of some successes achieved by Major Gordon. It also states that advices from Japan represented affairs to be quiet.

AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A telegram has been received from Sydney announcing a change in the Government there, the new Ministry being Messrs. James Martin, Q.C., M.L.C.; G. Eager, M.L.C.; Forster, M.L.C.; Wilson, M.L.C.; and J. P. Holroyd, M.L.C.

A telegram from Melbourne informs us that there was much excitement in the colony in reference to the transportation question.

From New Zealand the news is that General Cameron had successfully attacked the Maories.

A subscription has been commenced among the members of the medical profession to assist Messrs. Fraser and Andrews, the defendants in the late "extraordinary lunacy case," in defraying the costs of the defence.

Letters received from the Caucasus state that the insurrection is spreading considerably. The Circassians have shot several Russian officers occupied in surveying the routes leading to Tchafki, where 15,000 insurgents assembled.

The Alexandra correspondent of the *Times* states that the railway is in full activity, and is bringing from 4000 to 6000 bales of cotton a week into the market. The loss by the inundation is estimated at from 20,000 to 25,000 bales, which is comparatively little, compared with the mischief done in 1861, when the Nile did not rise so high nor remain so long stationary. The cattle disease has, unfortunately, broken out again, and, according to official reports, over 500,000 head have been lost; it has also begun to attack the newly-imported cattle.

M. Legoyt, of the Ministry of Agriculture, Paris, publishes the following statistics respecting the armies of Europe:—Austria keeps up an army of 467,000 men, which costs her 336,000,000f.; France an army of 570,000 men, which costs 688,000,000f.; Prussia an army of 214,000 men, which costs her 156,000,000f.; England an army of 300,000 men, which costs 677,000,000f.; and Russia an army of 1,000,000 of men, which costs 529,000,000f. That is, out of the total budget of each of those States an expenditure of 37 per cent in Austria, or more than a third; 33 per cent in France; 32 in Prussia; 30 in England; and 42 in Russia. Let us also mention Italy, where 329,000,000f. are expended in keeping up a force of 314,000 men; Turkey, weighed down by an army of 424,000 men; Denmark and Sweden, the first with 50,000 and the second with 67,000 men, by which their budgets are increased 37 and 40 per cent respectively. The other secondary States follow in an analogous proportion. Switzerland is the only European State that neither increases her army nor her budget. M. Legoyt, adding together the effective of all the European armies according to estimates which he considers rather below than superior to the reality, arrives at the fearful number of 3,815,847 men, and an outlay of 3,500,000,000f.

THE LATE KING OF DENMARK.—The *Flensburg Gazette* of Dec. 1 says:—"The mournful ceremony of the removal of the body of the late King took place yesterday, and was favoured by mild and calm weather. Between five and six o'clock the funeral cortège, extending nearly half a mile in length and accompanied by many hundred carriages and a vast crowd of people, reached this city. The body of the deceased Monarch, after it had been removed from the six-horse funeral car, was borne hither from Frederiksdal by the country people. At the head and end of the procession marched detachments of the Foot Guards. The corpse was preceded by the officers of the Staff of the General in command and other officials on horseback. Immediately following the body came the Minister for the Duchy of Schleswig, the President of the Court of Appeal, and a numerous body of officials, including the High President of Flensburg. On the arrival of the procession at the city the church bells were all tolled and the principal streets illuminated, and procession was afterwards met by the whole of the clergy, the magistracy, and the legal functionaries. Farther on the cortege was met by deputies sent by other towns, the city officials, the foreign Consuls, and the corporate bodies, with about 500 torchbearers with flags and emblems. The body was borne through the town by about ninety bearers, in three relays of thirty each. As the procession reached the different bodies and deputations, these latter, with their torchbearers, fell into the ranks. As soon as the body was placed on board the steamer Skirner, in a chapel richly decorated and built on a raised platform on the deck, salute guns were fired from the iron-clad ship in harbour. A great number of tar barrels set on fire on the eastern side of the port cast a mournful glare over the whole roadstead. The steamer bearing the body of the deceased Monarch, accompanied by the ironclad, soon after left the port on their way to Copenhagen."

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CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Chair of Ecclesiastical History at Oxford has been given to the Rev. W. W. Shirley, son of the late Bishop of Sodor and Man.

The parish church of Bradenham was reopened, yesterday week, after a most successful restoration under the direction of Mr. Street.

The Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L., Dean of Lincoln, died at the deanery on Monday night, at the age of fifty-four years.

Mr. H. Fawcett has been elected to the chair of political economy in the University of Cambridge.

The Marquis of Westminster has contributed £550 to the West Connaught Church Endowment Fund.

The Church of the Holy Trinity, Stonegrave, Yorkshire, was consecrated by the Archbishop of York, after a complete restoration under the superintendence of Mr. G. Fowler Jones, of York.

A movement is on foot, and has received very influential support, for the establishment of colleges and a university for Wales on the plan of the "Queen's Colleges" and University in Ireland.

The Rev. George Shaw has received from the parishioners of Kinver a silver salver and a purse of sovereigns, on his leaving the curacy for Welbourne, Lincolnshire.

The Rev. Walter Waddington Shirley, M.A., Mathematical Tutor, has been appointed to the professorial chair of ecclesiastical history, Oxford, vacated by the promotion of Dr. Stanley.

It is proposed to commence the restoration of the abbey church at Bath, known as "the Lantern of England," at a cost of between £6000 and £7000, under the superintendence of Mr. Gilbert Scott as architect, and a local committee has been formed in furtherance of the object.

Last Saturday the Bishop of Oxford confirmed about 190 scholars attending Eton College, the Bishop delivering an appropriate address to the youthful noblemen and gentlemen present. The school closed yesterday (Friday) for the Christmas holidays.

King's College has to lament the loss of a second professor, the Rev. Algernon Sydney Thelwall, lecturer in public reading and elocution, a tutor highly respected and esteemed by the theological students of the college. Mr. Thelwall was sixty-eight years old.

A meeting of the clergy of the archdeaconry of Worcester has been held at Worcester, to consider the question of an alteration of the burial service. About 150 of the clergy were present, and Archdeacon Hone presided. After a long discussion, a motion against any alteration of the Prayer-book was carried by a large majority.

The sum of £1000 has been accepted by the University of Cambridge for the purpose of instituting a prize, to be called "Sir Peregrine Maitland's Prize," for an English essay on some subject connected with the propagation of the Gospel, through missionary exertions, in India and other parts of the heathen world; the prize to be given once in every three years, and to consist of the accruing interest of the principal sum during the preceding three years. The prize will this year be given for the best essay on the following subject:—"The proof afforded by the history of missions that Christianity is adapted to be the religion of the whole human race." Candidates for the prize must be graduates of the University, who are not of more than ten years' standing from admission to their first degree, when the exercises are sent in. The essays must be sent to the Vice-Chancellor before the division of the Easter Term 1864, each bearing some motto, and accompanied by a sealed paper, bearing the same motto, and inclosing the name of the candidate and that of his college. The prize will be adjudged by the Vice-Chancellor, Dr. Atkinson, Master of Clare College, and Mr. T. T. Perowne, of Corpus Christi College.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. W. W. Shirley to be Canon Residentiary of Christ Church, Oxford. *Rectories:* Rev. J. H. Gandy to Stanwick, Northants; Rev. F. B. Goodacre to Wilby and Hargham, Norfolk; Rev. J. C. Jones to Shelton, Notts; Rev. R. Lloyd to Blo Norton, St. Andrew, Norfolk; Rev. E. F. St. Leger to Scotton, Lincolnshire; Rev. J. P. Tweed to Little Waltham, Essex. *Vicarages:* Rev. R. F. Follett to Winscombe, Somerset; Rev. W. Langstaff to Whatton, Notts; Rev. E. C. Lethbridge to West Thurrock, Essex; Rev. R. Reynolds to Markham Clinton, Notts; Rev. W. Romanis to Great Wigston, Leicestershire. *Incumbencies:* Rev. L. Jones to Carmarthen; Rev. T. Lewis, to Llanavan-fawr, Breconshire. *Chaplaincy:* Rev. W G. Cowie to the Camp of his Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General of India. *Perpetual Curacies:* Rev. R. Davies to Brockhampton, Ross; Rev. P. H. Douglas to Thrumpton, Notts; Rev. W. H. K. Fardell, to St. Swithin, Lincoln; Rev. H. C. Seller to Trull, Somerset. *Curacies:* Rev. T. Bristow to Brattleby, Lincolnshire; Rev. M. M. Ben Ollel to St. James's, Pentonville; Rev. E. H. Flynn to St. Anne, Soho; Rev. W. B. Fry to St. Bartholomew, Gray's-inn-road; Rev. J. F. Goggin to Wigan; Rev. W. G. Green to Staplegrove, Somerset; Rev. J. Greenwood to Eston, Yorkshire; Rev. J. Hall to Gedling with Stoke-Bardolph, Notts; Rev. E. Hayes to St. Margaret's, Leicester; Rev. R. Hayes to Woodhouse Eaves, near Loughborough; Rev. F. W. Helder to St. James, Enfield, Middlesex; Rev. J. Lamphier to St. Paul, Nottingham; Rev. F. J. Leachman to Howe, Norwich; Rev. H. Macnamara to Chew Magna, Somerset; Rev. W. S. Oke to Christ Church, Nailsea; Rev. H. M. Oswald, to Witham, Essex; Rev. F. F. Ould to Berwick-on-Tweed; Rev. W. J. Pollock to Crosthwaite, Cumberland; Rev. J. J. Rew to Trinity Church, with Avon-street Chapel, Bath; Rev. T. S. Smith to Mablethorpe-cum-Stane, Lincolnshire; Rev. E. G. Wilkinson to Risholme, Lincolnshire; Rev. E. Williams to Beckenham, Notts; Rev. J. Yolland to St. John's, Battersea, Surrey; Rev. C. Shakspeare to St. Stephen, Paddington; Rev. W. H. Woodman to Holy Trinity, Lee, Kent. Rev. T. Cochrane, M.A., of Oriel College, Oxford, to be Master of the Earl of Leicester's Hospital, Warwick.—*Guardian.*

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Prince of Wales has become one of the patrons of the German Hospital (in conjunction with the Queen and the King of Prussia), in the place of the late Prince Consort.

The annual full-dress ball in aid of the funds of the Royal Dramatic College took place on Wednesday night, at Willis's Rooms, and was in every respect a success.

The City officers last week condemned 4100 lb. of meat as unfit for human food: 2468 lb. were diseased, 240 lb. were putrid, and 1392 lb. were from animals that had died from natural causes.

An elegant clock has been presented to Peter Yeames Gowllard, Esq., F.R.C.S., by 191 patients of St. Mark's Hospital, "as an earnest, loving token of gratitude for his untiring care and great skill shown in the treatment of those under his charge at that institution."

Last Saturday a number of men commenced driving the first foundation-piles immediately opposite the late residence of the Duke of Buccleuch. Operations were also commenced for the embankment on the southern side, which will be carried out simultaneously with that on the Middlesex side of the river.

Another paraffin accident is recorded, proving the dangerous nature of that liquid. A woman in Bethnal-green not being able to extinguish a lamp by turning it down, attempted to blow it out, and in so doing drove the flame down into the reservoir, which immediately exploded, and she was so terribly burnt that no hopes are entertained of her recovery.

The Society of Arts has determined upon applying a considerable portion of the interest of the Cantor fund this year to the establishment of courses of lectures on the following subjects:—"The Operation of the present Laws of Naval Warfare on International Commerce," by G. W. Hastings, Esq., Barrister-at-Law; "Fine Arts applied to Industry," by W. Burges, Esq.; "Chemistry applied to the Arts," by Dr. F. Crace Calvert, F.R.S. The first lecture of Mr. Hastings's course was delivered at the Society's house, Adelphi, on Monday evening, Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood in the chair.

Mr. Locke, M.P. for Southwark, addressed his constituents on Tuesday night. In the first part of his speech he referred to local questions, and condemned the proposal to rebuild St. Thomas's Hospital beyond the borough of Southwark. In speaking of general questions, he attributed the present prosperity of the country to our free-trade policy and the operation of the French treaty. He supported the policy of non-intervention in American affairs, and expressed his belief that we would not be dragged into war by the Schleswig-Holstein question. A vote of confidence in the hon. gentleman was carried unanimously.

Operations connected with raising the iron girders for the new temporary bridge at Blackfriars, in process of construction between the old bridge and the railway bridge of the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway, were commenced on Tuesday. There will be three openings of 70 ft. span. The roadway will be 31 ft. wide, with passenger-ways on both sides, and the entire length of the structure from Albion-terrace, Blackfriars-road, to Chatham-place, Bridge-street, Blackfriars, where the approaches are to be, will be about 1000 ft. The bridge will be on a perfect level, and some 8 ft. below that of the old bridge.

Last week the births of 1795 children—941 boys and 854 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1807.——The deaths in London were above 1400 in each of the last three weeks of November; they declined to 1376 last week. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks (taking the forty-ninth week in each of the years 1853-62) is, with a correction for increase of population, 1460. Smallpox was returned in 26 cases. Scarlatina was less fatal than it had been during a long period, the number recorded being 88. Sixty-four deaths are referred to the head of typhus. Bronchitis caused 155 deaths.

The agreement for the erection of the International Exhibition building in the Alexandra Park has been signed by Messrs. Kelk and Lucas.

At a meeting of the Law Amendment Society, on Monday evening, Mr. Robert Wilson read a paper on the transfer of title to land. After the paper it was stated by the secretary of the society that under the new law for the registration of titles there had been applications for registration in respect to property of the value of £2,000,000. Included in that property was one estate of the value of £700,000. The expense, under ordinary circumstances, of the registration of the title of an estate worth £20,000 would not exceed £50, which sum, however, would not include fees to solicitors. It was subsequently stated that the terms of the proposed amalgamation of the society with the Social Science Association had been agreed upon.

A meeting of the Ethnological Society of London was held on Tuesday night. Mr. J. Lubbock presided. An interesting paper respecting the Weddos—a wild tribe of Ceylon—written by a native of that island, was read by the secretary, Mr. Galton. The Weddos are supposed to be the descendants of two Royal families of Ceylon who took refuge in the deserts during the invasion of some foreign Powers, about two hundred years after the island was occupied by King Weege, with his seven hundred followers. Having increased in the jungles, and formed into a sect, they secluded themselves from others. Lately, however, the tracts of country occupied by them have been frequented by every class of men in the island for the purpose of barter. The result is that the Weddos are now more friendly and more industrious in their pursuits of killing wild animals and collecting wax and elephants' tusks. A few years ago they began to cultivate small tracts of land with fine grain and to build huts. They are a miserable-looking race, and have a revengeful disposition. A paper on the commixture of the races of man in the New World as affecting the progress of civilisation was read by Mr. John Crawfurd. A discussion followed, in which the President, Mr. Dickinson, Sir Charles Nicholson, Professor Busk, Mr. Crawfurd, and others took part, and at the close of the proceedings the meeting adjourned.

LAW AND POLICE.—By an action tried before the Court of Common Pleas last Saturday, Lady Blantyre recovered against the proprietors of the St. James's Hotel the value of £584 worth of jewellery, &c., stolen from her room in that hotel one night in May last. A point of law was reserved whether a notice exhibited in all the rooms to the effect that the proprietors "would not be liable" for losses was of any avail. By a recent Act an innkeeper's liability is limited to £30, except property above that value be specially declared; but the present case occurred before the Act came into force.

A jury in the Court of Exchequer on Tuesday gave a verdict of £100 to a plaintiff, who sued the London and Provincial Turkish Bath Company for damages for injuries sustained by him in their bath in Jermyn-street. In moving from one room to another in the bath the plaintiff, Mr. Adams, fell down some steps, and, his leg coming in contact with a heated flue, he was severely burnt. It was contended for the plaintiff that proper care had not been used by the defendants in guarding against such an accident, and the jury, taking that view, gave the verdict for £100 damages.

A singular will case was heard yesterday week in the Court of Probate. A numerous family of brothers and sisters was left £14,000 by an uncle, which was to be divided among them in a rather complicated form. About twenty years ago one of the sisters died, and her will, bequeathing her share among the rest of the family, was witnessed by two of her sisters and administered by her brother John. Another brother, James, who was abroad at the time, came home lately and employed an attorney to examine into his interest in the property, giving him a mortgage over his share of the wills as compensation. The brother who had administered and the sisters who witnessed the will now came forward to declare that the will was a forgery. After hearing evidence, however, the jury found that the will was valid.

The begging-advertisement writer who was brought up last week at the Southwark Police Court was on Monday placed before Mr. Burcham for final examination. The prisoner, who had passed under various names, was charged with endeavouring to obtain money by inserting false appeals in certain publications, and the further evidence which was taken clearly established the prisoner's guilt. He was sentenced to three months' hard labour in Wandworth House of Correction.

On Monday the inquiry into the circumstances attending the deaths of the two men who unfortunately lost their lives by the falling of the Three Wheatsheaves Tavern, Islington, whilst in the course of erection, was resumed before Dr. Lankester. A great deal of evidence was taken as to the way in which the construction of the house was conducted, the nature of the materials, and the strength of various parts; but nothing very striking was elicited. The inquiry was ultimately adjourned till next Monday.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. William Jackson, M.P., has given £5000 towards the erection of ragged schools at Birkenhead.

The Morecambe Bay light-ship broke adrift on Friday se'nnight, and two of the men were washed off the vessel.

On the 3rd inst. Thomas Davies, a superannuated pilot, died at Frog-street, Swansea, having attained the age of 100 years within 22 days.

The members of the Trinity Board who have inspected the estuary of the Ribble for the purpose of selecting a site on which to erect a lighthouse, have fixed upon the sandhill opposite the gut.

A monument, consisting of a column about 30 ft. high, with a suitable inscription at the base, has been erected in Darfield churchyard, in memory of the 189 persons who lost their lives in the Lundhill colliery explosion in 1857.

The Local Board at Blackpool, Lancashire, are contemplating several important improvements. It is proposed to form a promenade and carriage-drive twenty-four yards wide, and to continue a public promenade from the Gynn to the parsonage at South Shore, above two miles in length.

A son of one of the New Zealand chiefs at present in England was christened at Tottenham Church on Thursday week, and had the honour of having her Majesty as godmother. The child was named Victor Albert, by desire of the Queen. His surname is Pomare.

Mr. M'Swiney, a Roman Catholic, is the new Lord Mayor of Dublin; Mr. John Chadwick has been elected Mayor of Drogheda; Mr. John Lolar, of Waterford; Mr. Maguire, M.P., of Cork (his third year consecutively in office); Mr. Alexander Lindsey, of Londonderry; Alderman John Lytte, of Belfast; and Mr. Eugene O'Callogan, of Limerick.

The long-prepared statue of William Dargan, through whose enterprise and liberality the Exhibition was held in Dublin in 1853, was placed yesterday week upon its pedestal on the lawn of the Royal Dublin Society. It was on this conspicuous space, now occupied by the splendid buildings which will comprise the National Gallery of Ireland, that the Exhibition was built.

Some powder-mills near the Kyles of Bute were blown up last week. The explosions were two in number, with an interval of a minute or two between, which enabled several of the men to escape to shelter. In the first explosion, however, which is supposed to have been caused by lightning, seven men were killed.

A publican's daughter, living at Hunslet-lane, Leeds, very gallantly captured a burglar on Saturday night. She found him in her bedroom, seized him, and held on so firmly that the couple rolled down stairs together, when the man was secured. There was found in his possession a considerable sum of money and valuables, which he had taken from the bedroom in which he was caught.

The East Lancashire Union of Mechanics' and Literary Institutes held their annual meeting at Haslingden on Saturday last, under the presidency of Colonel Wilson Patten, M.P. The Marquis of Hartington was present, and in his speech compared the education of the New England States with that of Lancashire, adding to the educational comparisons remarks on national and local characteristics.——On the same day, Mr. Hibbert, M.P., addressed a large audience in Oldham on educational subjects, and, like the noble Lord, made Lancashire one of his special themes, and urged on his hearers the necessity of educating every faculty which God had given them.——Mr. Forster, M.P., at Bradford, had a different subject to treat. He was at the distribution of prizes to the volunteers, and he told them that he believed the volunteer movement had conferred on the country great physical, social, and political advantages.

A meeting of the manufacturers, merchants, and tradesmen of Halifax and district was held on Saturday last, for the purpose of considering the necessity of opening an Exchange at Halifax. After an address from the Mayor, it was resolved, on the motion of Colonel Akroyd, seconded by Mr. H. Ambler, to open an Exchange, for the accommodation of the merchants, manufacturers, and tradesmen of Halifax and neighbourhood. The Exchange will be in the large hall of the new Townhall. A committee was appointed to make the necessary arrangements.

An extraordinary confession has been made by one of three youths in custody at Hull, having been apprehended on a charge of committing a burglary at the office of the Electric and International Telegraphic Company, at Hull. Their names are J. W. Wrigglesworth, Richard Lord, and J. J. Reynolds. The one who has confessed says that their band, four in number, had resolved upon reading the Life of Dick Turpin and other such characters, to become burglars, highwaymen, and, to crown all, murderers. They commenced their operations by breaking into the shop of Messrs. Young and Pool, ironmongers, of Hull, a few evenings ago. They tried with crowbars and oyster knives to open the iron safe, and then followed up the attempt by using a file; but they were unsuccessful, and left their work, taking only a few electro-plated spoons, and some knives and forks. When they found the spoons were not silver they buried them. They next committed the robbery at the Telegraphic Office, where one of their number had been engaged, stealing £10. They had arranged to leave the town after this robbery for a short time by means of a dog-cart, which they hired, intending to sell it. Two of their number were accidentally left behind, but they followed in a cab, and to evade payment they had arranged between them to murder the cabman, and sell the horse and cab. But one of them, becoming afraid, told the cabman what they intended to do, and they were captured. The other boys in the dog-cart managed to break it, and, leaving the pieces on the road, endeavoured to sell the horse to a dealer at Driffield, for £5. The low price excited the dealer's suspicion, and he refused to purchase the horse, but communicated with the police. Those in custody have been committed for trial.

We regret to state that we have received a telegram from York, announcing the serious illness of Mr. Justice Wightman.

The *Western Times* states that the lady who left her fortune to Mr. Disraeli was a Mrs. Brydges Willyams, of Mount Braddon, Torquay. She was of Jewish extraction. She became acquainted with that gentleman by his answering an inquiry of hers as to whether he was descended from a Spanish family.

The colliers' strike in Durham still continues without any indications of drawing to a close. The evictions also continue, and on Tuesday forty-five families were ejected from their homes at Oakenshaw. On Wednesday evening a meeting of the men was held at Willington, but, beyond the discussion of their grievances, nothing was done.

It is stated that the Liverpool creditors of the Great Eastern held a meeting on Wednesday, at which two propositions were broached—one to form a new company, in which the total capital will be £150,000, the debts due to the present creditors being taken out in so many paid-up shares of £5 each; the other, to sell the vessel by lottery—the lottery to embrace a large number of prizes.

FATHER AND SON.—The case of a man not setting his eyes on his own son until he was fifty years old is probably without a parallel. The story is told by Leslie in his agreeable "Recollections of West," the painter's father. On his emigrating to America he left his wife in England, who died shortly after giving birth to a son, whom his father first saw on his return to his native land fifty years afterwards. The painter was one of the second wife's family, born in America.—*Notes and Queries.*

The gale of last week told more disastrously at sea than on land. On the south and west coasts the reports of wrecks are numerous. In the neighbourhood of Holyhead there was a melancholy loss of life, and the vicinity of the Goodwin Sands was only saved from similar disasters by the intervention of the life-boats. Reports of effective life-boat services have also been received from Barton Abbey (Norfolk), Southport, Skerries (Dublin), Carnarvon, Portmadoc, Penarth, Lytham, and other places. Three vessels were driven on shore on the West Hoyle-bank, near Liverpool, and went to pieces. Only one man out of the several crews was saved. In the Irish Channel numerous shipwrecks occurred, and were in several instances attended with loss of life. At Bude Haven, on the Cornish coast, a ship was wrecked about ten miles out. The terrible force of the sea on the coast rendered it impossible for any life-boat to contend with it. In vain did the noble life-boat attempt to surmount the fearful breakers. After an arduous and perilous pull it was compelled to return to the shore. Two of her crew were swept out by a tremendous sea; but, having their life-belts on, they regained the boat. All the crew of the wrecked vessel were saved. On the French coasts the storm seems to have been as disastrous as it was on the English shores. The crowning horror remains to be told. The Wilhelmsborg, a German emigrant-ship, with nearly 400 passengers, left Hamburg in the early part of last week for Australia. On getting out of the Elbe, and before she could make an offing, the gale burst upon her, driving her upon the Terschelling sandbank. Here, it is reported, she soon went to pieces, only forty-four persons out of the whole number on board being rescued.

THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

AMONG the witnesses examined yesterday week was Troop-Sergeant Garraway, who occupied the quarters in the second bungalow before and after Lilley's confinement in them. He stated that, for accommodation and comfort, they were as good as those of any other Sergeant-Major in the regiment; indeed, they were cooler, having a canvas roof under the tiles. Whilst Lilley occupied them there were wet mats in the doors and windows to keep the room cool. He said Mr. Lilley was in the habit of taking stimulants, and that one morning he drank seven or eight glasses of brandy and soda-water. On the other hand, the highest testimony to the sobriety and general character of Sergeant-Major Lilley was borne by Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Fitzwygram, of the 15th Hussars, a letter from whom, as follows, was given in evidence:—"I knew Sergeant-Major Lilley well from his entry into the service up to the period of my exchange with Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley. I can honestly say that during those many years, whether in the lower grades, or my Troop Sergeant-Major, or in his after more important capacity as Regimental Sergeant-Major, he was one of the best men I ever met. With regard to his sobriety, to which point I presume your inquiry is more immediately directed, I believe that my intercourse with him, from the time he became my Sergeant-Major up to the time I left the regiment, in 1860, was so constant and so continuous that it is impossible that he could have been addicted to drink without my having some knowledge, or at least suspicion, of it." The Court at its rising adjourned till Monday.

A good deal of time was consumed in the earlier part of Monday in discussing the legality of admitting as evidence certain statements made to Dr. Barnett by Mrs. Lilley as to her husband's habits of drinking. Ultimately the question was left over for the opinion of the Advocate-General. The remainder of the sitting was taken up with the cross-examination by the Court of Sergeant E. Mills and Lieutenant Fitzsimon.

The case for the prosecution closed on Tuesday. The Court was occupied for the greater part of the day in the re-examination of Drs. Turnbull and Barnett, in reference to the statement in their report of the death of Sergeant-Major Lilley that he had drunk large quantities of brandy during his illness. The statement appears to have been mainly based on information given by Colonel Crawley to Dr. Barnett. Corporal F. Holman, however, said he saw Lilley drinking brandy on the night of the 23rd of May, and heard Mrs. Lilley say to him, "My dear man, don't drink so much; it will only do you harm." Private Drabble also deposed to having heard Mrs. Lilley ask her husband to give over drinking brandy and go to bed, as he had had enough. Colonel Crawley, when the case for the prosecution was closed, said it was substantially the case for the defence. He had a few witnesses to call to supply the missing links in the evidence, and then he should ask the Court to adjourn for him to prepare his statement for the defence.

Colonel Crawley put in several letters on Wednesday as evidence in his favour. He then proceeded to call witnesses. The tenour of their evidence was that the Colonel stood well with his regiment. One of them, a native merchant, swore that he supplied Sergeant-Major Lilley with much liquor, and that the Sergeant-Major was in the habit of drinking what may fairly be called freely.

On Thursday, after some cross-examination of one of the prisoner's witnesses, in which nothing material was elicited, Colonel Crawley said that was all the evidence he had to adduce, and he should ask for an adjournment to enable him to prepare his defence. Before that he should call some witnesses as to character, and ask leave to supply any matter which had been inadvertently omitted. With those exceptions, his case had closed. The Court then adjourned until Thursday next.

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

We give on the next page an Engraving of the Clubhouse at Aldershott in which this memorable court-martial is being held. It is situated on the right of the road from Farnborough station to Aldershott. The building is of iron, and consists of a centre and two wings, not unlike a mission church. The grounds in the neighbourhood are kept trim, as befits the precincts of a military institution, where abundance of unpaid labour is at command; while beyond a wide tract of moor and white sand stretches to the horizon. A neat portico in front relieves the tameness of the building and shades the principal doorway which gives admittance to the main room of the club—a commodious, serviceable apartment, lighted by day by means of clerestory windows, and at night by three glass chandeliers. This room for the nonce is transformed into a court of justice. The larger portion is railed off for the purposes of the Court and the press, the tribunal occupying the centre of the reserved space, seated around a table which is garnished by an abundant supply of writing materials and a multiplicity of books. Models of the bungalows in which Sergeant-Major Lilley was confined were also exhibited. The prosecutor's table is to the right of the president, the prisoner's to the left. Behind the president's chair a few rows of seats are occupied by officers, spectators of the trial, who are balanced at the opposite portion of the railed-off space by a row of reporters, comfortably seated at tables prepared for their accommodation. Our Engraving on the first page—"A Sketch in Court"—shows this part of the room,

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THE COURT-MARTIAL ON COLONEL CRAWLEY.

THE CLUBHOUSE AT ALDERSHOTT, IN WHICH THE TRIAL IS HELD.

with a witness at the foot of the central table about to be sworn; the background being filled by the general public. An Illustration embracing the body of the room, and showing the general arrangement of the Court, was given in our Number for the 28th ult.

NEW BARRACKS AND OFFICERS' MESSHOUSE AT MHOW.

A number of sketches recently taken at Mhow and its neighbourhood have been courteously placed at our disposal, two of which are engraved on the following pages.

One of the Engravings is a view of the back of the new barracks at Mhow, occupied by the 72nd, or "Duke of Albany's own Highlanders," as seen from a mango-tope, about three quarters of a mile below them. To the left of this are the soldiers' gardens. In the foreground of the Engraving is seen an opium-field, showing the native mode of irrigation by means of water drawn from a well by bullocks, and emptied into a sort of sluice, which carries it to the field where the ground (as seen) is divided into square patches by small trenches, through which the water runs and conveys moisture to the whole. Mhow is in the centre of the Mulwa opium district, and in the "cold weather" the fields in the neighbourhood are most beautiful, with the various-coloured poppies in full flower, fields upon fields glittering in the tropical sun with every variety of colour, from the purest white to the deepest crimson. The barracks are built of stone. They are spacious and airy, and well adapted to meet the various changes of the climate; besides the necessary accommodation, they contain library and schoolroom, and almost every kind of workshop, including a printing-office, at which nearly all the printing of the station is done. They are situated at the top of a slight eminence at the extreme south-eastern end of the station, commanding a fine view of the distant ghauts in front, with Hollnar's Hill and jungle and plains behind. The ground immediately surrounding the barracks is literally covered with loose stones and boulders, and quite barren; but to the left of the Engraving, on a hill in the extreme distance, is a single tree, near which, on a comparatively smooth space, is the parade-ground of the regiment. Here also, in the "cold weather," the men may be seen playing at cricket and other games. It is known in the garrison by the name of "One Tree Hill," or "Scandal Point;" for there as the fiery Eastern sun goes down, are assembled the whole station twice a week—a strange mixture: Highland officers, dragoon officers, officers' wives on horseback and in "gharries," soldiers' wives, "Staff ladies" in their carriages, ayahs and children, with a thin scattering of Parsees and "half-castes"—to enjoy the cool evening breeze, talk scandal, and listen to the splendid band of the 72nd, enlivened occasionally by the national and martial (but not dulcet) strains of the "pipes," playing in the sultry Indian evening air the old home tunes that make many a gallant Scottish heart beat with thoughts of the far-off "land of brown heath and shaggy wood."

In the other Engraving we have a view of the 72nd's messhouse and the adjoining officers' quarters lately built at Mhow in the new lines, exactly opposite and about a quarter of a mile from the new barracks, a little to the right of the parade-ground. On what was about two or three years ago a barren, stony plain, there has now risen up almost a little town. There are two rows of houses built by the officers, in most cases two clubbing together to build each house. They form a sort of open street, named by the officers (no doubt in remembrance of many a pleasant English town in which they have

NEW BARRACKS AT MHOW, NOW OCCUPIED BY THE 72ND REGIMENT, OR DUKE OF ALBANY'S OWN HIGHLANDERS.

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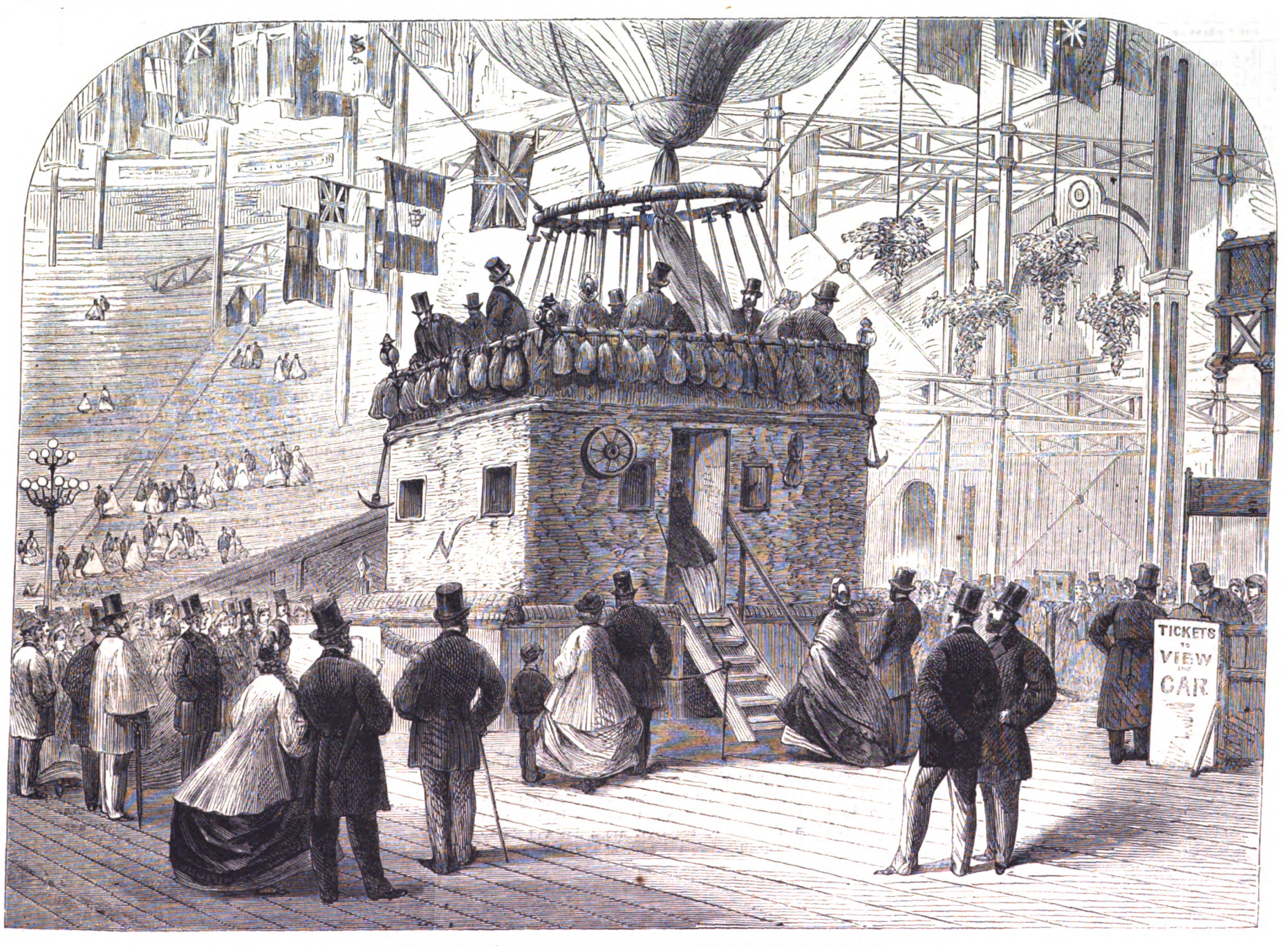
MESSHOUSE OF THE 72ND REGIMENT AND ADJOINING QUARTERS OF OFFICERS, LATELY BUILT IN THE NEW LINES, MHOW.

been quartered) "the High-street." The houses have each about half an acre of "compound" round it, and they are built in almost every variety of shape and size, according to the means and architectural taste of the owners, subject, of course, to the Indian style of building. The messhouse is about the centre of the street (the right-hand house in the Engraving); immediately in front of it is the first house built in the new lines by two enterprising officers, and named by them, in honour of the regiment, "Albany Lodge;" the next behind it, built by two junior officers, is called "Carrich Castle," no doubt after some favoured Highland home. The house on the left-hand side of the Engraving, and opposite side of the "street," was built by the Assistant Surgeon and another officer; and in the foreground are seen, on the road to Mhow, the bullock bheestie, or water carrier, with native carts, taking away the dust and refuse of the camp. The "street" begins at the main road of the station with the Adjutant's bungalow, and terminates with the Colonel's, from which there is a fine view of the distant mountains and road to Bombay.



THE CAR OF NADAR'S BALLOON AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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NADAR'S BALLOON AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

THE giant balloon with which M. Nadar and eight companions performed their perilous voyage from Paris to Nienburg now floats, fully inflated, in the centre transept of the Crystal Palace, nearly filling the southern end. The novel car, which is, in fact, a small cottage in wicker-work, such as Robinson Crusoe would have counted almost a palace, is suspended from it, and round it are ranged the anchors, buffers, hoops, axes, and all the various rigging with which aeronauts provide themselves for the navigation of the heavens.

The car, of which we give an Engraving on the preceding page, is certainly a great curiosity in its way. In its outside appearance it is not unlike, on a small scale, one of the caravans to be met with at the outskirts of country fairs or by the side of a gipsy encampment: and its interior may remind many of those singular sojourning places which shippers facetiously advertise as commodious saloon cabins. It is about 15 ft. long by 12 ft. wide, and is partitioned off into a captain's cabin, with sleeping berth, four small cabins with berth, washing-room, and printing and photographic operating-rooms. It is fitted with wheels on movable axles, so that there may be no difficulty in the return, supposing a descent to be effected far from ordinary means of transport. There are windows and doors on each side; but, after all, there does not seem much room for nine people to turn in comfortably; and the sensation must have been something like being slung up to the top of one of Pickford's warehouses in a good-sized wine hamper. For those who prefer the open air there is the roof, which, with a strong high bulwark running round, makes a kind of airy terrace or quarter-deck. It was here that the whole party was huddled together in the last half hour of their perilous journey, in which they were whirled more than twenty miles, clinging for dear life to the cordage, bumped violently against the ground every two or three minutes, and expecting at every bound to be crushed to death.

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Published at the Office of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, 198, Strand, and sold by all Booksellers and Newsagents.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 19.

SUNDAY, Dec. 13.—Third Sunday in Advent. The islands of New Zealand discovered by A. Jansen Tasman, 1642. The great Battle of Fredericksburg, Virginia, 1862.

MONDAY, 14.—Death of H.R.H. Albert the Prince Consort, 1861; of George Washington, 1799; and of the ingenious and eccentric Charles, Earl Stanhope, inventor of the Stanhope printing press, &c., 1816.

TUESDAY, 15.—Timoleon's victory over the Carthagenians at the Crimessus, liberating Sicily, 339 B.C. Death of Izaak Walton, author of "The Compleat Angler," 1683.

WEDNESDAY, 16.—Ember Week. Oliver Cromwell declared Lord Protector of the Commonwealth, 1653.

THURSDAY, 17.—Rome taken by the Goths, under Totila, 546. Death of Thomas Guy, founder of Guy's Hospital, 1724. Moon's first quarter, 11 h. 46 m. a.m.

FRIDAY, 18.—King James II. takes barge for Gravesend; the Prince of Orange comes to St. James's, 1688. Sir Hugh Gough's victory over the Sikhs, at Moodkee, 1845.

SATURDAY, 19.—Accession of the Plantagenets; Henry II. crowned King, 1154. Death of Joseph M. W. Turner, the great landscape-painter, 1851.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 19.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
2 26	3 49	4 12	4 35	4 58	5 23	5 49	6 16	6 42	7 7	7 33	8 7	8 42	9 17

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

	DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER: Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 A.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
		Inches.	°	°		0-10	°	°			Inches
November	25	30·075	52·2	49·9	·92	9	50·6	55·8	SSE. S.	247	·026
	26	30·348	49·6	48 6	·97	10	44·1	55·8	SE.	203	·006
	27	30·388	47·6	43·9	·88	9	46·2	49·5	SE. ESE.	187	·000
	28	30·293	44·1	38·8	·83	5	42·9	46·1	SE. ESE.	155	·000
	29	..	..	..	..	..	28·8	44·6	..	218	·000
	30	30·117	36·5	35·2	·95	7	28·1	40·3	E. NNE.	126	·015
December	1	29·696	47·3	46·3	·96	10	28·6	51·1	SSE. S.	353	·006
	2	29·122	49·3	42·1	·78	6	43·0	54·1	S. W.	378	·211
	3	29·329	44·9	27·7	·55	5	37·6	47·7	W. WSW.	756	·675
	4	30·358	43·0	35·3	·76	7	33·2	47·1	WSW. SW. S.	312	·006
	5	30·105	50·6	44·0	·80	10	36·9	51·3	SW.	451	·000
	6	..	..	..	..	..	38·6	48·2	..	221	·063
	7	30·365	50·5	48·7	·79	10	40·1	51·0	SW. WSW.	368	·000
	8	30·093	49 0	42·1	·79	9	45·1	49·7	SW. WSW.	464	·003

Readings of meteorological instruments at half-past nine a.m.:—

NOV. 25 TO DEC. 1.

Barometer (in inches) corrected ..	30·034	30·354	30·365	30·307	30·313	30·158	29·818
Temperature of Air	54·3°	51·4°	48·9°	44·7°	29·8°	37·1°	44·3°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	52·6°	50·8°	47·5°	43·4°	29·8°	36·1°	43·7°
Direction of Wind	SSE.	SE.	SE.	SE.	CALM	E.	SSE.

DEC. 2 TO DEC. 8.

Barometer (in inches) corrected	28·974	29 109	30·356	30·150	30·203	37·382	30·159
Temperature of Air	50·8°	47·4°	37·7°	48·7°	40·6°	48·4°	48·3°
Temperature of Evaporation ..	48·7°	41·4°	35·3°	45·9°	39·2°	48·4°	45·3°
Direction of Wind	S.	W.	WSW.	SW.	WSW.	SW.	SW.

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. Edmund Falconer and F. B. Chatterton.

Notice.—The public are respectfully requested to take notice that the extensive scenical preparations for the Christmas Pantomime will compel the withdrawal, on Saturday, Dec. 19, for a period extending over the holidays, of Lord Byron's "Manfred."

On MONDAY, and during the Week, her Majesty's servants will perform a new and original farce by W. Brough and A. Halliday, Esqrs, entitled MY HEART'S IN THE HIGHLANDS. Principal characters by Messrs. Belmore, G. Weston, J. Neville, Warde; Miss Harfleur, and Mrs. Neville. After which, commencing at a quarter before Eight o'clock, and concluding about Ten o'clock, Lord Byron's Choral Tragedy of MANFRED. Mortals:—Manfred, Mr. Phelps; Abbot of St. Maurice, Mr. Ryder; a Chamois Hunter, Mr. A. Rayner; Manuel (an aged Retainer), Mr. Neville; Herman (a young Domestic in the Castle of Manfred), Mr. G. Weston; Retainers, Messrs. Ledford, Weever, Kirk, Wilson, Smith, and Edwards. Immortals:—Arimanes (Ruler of the Evil Agencies), Mr. Warde; Ariel (Spirit of the Ether), Miss Emma Heywood; Hesper (Spirit of the Stars), Miss Louisa Ritter; Nandine (Spirit of the Waters), Miss Poole; Misselina (Spirit of Memory), Miss Cicely Nott; Auster (Spirit of the Storm), Mr. Swift; Astaroth (Spirit of the Earth), Mr. Meadows; Nubes (Spirit of the Shadow of Night), Mr. Hyde; Titanos (Spirit of the Mountains), Mr. G. Spencer; Nemesis (Goddess of Vengeance), Mrs. Edmund Falconer; Clotho, Lachesis, and Atropos (the Three Destinies), Miss Emma Atkinson, Miss C. Weston, and Miss Murray; The Phantom of Astarte, Miss Rose Leclercq; the Witch of the Alps, Miss Eburne; Evil Agencies and Spirit Spectres of the Weird World, Messrs. T. Matthews, J. Morris, and J. Cormack; Miss Seymour, Miss Harfleur, Miss Green, Mrs. Melville, Mrs. Warlow, and the Ladies and Gentlemen of the Choir and the Ballet. Order and character of the Scenery:—Act I.—Scene 1. Studio and Gothic Gallery in Manfred's Castle. Scene 2. A Precipice and Glaciers midst the summit of the Jungfrau. Act II.—Scene 1. The Chalet of the Chamois Hunter and Alpine Pass. Scene 2. The Source of the Arbach, a Waterfall, in one of the Lower Valleys among the Alps and overhanging Cliffs, the Haunt of the Witch of the Alps.

The sunbow's rays still arch the torrent with the many hues of Heaven,
And roll the shocted silver's waving column o'er the crag's perpendicular.

Scene 3. The Snow-capped Summit of the Jungfrau, by Moonlight. Scene 4. The Hall of Arimanes in the Nether World, painted by Mr. Danson and Son. Act III.—Scene 1. Terrace and Exterior of Castle. Scene 2. The Turret Studio, the Magian's Midnight Haunt, Shook and Illumined by a Thunderstorm, and finally Destroyed by Flashing Bolt and Crashing Avalanche. Last Scene. A Snowy Alpine Waste or Wilderness. Spectral illusions by Mr. Pepper, and also Professor Pepper's adaptation of Dirck's invention, under the special superintendence of Professor Pepper. The whole of the entirely new scenery designed and principally painted by Mr. W. Telbin, assisted by his son, Mr. H. Telbin. The Hall of Arimanes painted by Mr Danson and Sons. The increased orchestra and present arrangement of the music originally composed by Sir Henry Bishop under the direction of Mr. Bernard. The choir under the direction of Mr. Charles Beale. To conclude with a new and Original Farce, by John Oxenford, Esq., entitled BEAUTY OR THE BEAST; the principal characters by Messrs. Addison, G. Neville, Barrett, Spencer, and G. Weston; and Mrs Edmund Falconer and Miss R. Leclercq. Stage Manager, Mr. Phelps.

In preparation, a GRAND COMIC CHRISTMAS PANTOMIME, to ensure the scenical production of which the exclusive services of the celebrated Artist Mr. William Beverley have been retained.

Private boxes, 10s. 6d., 21s., £1 11s 6d., £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s.; stalls, 5s.; dress circle, 4s.; first circle 3s.; boxes, 2s.; pit, 2s.; lower gallery, 1s.; upper gallery, 6d. No half-price. Box-office open from Ten till Five daily. Doors open at Half-past Six; the performances commence at Seven o'clock, and terminate every evening at a Quarter-past Eleven.

THE

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OF

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TO BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19,

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AND

TWO CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENTS

(A SHEET AND A HALF),

CONTAINING THE FOLLOWING ORIGINAL

CHRISTMAS TALES AND SKETCHES:

KING HENRY VIII. KEEPING CHRISTMAS AT THE ROYAL PALACE, GREENWICH. Illustrated by JOHN GILBERT.
UNDER THE MISTLETOE. Illustrated by G. THOMAS.
THE MASTER OF ARAN GARTH. Illustrated by SAMUEL READ.
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THE CHRISTMAS ANTHEM. Illustrated by A. HUNT.

The Letterpress by Shirley Brooks, Westland Marston, the Author of "Abel Drake's Wife," D'Arcy Thompson, E. F. Blanchard, Hain Friswell, and G. Mac Donald.

The Number will contain the following Illustrations:—

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Portrait of Lord Walsingham, President of the Smithfield Club.
Two large Illustrations of the Prize Animals at the Smithfield Club Cattle Show.
Removal of the Remains of the late King of Denmark.
The King of Greece Administering the Oath to the National Guards at Athens. From a Sketch by our Special Artist.
"The Nativity." A Pen-and-Ink Drawing by the Hon. Mrs. Boyle.
The Confederate Steamer Rappahannock (Victor) at Calais.
Portrait of Sir John Lawrence, the new Governor-General of India.
The London Irish Rifle Volunteers' Testimonial.
The South Middlesex Volunteers' Testimonial.

Price of the whole—Number, Two Supplements, and Coloured Picture—One Shilling Unstamped; Twopence Extra for Stamped Copies. 198, Strand, W.C.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements for the Christmas Double Number, Dec. 19, should be sent in not later than the 15th, to ensure insertion. Terms, 3s. a line of ten words; lowest charge, 12s. for thirty-four words.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

AT length the Federals have gained a General, and that leader has gained a victory, which may fairly be described as a great one. General Grant is declared to have destroyed the army of Bragg. Chicamauga has been more than avenged. The Confederate commander is described as having fled amid the rout of his forces, and to have abandoned his guns, caissons, and waggons. Fifty cannon are stated to have been taken. Bragg was flying, at the last accounts, to Dalton, burning bridges and destroying all behind him; and the victor was pursuing him with all possible speed, but had tarried to cut up the railway by which Longstreet might have come to the aid of Bragg. From the position of the antagonists it is clear that the rectification of statements of detail, or even the information that the demoralisation of the Confederate army is not so complete as has been stated, cannot alter the fact that General Grant has done a great thing for the North, and that, for the first time in the war, the Federals have won a brilliant victory. We attach no value to the statement that this success excites no enthusiasm in the North. If it be not recognised for what it is, the Federals scarcely deserve a General who can win such laurels. But we make no doubt of hearing that the North is quite aware of the greatness of the exploit. And we cannot see the wisdom of those who seek to disguise the fact that the resources of the Federals have at length begun to tell terribly upon their enemies.

The Confederates cannot afford to lose an army. They have not the means of recruiting, in the first place, and, in the second, they lose the strength and flower of their population, instead of a class which we dare say the Federal authorities think are just as well occupied in receiving the fire of the Southerns as in loafing about the streets of the Union cities. Not that we would be understood to direct this remark at the whole, or even the majority, of the Northern armies, which have in their ranks thousands of estimable citizens; but the Federal authorities have used the "dangerous classes" very plentifully, and not unwisely, and can send them to the front in almost any number to replace losses; whereas the Confederates have no such power. They put forth their best strength, and when that is overmastered they suffer very much more heavily than their antagonists. We imagine that this blow may be regarded as the beginning of the end.

It is only due both to victors and vanquished to point out that this, the most remarkable victory of the North, has been won by the very best soldiers whom it could launch upon the foe. The Federals of the West are a fine and sturdy race, not likely to quail before the rush of the Confederates, who come on like a tempest, and have so often swept the newly-raised armies of the North before them. These Western soldiers charged with a fierceness equal to that of their foes, and were probably superior to them in the stubbornness which has given so many a victory to English warriors. Then it must be remembered that, if the details already obtained be correct, the South was largely outnumbered; and, finally, it must not be forgotten that, whereas Grant was fresh at his work and had all the confidence of his soldiers, Bragg had for a long time been on such ill terms with his army, or at least with his chief officers, that the presence of Mr. Davis himself had been necessary at the camp to set matters in some kind of order. The Confederates, therefore, went into action against an enemy as good as themselves as regarded physique, and better off in numbers and in the relation of the General to the army. Take all this into account, in justice to both sides, and still General Grant remains the victor upon a glorious battle-field. English writers will not show the impartiality and fair play on which it has been, and justly, the custom to pride ourselves, if we refuse to a brilliant exploit by the North the admiration which we have always been ready to show to Confederate valour and endurance.

While Grant was defeating Bragg the Virginian army, which it was asserted that Meade was unable to move on account of the state of the country, had resumed the offensive, had crossed the Rapidan at three fords, and was advancing upon Orange Courthouse. General Lee would doubtless be prepared for the encounter; and, as he did not resist the Federal General's passage of the river, he is supposed, with probability, to be trying to lure him into a trap, or, at all events, to design to fight him on ground of Lee's own selection. If this battle should be decisive, and Lee be defeated—a result which is not to be calculated on from past events—the Confederates will have to consider whether they will give up the game or concentrate themselves in some restricted but easily-defended portion of Secessia. On the other hand, if Lee beats Meade, here is the old see-saw work over again, only that the Confederates are weaker by an army. The telegram says that rumours of an unfavourable kind were going about; but, under the circumstances, the statement seems to us to have no significance.

Longstreet had certainly got Burnside (or else Foster, in the "temporary absence" of Burnside) shut up in Knoxville, and was besieging him, although it may be true that actual investment, such as is understood from the ordinary use of the word, was impossible. But, if Longstreet had access to the only road by which the encaged General could escape, the result might be pretty much the same as a complete investment. On this point it is not easy to obtain accurate information. But one thing is certain—namely, that the Confederates can less than ever afford to lose time over Knoxville; and if Meade should be fortunate, Burnside will be even more so, without action of his own to justify his good fortune. We may expect early tidings as to this feature in the campaign.

We may repeat our belief that the Confederates have at last received a blow which will have a visible effect upon the fortunes of the war. The rule in mechanics, that when two forces come into collision one must give way, is true in war; but there are so many retarding and balancing influences which come into play in military matters that we are always a long time in ascertaining which is the superior force. It was doubtful in this American struggle. There was a vast numerical majority on the side of the North, and there was a navy, and there were all the resources of Europe at her command. The odds, no doubt, seemed very great against the South, but she contrived to reduce them so enormously by her display of military skill, by the daring of her troops, and by the unanimous sentiment of hatred for the North and of resolve to work out independence, that many observers, not usually hasty, believed that it was the latter that would soonest weary of the contest. We believe that the problem has now been solved, and that the game is beginning to be decided—that is to say, supposing no intervention take place, and the North be left to measure itself steadily and remorselessly against the South. The Federals may lose another army and send a new one to replace it. The Confederates may lose another army, but would not be able to replace it. It is as in chess—when once the balance of power is gained, every exchange does but more severely damage the chance of the weaker. The work of subjection, which Earl Russell declared, early in the war, was the work that the North had undertaken in its resolve for empire, will be done, if permitted. And if the South have a friend who intends to take her part, he will do well not to lose time. We do not hesitate to mark the news that has come this week as the most significant which we have had since Bull Run, and we shall see it so accepted as soon as the details shall have afforded the public mind some more real view of the case than is presented by the bald language of a telegram.

The English fleet has quitted Greece, leaving only two ships at the Piræus.

Nevada territory is said to be the richest silver-bearing country in the world. It is estimated that the product of this year will be £3,000,000.

Professor Sylvester, of Woolwich, has been elected corresponding member of the Institute of France for the section of geometry, in the place of the late M. Steiner.

The eleventh annual meeting of the Conservative Land Society was held on Tuesday. The report was highly satisfactory, and, after some remarks from Lord Ranelagh, it was adopted with acclamation.

Jamaica was visited by a severe earthquake on the 8th ult. The first shock lasted forty seconds, and was rapidly succeeded by a loud rumbling and a second shock.

Sir John Lawrence had an audience of the Queen on Saturday last, and did the usual homage on his appointment as Viceroy of India. On Monday he had interviews with Sir Charles Wood, at the India House, and with the Chancellor of the Exchequer. His Excellency left London on Wednesday for Marseilles, where he will embark for Alexandria en route to assume his duties at Calcutta.——Sir George Clerk, who has been twice Governor of Bombay, succeeds Sir J. Lawrence in the India Council at home.

The council of the Social Science Association have unanimously resolved to hold their meeting next year in the city of York. The executive committee was at the same time authorised to carry out a proposed union between the association and the Law Amendment Society. Arrangements are in progress calculated greatly to increase the activity and efficiency of the departments, and to secure more definite results from the discussions at the annual meetings.

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THE COURT.

The Queen continues at Windsor Castle, in the enjoyment of excellent health.

On Friday se'nnight her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the castle grounds. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia went to London, attended by Countess Hohenthal, Count Furstenstein, and Major von Schweinitz. The Earl of Malmesbury arrived at the castle. Pomari, the Maori chief, with his wife and infant son, also arrived at the castle, and had the honour of an interview with her Majesty, who has been graciously pleased to be sponsor to his child. The infant was named, by desire of the Queen, Albert Victor. Her Majesty has presented the child with a gold goblet, knife and fork, and spoon, bearing the inscription, "To Albert Victor Pomaré, from his godmother, Queen Victoria. Nov., 1868." The articles were inclosed, with a £25 note, in a morocco case.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by the Crown Princess of Prussia, drove in the grounds. Sir Charles Wood and Sir John Lawrence arrived at the castle. Sir Charles Wood had an audience of the Queen, and presented Sir John Lawrence upon his appointment as Governor-General of India. Lord Wodehouse and the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone and Mrs. Gladstone also arrived at the castle. Lord Wodehouse had an audience of the Queen. The Earl of Malmesbury left the castle.

On Sunday the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. C. Tarver officiated.

On Monday the Queen, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Louisa drove out. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, attended by Countess Hohenthal, Count Furstenstein, and Major von Schweinitz, went to London. The Crown Prince visited the Smithfield Club Cattle Show, at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. In the evening the Crown Prince and Princess honoured the performance at the Lyceum Theatre with their presence.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Princess Beatrice, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, attended by the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, the Hon. Flora Macdonald, and Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, drove to the New Lodge, and honoured the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer with a visit. The Queen held a Privy Council. In attendance were Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, Earl Russell, Earl De Grey and Ripon, and Viscount Palmerston. The Prince of Wales, by command of her Majesty, was introduced into the Privy Council. His Royal Highness took his place at the board. Sir William Gibson Craig, Bart., Lord Clerk Registrar and Keeper of the Signet in Scotland, by command of the Queen, was sworn of her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. Mr. Helps, the clerk of the Council, attended. Earl Granville, the Duke of Somerset, and Viscount Palmerston had audiences of the Queen. Mutee Coomara Swamy, a native of Ceylon and member of the Legislative Council, was presented to the Queen at an audience by Earl Russell, to deliver a book which he had received permission to dedicate to her Majesty. The Duke of Brabant arrived at the castle on a visit to the Queen. The Lord Chancellor also arrived at the castle and had an audience of the Queen.

The Duke of Brabant left the castle on Wednesday for Frogmore House.

The Queen and the Royal family take daily walking and driving exercise in the neighbourhood of Windsor.

Mr. Ferdinand Richardt has had the honour of submitting to the Queen his collection of 800 paintings and sketches taken in Denmark, Sweden, and America.

Lord Talbot de Malahide has succeeded Lord De Tabley as Lord in Waiting, and Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell has succeeded Lieutenant-Colonel F. Cavendish as Groom in Waiting to the Queen.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Frogmore House.

On Friday se'nnight the Prince, attended by Colonel Keppel and Mr. Fisher, went out hunting with the harriers; the meet took place at Bagshot. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, drove out. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle.

On Monday the Prince, attended by Colonel Keppel, went to London and visited the Smithfield Club Cattle Show at the Agricultural Hall, Islington. His Royal Highness afterwards went to Marlborough House. In the evening his Royal Highness honoured the performance at the Lyceum Theatre with his presence. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. F. Stonor, walked and drove in the grounds of Frogmore House.

On Tuesday the Prince attended the Privy Council at Windsor Castle. The Princess, attended by the Hon. Mrs. Stonor, drove out. Their Royal Highnesses dined with the Queen at Windsor Castle.

The Princess takes daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Frogmore House.

The Prince has been graciously pleased to become one of the protectors of the German Hospital in conjunction with the Queen and the King of Prussia.

Mr. R. Dowling, commissioned by the Tasmanian Government, has been honoured with a sitting from the Prince, at Frogmore House, for his portrait.

Mr. Morton Edwards, commissioned by the Corporation and town of Toronto, has also been honoured with a sitting for a bust of his Royal Highness.

PRINCE ALFRED.

Prince Alfred continues at Holyrood Palace.

On Wednesday se'nnight the Prince and Prince William of Hesse, attended by Major Cowell and Captain von Zangen, honoured the Countess Dowager of Morton with their company at a dinner and ball at Duddingstone House.

On Thursday se'nnight the Prince and Prince William of Hesse honoured the Lord Provost of Edinburgh with a visit. A distinguished circle was invited to meet their Royal Highnesses at a dinner and an evening party, followed by a ball.

On Sunday the Prince attended Divine service in Old Greyfriars Church, Edinburgh. The Rev. Dr. Lee officiated. Prince William of Hesse attended Divine service in the German Church, Upper Queen-street Hall.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary arrived at Kew on Monday from Brighton.

His Royal Highness the Duc d'Aumale has left his seat in Worcestershire on a visit to the Earl of Abingdon, at Wytham Abbey.

His Excellency the Prussian Ambassador and Countess Bernstoff have returned to Prussia House from visiting Countess Frances Waldegrave and Mr. Chichester Fortescue, M.P., at Dudbrook House, Essex.

Senor Don Mariano José Sans, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Peru to the Court of St. James's, has arrived at Mivart's Hotel.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston arrived in town on Monday from Brocket Hall.

The Right Hon. Sir George Grey left London on Saturday last for his seat, Fallodon, Northumberland.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has left town for Hawarden Castle.

APPROACHING MARRIAGES IN HIGH LIFE.—A marriage will shortly take place between Viscount Powerscourt, son of the late Viscount Powerscourt and the present Marchioness of Londonderry, and Lady Julia Coke, daughter of the Earl and Countess of Leicester.——The marriage of the Hon. J. M. Henniker with Lady Alice Cuffe will take place on the 14th of January.——The marriage of Mr. Greville and Lady Violet Graham will take place on the 15th inst.

The Mercantile Marine Association of Liverpool, it will be remembered, took up the case of Captain Stone, of the Africa, very warmly. Under the advice of the nautical assessors, who sat with the magistrate at the inquiry into the causes which led to the stranding of the Africa near Cape Race, Captain Stone's certificate was suspended for six months. The Board of Trade has been memorialised by Captain Stone and by the Mercantile Marine Association to reverse this sentence. In a letter written on Thursday week the Board has announced to the memorialists that it sees no ground for interference with the suspension of the certificate.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

2nd Life Guards: Vet.-Surg. T. Hart to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the first class.

4th Hussars: Vet.-Surg. H. Sewell to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the first class. 13th: Vet.-Surg. W. Varley to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the first class. 14th: Vet.-Surg. H. Dawson to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the first class. 15th: Vet.-Surg. M. Mence to be Veterinary-Surgeon of the first class. 18th: Cornet F. C. Hooper to be Lieutenant; G. Watson to be Cornet.

Coldstream Guards: Ensign A. Farquhar to be Ensign and Lieutenant.

7th Foot: F. W. Douglass to be Ensign. 10th: G. Hood to be Ensign. 14th: Lieut. F. G. Armstrong to be Captain; Ensign J. Daly to be Lieutenant, Ensign J. Hosack to be Ensign; W. B. Churchward to be Ensign. 23rd: Capt. F. C. Clifton to be Captain. 58th: Quartermaster-Serg. D. Munro to be Quartermaster. 62nd: T. H. Forsyth to be Ensign. 70th: Ensign J. N. Anderson to be Ensign; Lieut. E. Le Breton Butler to be Adjutant. 82nd: Lieut. C. Neville to be Adjutant. 84th: Ensign A. G. Saunders to be Ensign. 88th: Lieut. H. G. Moore to be Adjutant. 92nd: Ensign D. Papillon to be Ensign. 104th: Lieut. H. M. Evans to be Adjutant.

3rd West India Regiment: Capt. C. Hewett to be Captain.

BREVET.—Quartermaster P. Hopkins to have the honorary rank of Captain; Lieut.-Cols. B. O'Brian and J. H. Freeth to be Colonels.

ADMIRALTY.

The following promotions, dated the 30th ult., have been made in consequence of the death of Admiral of the Blue Sir J. H. Plumridge, K.C.B., on the 29th ult.:—

Vice-Admiral of the Red the Hon. Sir M. Stopford, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.

Vice-Admiral of the White the Hon. Sir F. W. Grey, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.

Vice-Admiral of the Blue Sir T. S. Pasley, Bart, to be Admiral of the White.

Rear-Admirals J. B. Maxwell and J. R. Carnac, on the Reserved List, to be Vice-Admirals on the same list.

Rear-Admiral of the Red the Right Hon Thomas Earl of Lauderdale, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.

Rear-Admiral of the White T. Henderson to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.

Rear-Admiral of the Blue H. Kellett, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.

Capt. J. Russell to be Rear-Admiral on the Reserved List.

Capt. the Hon. T. Bailie to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.

Retired Vice-Admirals J. Montagu, Sir A. D. Y. Arouthnott, Knt., and W. Hotham, K.H., to have the rank and title of Retired Admirals.

Up to the 30th ult. 19,269 applications had been received, and 16,751 volunteers enrolled in the Naval Reserve.

Captain George Gifford, C.B., is promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral by the demise of Admiral of the Red John Ayscough; and by the gallant officer's promotion a Captain's good-service pension becomes disposable.

In order to strengthen the defences at the entrance to Chatham Harbour, Government has given directions for a deep moat, extending about two miles, to be forthwith commenced at the estuary of the river, near its confluence with the Thames at the Nore. At each end of the moat will be erected two powerful batteries, or towers, armed with guns of the heaviest calibre, whilst it will be protected on its land side by two similar forts. The excavations required to be carried out in the construction of the ditch will occupy rather more than twelve months.

Lord Nelson's coxswain on board the Victory, Mr. John Pringle, died at his residence, Newton Bushel, Devon, on Saturday last, having attained the extraordinary age of 103 years on the 19th of May last. The deceased veteran had only been ill about a month. Prior to his illness, although he was rather infirm, still his mental faculties were unimpaired, and he used to display those social qualities which so greatly distinguished him in early life. On his birthday for several years past he was in the habit of driving round the town in company with his wife, and the old and respected couple were the observed of all observers. He was by birth a Scotchman, having been born in the county of Fife, and, on attaining the age of twenty-one, he joined the Royal Navy. While in the service, he took an active part in many of our celebrated naval battles, among others, those of the Nile and Trafalgar. He had a pension granted him. At the ripe age of ninety-two he married, and his wife survives him.

The trial of guns v. plates has been prosecuted once more, the scale of victory inclining in favour of the plates. On Tuesday a target representing a section of the iron-clad ship Bellerophon, which is about to be constructed on plans prepared by the Chief Constructor of the Navy, was subjected to a severe ordeal at Shoeburyness. Armstrong and Whitworth guns were tried against it, but it would seem that the shipbuilder once more proved too much for the artillerists. The target was all but completely triumphant in resisting power, apparently equalling the Chalmers target, which was so successful some time ago.——Recent experiments, as our readers are aware, have taken place at Portsmouth to test the effects of steel shot on iron plates. The Monarch, target-ship, at Portsmouth, had on Tuesday a 5½ in. armour plate (Milwall) taken off her side for minute examination. This plate had already successfully stood a good firing from one of the old 68-pounders; and, that a fair test should be made, it was selected, in consequence of its good qualities, for another trial, but, in fairness, a different portion from that already fired at was selected. Three spherical steel shots were fired, with a charge of 20lb. of powder each, from one of the 100-pounder Armstrong smooth-bore guns; and now that the plate is off the full effect of the firing can be seen. Two of the shots appear to have forced the plate two inches from the outside surface, whilst on the inside it not only completely splintered and scattered the ship's planking, timbers, &c., but the plate itself was cracked in every direction contiguous to where the shots struck. The third shot penetrated entirely through the armour-plate and ship's side, and was found shattered in broken pieces, with the splinters of the timber on the deck.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A competition amongst the best shots of the London Rifle Brigade took place on Saturday afternoon, at their range at Plaistow, to determine the honour of holding, for the ensuing three months, the gold challenge badges given by the Brigade Rifle Association. In spite of the boisterous weather, very fair average shooting was made. In the first battalion a neck-and-neck race was run between Privates Wyatt and Tatchell and Colour-Sergeant Churchill up to the last shot, when Colour-Sergeant Churchill fell to rear with 25 marks, and the other two competitors tied with 26 marks each. In shooting off the tie, Private Tatchell made one centre to Private Wyatt's outer, the badge thus changing hands.

The London Artillery Brigade again underwent an inspection by the officer appointed by the War Office to assist the commanding officer in granting certificates of efficiency for the capitation grant, on Thursday week, in Westminster Hall, when there was a numerous attendance of the members, and the manœuvres were very well performed. The commanding officer also inspected the arms, all of which were found to be in perfect condition.

The eleventh company of the Queen's (Westminster) competed for prizes, on the 30th ult., at Wormwood Scrubbs. The Captain's prize was won by Corporal Watts; the Lieutenant's prize by Private Milward; the Ensign's prize by Private Laye; Mr. Barringer's prize by Private Clark; Mr. Bocking's prize by Private Thomas; the ladies' prize by Sergeant Bocking, and the consolation prize by Private Stephenson.

The ceremony of distributing the prizes won during the past year in the annual rifle competition of the 37th Middlesex (Bloomsbury) took place on Saturday night, at the Music-hall, Store-street. Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, who was received with flattering marks of respect, officiated.

On Monday evening the annual presentation of prizes for shooting to the successful competitors of the 39th Middlesex (Finsbury) took place at Myddleton Hall, Upper-street, Islington, by Colonel M'Murdo, C.B., Inspector-General of Volunteers.

The distribution of the prizes for shooting to the members of the 19th Middlesex corps took place on Monday evening in Westminster Hall. Lieutenant-Colonel Bathurst, the hon. commandant of the corps, commenced the proceedings by congratulating the members on the great progress they had lately made in shooting. Last year the number of marksmen was only 25, while this year there were no less than 50. In the first, second, and third classes there had been a corresponding increase of numbers. He concluded by passing a strong eulogium on the officers of the corps for the painstaking manner in which they kept up its high state of efficiency. Mrs. Thomas Hughes, the wife of the acting-commandant of the corps, Major Hughes, then distributed the prizes, more than a hundred in number. Major Hughes announced that, next year, Mrs. Hughes intended giving a prize for combined good shooting and regular attendance at drill.

At the head-quarters of the 2nd Surrey Artillery Corps, Gresham-road, Brixton, on Monday, the annual distribution of prizes to the successful competitors in carbine-shooting during the year took place, and a handsome sword, subscribed for by the members of the regiment, was presented to their popular commanding officer, Major Durnford.

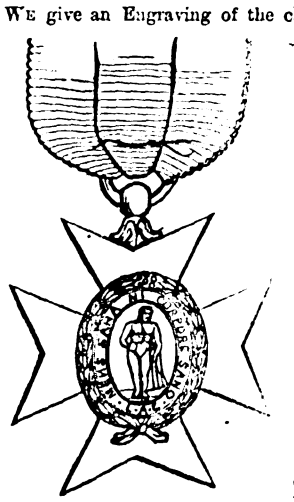
A match for the Harrow challenge cup took place, on Saturday last, at the Wimbledon ranges, between the 2nd Inland Revenue Company (Captain Ennis's), Civil Service Rifles, and No. 1 Company (Captain Curtis's) of the first battalion Queen's (Westminster) Rifles, and resulted in the defeat of the Queen's by twenty-nine points. The shooting of Private C. Paten and Lieutenant Burge for their respective companies was very good. As by the result of the contest Captain Ennis's company are still the holders of the cup, they are prepared to receive challenges, subject to the printed rules on which the cup is open to competition.

The prizes to the successful shots in the 3rd West York (Bradford) Rifle Volunteers were distributed on Saturday, in the Volunteer Barracks, at Bradford. Captain Forster, M.P., distributed the prizes given by the borough members, and briefly addressed the corps.

The zealous volunteers of Liverpool have formed themselves into a club for mutual improvement in military science. The members of the club take by turns the position of officer and private, and thus familiarise themselves with the complete duties of a soldier.

Late statistical returns show that the city of Vienna contains 1565 hotels for travellers, 238 cafés, and 381 beershops.

THE CHAMPION MEDAL OF THE LIVERPOOL ATHLETIC SOCIETY.



WE give an Engraving of the champion medal which is presented annually by the Mayor of Liverpool for the time being to the most successful competitor at the Olympic festivals, which are held in June by the Athletic Society. The medal is presented at the winter festivals of the society. It is of gold, and, as will be seen, is in the form of a Maltese cross. In the centre of this cross is a gold medallion, elliptical in form and in high relief, on which is the figure of the Farnese Hercules. Encircling this is a band of white enamel, bearing in raised gold letters the motto of the society, "Mens sana in corpore sano." This is in its turn surrounded with a bright green enamel wreath of laurel, which, independent of its significance, gives a finish to the whole, and forms a pleasing contrast to the gold of which the cross is composed. The fortunate winner of the decoration for this year is Wm. Mitchell, Esq., of Fearnes Hall, Lancashire, who obtained three silver and one bronze medal similar to this in design, the possession of which entitled him to the champion's badge. Fifty-even other medals—gold, silver, and bronze, of the same design—were contested for by gentlemen amateurs from various parts of the country.

The Athletic Society, founded and assiduously sustained by its vice-president, Mr. John Halley, of Liverpool, has done a great deal to advance the cause of systematic physical culture, and the esteem in which it is held is evidenced by its popularity in the north, and the brilliant and crowded assemblages brought together at its various festivals. The winter festival of the present year, comprising the presentation of prizes by the president, S. R. Graves, Esq., and a grand assault at arms, took place on the 2nd inst. at the Theatre Royal, Liverpool.

ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE AT ATHENS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

ATHENS, Nov. 25.

THE ceremony of the King's coronation is deferred to a later period, on account of the mourning of the Court for the late King of Denmark. It will take place in the cathedral, under the auspices of the Greek clergy, whose costumes and deportment are very faithfully depicted in one of to-day's Illustrations from Greece.

The attention of the Government is principally devoted to the reorganisation of the army and the appointment of new nomarchs or prefects. It would appear that Bulgaris, the president of the Cabinet, is to some extent unpopular—not because he is of the English party, whose influence predominates completely, but on account of his having been mixed up with the sanguinary events of last summer in a regrettable manner. For this reason the Assembly has shown signs of resistance to his projects, and the Opposition has already succeeded in setting aside many of the promotions granted by Bulgaris to officers in the army. So far there is nothing unconstitutional in the proceedings of the Assembly; and for the rest matters are going on peaceably: the Government possesses the confidence of the country, and order reigns absolutely throughout the newly-constituted kingdom.

A discussion of some importance is being carried on in the journal *La Grèce* relative to the Greek debt. M. Ange Vlachos, a lawyer, advocates the non-payment, or, at least, partial repudiation, of the bonds issued in 1824 and 1825; firstly, because the present holders obtained them at a ridiculously low price; and, secondly, because, the kingdom of Greece as actually constituted being much smaller than the aspirations of the Hellenic nation would desire, the demand of the bondholders should, at any rate, be reduced proportionally. Our excellent Vice-Consul at Athens, Mr. C. L. W. Merlin, has published a very able answer to the repudiatory proposition, and proves the perfect right of the bondholders, whoever and wherever they may be, to be paid, and likewise the advantage of such a determination to the Greek nation, who, by pursuing the course indicated by a sentiment of honour and integrity, would thus re-establish its credit in the face of Europe.

Considerable anxiety is felt in Athens on the subject of the stipulations contained in the treaty for the annexation of the Ionian Islands. In the capital the exigencies of the British Government are regarded most unfavourably; and in the islands themselves the news of the proposed destruction of the fortresses, and their reduction to a state of territorial neutrality, has been received with manifest dissatisfaction.

I think I can promise you a letter of greater interest for next week, when you will receive a drawing of the ceremony attending the administration of the oath of allegiance to the National Guard, which took place a few days ago. In the mean time, I proceed to give a few notes that will serve to explain the two Illustrations from Athens in to-day's Impression.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ATHENS RECEIVING THE KING IN FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL.

This Engraving, which appears rather out of its chronological order, through an unavoidable delay in the execution of the details, records one of the most interesting and picturesque events of the day of King George's arrival in Athens. His Majesty, having reached the place of the cathedral in the Royal equipage drawn by six horses (depicted in a former Illustration), descended from the carriage and advanced towards the cortége of the eight Bishops, who were standing round the Archbishop of Athens, in front of the peristyle of the cathedral; whereupon the Archbishop, carrying the New Testament, came down the steps with two Deacons and held up the holy book to his Majesty to kiss. The entire body of the clergy, followed by the King and his suite, then entered the church, where a "Te Deum" was chanted with the ceremony of the Greek ritual. The costumes of the Archbishop and clergy in our Illustration were drawn at the residence of the Primate, to whom our Artist had the good fortune to be presented. The venerable priest is an old patriot, having played an active part in the War of Independence in 1821; and his sympathetic dignity and unvarying goodness have obtained for him the greatest veneration and affection of his fellow-countrymen. The costume of the Archbishop is distinguished from that of the Bishops merely by a cross on the breast. The dresses of the Archbishop, Bishops, and Deacons are white, embroidered with gold.

NEW ARMS OF THE KINGDOM OF GREECE.

The escutcheon of the new arms of the kingdom of Greece has been officially decided upon by the King and his Ministers in accordance with a design prepared by M. Rota, who kindly communicated the drawing to our Artist. The preceding arms of Greece had for supporters two lions (forming part of the arms of Bavaria), and in the middle of the cross was the Bavarian escutcheon. In the Danish arms, the supporters are two wild men: but for these, which might have been adopted out of compliment to the family of King George, have been substituted two figures of Hercules, certainly more Grecian if less dynastic. With the exception of these figures the new arms are the same as those which were borne by Greece during the War of Independence. For his private seal, the King will use the same escutcheon, with the addition of his family arms in the centre of the cross. His Majesty has chosen for device, "The love of the people is my strength."

The motto on the Grand Cross of the Greek Order of our Saviour, engraved in our last Number, ought to have been rendered, "Thy right hand, O Lord, is become glorious in power."

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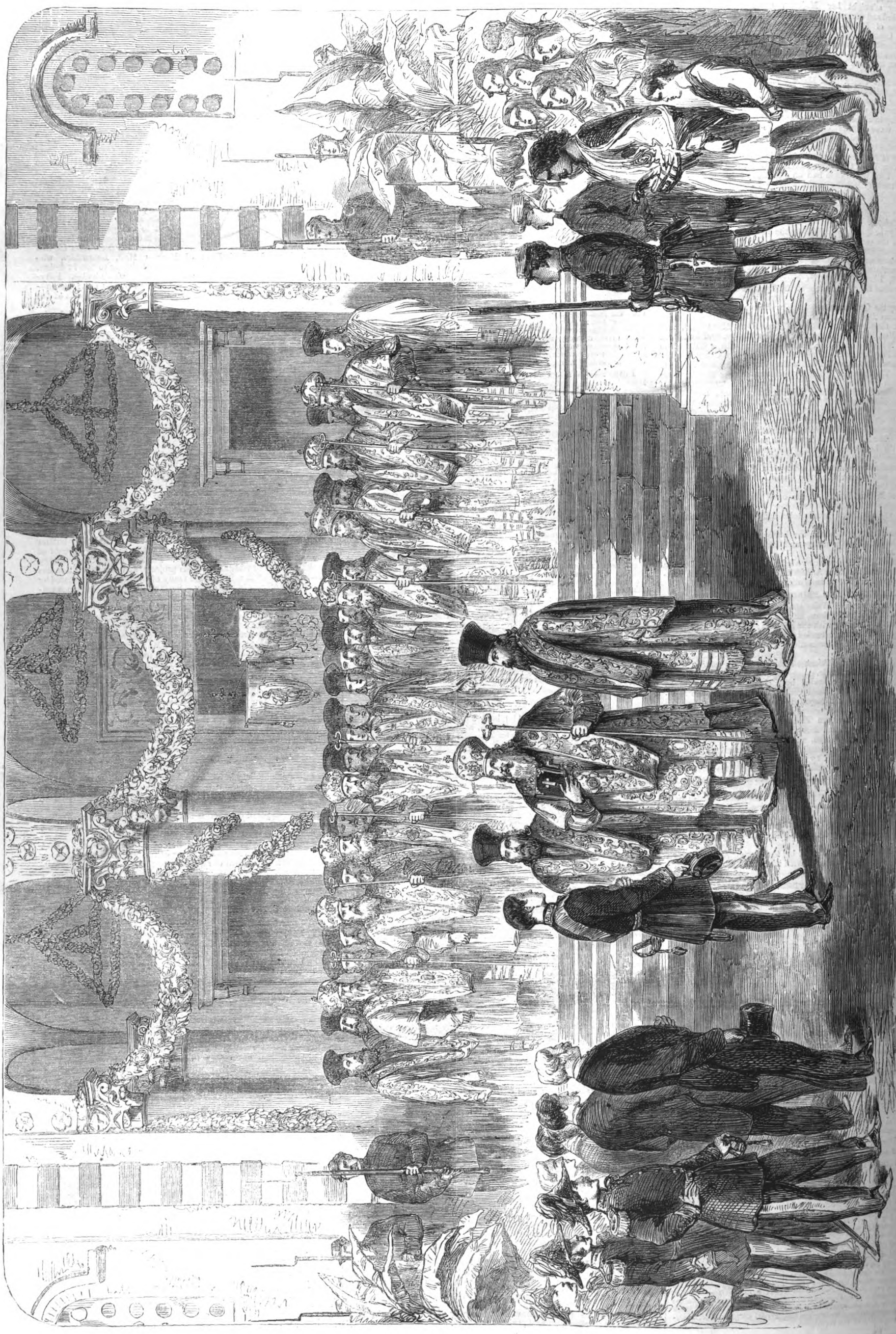

THE ARCHBISHOP OF ATHENS RECEIVING KING GEORGE IN FRONT OF THE CATHEDRAL.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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"A SYRIAN GOWASS," BY CARL HAAG, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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"A SYRIAN GOWASS."

A "GOWASS?" Perhaps the reader, if he has not travelled in the East and has not a retentive memory, may be unable to recall the meaning of the word. If so, we beg to inform him that a gowass is a sort of military policeman, gendarme, or armed guard. In the East every dignitary or person of distinction, particularly Governors, Pachas, Consuls, &c., retain a couple or more of these gowasses, who are stationed within the gates or entrances of their patrons' residences, or march before them when they go out in state and make ceremonious visits. They generally wear a sword and a pair of pistols, and when in the cities and near their employer's home they carry a long bamboo stick, with large ornamented silver top; but when on journeys in the country, of any distance, a long gun—a matchlock originally, if afterwards fitted for a flint—takes the place of the bamboo stick. Our present gowass (see page 589), in addition to pistols stuck in the holsters of his girdle, the long but light gun on which he leans, and long, curved scimetar, has also a yataghan stuck in his voluminous girdle. He is evidently standing on guard over the company or caravan in the distance, who seem about to start in the cool of the evening. The party appear to have made a halt in the desert, probably at Palmyra, judging from the ruins and the fact that Mr. Carl Haag, the painter of the water-colour picture we have engraved, is one of the very few artists who have adventured so far as the solitary and forsaken Queen of the Desert. The moon is already up, but the yellow rays of the setting sun still strike the distant ruins and, as it were, light up the smouldering natural fierceness of the gowass. This unusual effect, together with the number of arms he wears, the showy and incongruous costume, and the swaggering attitude, combine to make this picturesque figure, as we said in our notice of the Exhibition in which it is placed, seem somewhat melodramatic. But it is easily conceivable that an Arab—and we see by his finely-marked features that this is one—would, acting in the capacity of guard, under such circumstances be only too ready to display his importance, conscious of the real dangers of the desert. His costume has a singular heterogeneity, showing an original element in the hood, which is like that formed from the bournous of the Arab, while all the rest, Turkish trousers, Albanian-like jacket, waistcoat, &c., seem to have been acquired from his employers. This is probably a low-caste Arab; for the race is divided into three great classes, and these again are subdivided into various castes. The first and most noble are the Ebn-el-Arab, or Bedauwi, termed by Europeans Bedouins, the Children of the Desert, who are shepherds and nomades; the second class are tillers of the earth, or Felahin (the Fellahs, or labourers, of Egypt); the third are Haddri, or dwellers in towns. Yet all, derived from the Syro-Arabian stock, whether high or low, civilised or uncivilised, have a physical organisation equal, if not superior, to any other race in the world. Baron Lurrey, the French ethnologist, says that, "the perfectibility to be recognised in all the internal organs, and in those which belong to the external senses, really announce an innate intelligence proportional to that physical perfection which is, *without doubt*, superior to that of the people of the northern regions of the globe." In another place, he thinks that the convolutions of the brain are more numerous and more finely organised in the Arab than in the European. Our own Pritchard ("Physical History of Mankind," vol. iv., p. 548) says:—"It is certain that the intellectual powers of the Syro-Arabian people have in all ages equalled the highest standard of the human faculties. Connected by a bond of union, as yet mysterious, with the race of Misraim, the Hebrews and Phœnicians shared with them the earliest culture of arts, and practised writing a thousand years before the Greeks. Our present names for all the elementary sciences, by means of which the human mind has made its most signal achievements, plainly derived from the primeval language of this race, attest that from them originated all the corresponding branches of knowledge."

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

THE OBSERVATION OF THE MINOR PLANETS—now seventy-nine in number—is, by a recent arrangement, to be in future divided between the great astronomers of Paris and Greenwich, M. Leverrier having offered to observe them from full to new moon, and Mr. Airy from new moon to full.

PLANETS FOR DECEMBER.—Mercury is in conjunction with the Sun on the 1st, and may be seen as an evening star towards the end of the month; but, having great southern declination, it is not very favourably situated. It then sets about 1h. 15m. after the Sun, and is in Scorpio. Venus is brilliant as an evening star, passing from Virgo to Libra during the month; it rises at 3h. 15m. on the 1st, and a few minutes after 4h. on the last day. Jupiter continues in Libra, and may be seen in the early mornings rising about 5h. 30m. on the 1st, and about 4h. on the last, of the month. The satellites cannot yet be well observed. Saturn rises about 2h. 30m. in the morning on the 1st, and at about ten minutes to one on the last, of the month, continuing in Virgo. Uranus is in opposition to the Sun on the 15th, and therefore is most favourably situated for observation. Neptune passes the meridian about 6h. and 7h. in the evenings in the beginning of the month, and, as the planet is equal to an eighth-magnitude star, it may be well seen in a moderate transit instrument. The foregoing is selected from that interesting and useful publication, the *Astronomical Register*.

THE SUN'S PARALLAX has been represented by eight seconds and a half. As calculated by the lunar theory of M. Hansen, four tenths of a second are to be added, reducing the distance of the earth from the sun about four millions of miles. Mr. Pritchard, at a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society, thus represented the difference:—"Take a hair and measure it, and you will find that the correction of the distance amounts to this, that we have to look at the hair at a distance of 125 ft. This is the correction that astronomers have made; or let us look at a sovereign at a distance of eight miles—it amounts to about the same thing. We ought to be thankful that we are able to calculate and correct such inappreciable quantities." The solar parallax deduced by Mr. Stone is 8 min. 94 sec.

COMET V. OF 1863.—We learn by a letter from M. Valz to M. Le Verrier, which is given in *Les Mondes*, that the earth will pass through the nucleus of this comet on Dec. 29, being then in the constellation Hercules. The observation of the tail will offer some interest in regard to ascertaining whether it will deviate from the plane of the orbit. Observations of this kind are rare, and only two are known which give a deviation. It will be important, therefore, to ascertain a fact which appears contrary to the admitted theory, but which may be explained by the translation of the solar system and the resistance of the ether. It will be very remarkable if this deviation should become an indication of this translation. On the 6th of January the earth will again pass through the nucleus of the comet; and we may hope that the tail, still feeble, may augment sufficiently at its passage to the perihelion, on Dec 29, to permit us to observe its direction exactly.

PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE DISCHARGE OF THE LEYDEN JAR.—M. Feddersen states, in the *Annales de Chimie*, that he has established, by a long series of researches, that there are three kinds of this discharge:—1. The intermittent, in which the electricity escapes successively by isolated sparks, as it were drop by drop, at the point of interruption of the arc, which forms otherwise a continuous circuit. It is especially observed when we interpose in the circuit bad conductors of electricity. 2. The continuous discharge, in which the electricity flows out in the conducting circuit, forming a current till it is all exhausted. It is produced when the isolating interposed body becomes conductive through the passage of partial discharges traversing it in the form of sparks. 3. The oscillating discharge, in which the discharge of the battery oscillates from one armature to the other with a gradually decreasing intensity. M. Feddersen, by the employment of mirrors, fixed and movable, has succeeded in photographing the above-mentioned phenomena, which are now represented in coloured plates appended to his interesting memoir. He concludes by stating that the results which he has thus obtained, in his opinion, have established the principles of the mechanism of the discharge, rendered visible the oscillatory discharge, and given some of the principal laws which regulate it.

THE CULTIVATION OF ORCHIDS is gradually undergoing a great change in this country. We now learn from the *Journal of the Royal Horticultural Society* that the proper place in which to grow them is a moderately cool, moist house. They are no longer thrust into stoves whose stifling breath was scarcely less baleful to them than are to us the fevered blasts of "the white man's grave." So long ago as 1846 Mr. Linden drew attention to the fact that the Columbian species have no affection for a high temperature, and that many prefer a low one. In Columbia, in South America, it is said that no fewer than thirteen species occur between 16,000 and 11,000 ft., where Humboldt tells us it is as cold as the mean of the month of March near Paris. One species of Epidendrum Mr. Linden found in Columbia at a place where the mean temperature was about 40 deg., where trees were wanting, only pastures found, and where it occasionally snows. In the hot lands, on a level with the sea, orchids do not seem able to exist; and yet we have gone on, nearly twenty years since, treating orchids as if everything had been quite the reverse. Mr. Weir, the society's collector, has been sent on a mission to obtain new species; his field of action being specially the Andes of New Granada, Quito, and Peru. It is to be hoped many cultivators will avail themselves of the opportunity of obtaining the plants which he may send home to give orchid-growing in this country a fair trial on the rational system. Instructions are given in a paper by Mr. Bateman, inserted in the number of the journal from which the foregoing remarks are selected.

FINE ARTS.

WE have received, subsequently to those already given in our Number of the 28th ult., additional communications from correspondents relating to our article of the preceding week entitled, "Who discovered photography?" Perhaps the most serviceable of these is from Mr. Websdale, of Barnstaple. This gentleman's information seems to render it highly improbable that the manufacture of the pictures called "polygraphs" (kept by the inventor a jealously-guarded secret) had any relation to the supposed, and, it would seem, very probable, production of photographs at Soho, near Birmingham, towards the close of the last century. Our correspondent says that many years ago he saw several pictures of the kind called polygraphs. "They were in size about 24 in. by 16 in., mounted (he believes) on strainers in the usual way; on the back of each was pasted a printed lable describing the subject—thus (within an ornamental margin), 'Polygraphic Copy of The Morning, by ——.'" He was, continues our correspondent, very young at the time: but his father, who was an artist, "examined them and remarked that they must be either printed in oil colours by means of different blocks, or painted through perforated plates, a separate one for each colour." From what he himself recollects, they were devoid of minute detail or finish—in fact, clumsy and deficient; yet, from the general outline, grouping of the figures, and colours being tolerably imitated, they at a distance had the appearance of real paintings, especially when they (as these had become) were a little mellowed by time. Mr. Websdale adds that if, in the catalogue of the Polygraphic Exhibition, found by Mr. William Smith, the well-known authority on prints, &c., a subject entitled "The Morning," occurs, the pictures he recollects seeing when young were no doubt some of those exhibited under the name of polygraphs. But if this subject does not occur, it is possible there may have been more than one polygraphist. However, any pictures similar to those described would clearly have nothing in common with the genuine photographs on metal plates, and the paper pictures of Eginton submitted by Mr. F. P. Smith, of the Patents Museum, to the Photographic Society. Dr. Lee, whose important testimony to the practice of photography at Soho we have already given, also sends us an anecdote of Francis Eginton, which, though it has no bearing on the question at issue, beyond showing the directness of his information, is yet rather too good to be lost. Dr. Lee says that his mother repeated to him the following anecdote, which she had from the inventor or possessor of the secret of the process by which the paper pictures lately found were produced:—"When Francis Eginton was engaged in painting a window for the Duke of Norfolk, at Arundel Castle, the Duke himself was represented as King Solomon entertaining at a banquet the Queen of Sheba. Eginton, wishing to represent the moderation of King Solomon, had placed in the goblet before him only a small quantity of wine. The Duke, who had not the reputation of abstemiousness in his potations, coming in to see the progress of the work, noticed the emptiness of the goblet, and immediately cried out, 'Oh! Eginton, fill up! fill up! Nobody will know that's meant for me!' This window, we may add, is mentioned among the list of Eginton's best paintings on glass in the notice of the painter given in Nagler's "Künstler-Lexicon."

A competition of designs for the decoration of the façade of the Wedgwood Institute, now in course of erection at Burslem, "in any kind of ceramic ware, coloured bricks, mosaics, and terra-cotta," has been held, and awards have been made by the appointed judges, Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Digby Wyatt. The first prize of £25, given by Mr. Hope, has been awarded to Mr. R. Edgar jointly with Mr. J. Kipling, modeller, both of whom were students of the art-schools in the Potteries. Mr. Edgar is now one of Mr. Gilbert Scott's assistants, and Mr. Kipling is assisting Mr. Godfrey Sykes in the decorative works being executed for the South Kensington Museum. It is time that the merits or demerits of ceramics—long ago employed for external decoration in Italy—should be tested in this country. By their colours and glazed surface, ceramic productions seem to offer the greatest advantages, applied as architectural ornament, and, indeed, as extensively as possible, in the grimy atmosphere of London and our great manufacturing cities.

We are glad to hear that the drawing which, as we announced by request of the artist, had been missed from Mr. Maclise's series illustrating the "Norman Conquest" has been found, and is now in the hands of Herr Grüner for the purpose of completing his engravings of the whole. We learn, too, with real pleasure, that this noble series of designs is being engraved by the distinguished German engraver just named for the Art-Union of London, and that Mr. Maclise is revising the proofs. If art unions undertake to popularise such works of art as these, and in a form — namely, outline-drawing — so severe and elevated, all the objections we have from time to time urged against the directions taken by these associations in their patronage and encouragement of art will be removed. It only remains for the public to show that they are ready to appreciate what is really excellent. This series of designs, worthily engraved, will undoubtedly form one of the most intrinsically valuable publications ever offered to subscribers by any art-union.

A Liverpool correspondent writes that the new and (as we understand) principally "lay" management of the local exhibition (viz., of the Liverpool Institution of Fine Arts) is fully as unsatisfactory as ever. The amalgamation of the two rival societies, in every way so desirable, and which it was hoped would take place, seems quite impracticable. We have also had forwarded to us certain printed instructions relating to sales inserted in the exhibition catalogue, and which set forth the conditions under which *offers* may be made, and inferentially permit artists to exhibit and sell works not their own property. Now, as such rules remove every check upon fictitious pricing, and convert the exhibition into a mere general saleroom, we feel bound to protest against such a trading innovation, as discreditable to the artistic profession as it is to the managers. It is the more to be regretted that this should occur in a city remarkable for its encouragement of the fine arts. With all the complaints against the regulations, hanging, &c., and the absence of many former contributors, the sales are yet said to reach nearly £4000. Another proof of the local interest in art was the sale last week, at Liverpool, by Messrs. Walker and Ackerley, of the collection of the late Mr. W. Macgregor, of Liverpool, which brought, under the hammer, £3500—the prices averaging very high.

The prizes in connection with the Winter Exhibition of Pictures have been awarded as follows:—£100 prize for best figure-subject, P. H. Calderon, for No. 65, "Drink to me only with thine eyes." £50 prize for best landscape, Arthur Gilbert, No. 150, "Loch Ericht—A Bright Night."

The death of Mr. J. D. Harding, the well-known artist and teacher of drawing, is announced.

DIARIES AND POCKET-BOOKS FOR 1864.—The approaching new year is heralded by the appearance of the usual crop of diaries and pocket-books. The adaptation of Messrs. Letts and Co.'s publications to the wants of all, especially of the commercial classes, has long been recognised. Their chief characteristic is their thorough practicalness—the very best quality that can be possessed by works of this kind. Messrs. De la Rue's elegant pocket diaries have also been issued, and are, as usual, distinguished by the style of their workmanship as well as the usefulness and accuracy of their contents.

At the general meeting of the National Shakspeare Committee, held on Monday last, it was announced that the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of Dublin, the Duke of Devonshire, Lord Brougham, and the Lord Chief Baron of the Exchequer had accepted office as vice-presidents of the association. The general body were also informed that Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, General Knollys, Captain Knollys (33rd Highlanders), Sir Roundell Palmer, Attorney-General; Sir Hugh Cairns, Q.C., M.P.; Mr. Sergeant Parry, the Marquis d'Azeglio, Professor Delius, Professor Ulrici, Professor Elize; Colonel Sykes, M.P.; Sir A. K. Helton, Bart.; Sir Lascelles Wraxall, Bart.; Dr. Charles Peake, F.S.A.; Professor Mason, and other distinguished men had joined the committee during the past month. Edward de Bunsen, Esq., Councillor of Legation, and Antonio Panizzi, Esq., have engaged to act as foreign secretaries to the committee. The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the general body:—"That the following gentlemen be requested to act as a site committee, with instructions to consider the principles which should govern the selection of a site for a Shakspeare memorial, to inquire into the number of appropriate sites, and ascertain which of them may be obtained and on what conditions, for the purpose of erecting a public monument of a large and noble character—viz., the Duke of Manchester; the Hon. W. F. Cowper, M.P.; the Attorney-General; Sir Joseph Paxton, M.P.; William Tite, Esq., M.P.; G. R. Goschen, Esq., M.P.; Wm. Hepworth Dixon, Esq.; and J. O. Halliwell, Esq."

THE MAGAZINES.

The *Cornhill* is a capital miscellany this month. As usual, all the interest of the "Small House at Allington" is concentrated upon Crosbie; and Mr. Trollope has never been more powerful, for never more terribly true to the naked realities of misery, than in delineating the domestic wretchedness of this very unheroic hero. Whether deliverance be yet in store for him we will not venture to predict; but the vibration that precedes the fall of the curtain is already evident; and we shall be surprised if this descends upon Lily Dale, in the character of Mrs. Eames. Mr. Trollope might easily have reconciled his readers to this, had he thought proper; but his treatment of the subject obviously tends to render it impossible. "Margaret Denzil" is continued with much ability, though with little of the weird power that characterised the first instalment. Nothing in the magazine will attract so much attention as Mr. Tennyson's experiments in classical metre. They confirm the opinion we have always entertained, that it is possible for a true poet, imbued with the spirit of antiquity, to write in them with effect, but that it is not possible for him to render them acceptable to the majority of readers, unless, indeed, in the very rare case of his having struck upon a vein of thought which requires them as the most appropriate vehicle of expression. This can hardly be the case, except when he is writing upon a strictly classical subject. Thus we can imagine that Alcaics might have appeared as natural a medium for an address to the shade of Horace as they seem mannered and artificial when conveying an apostrophe to Milton. Nevertheless, there is grandeur of expression and a fine voluminous melody in this ode, and dainty grace and tripping liveliness in the Hendecasyllabics. The translation from Homer is wonderfully fine: we wish we had room to quote it. "The Colours of the Double Stars" is a very good scientific paper; "My Maiden Brief" a delightful bit of fun; and "Life in a Country House" a very satisfactory foretaste of the studies of social life promised in an advertisement. The dark story of the German Countess is very interesting. Mrs. Kemble and "Jacob Omnium" lend the magazine their names and little more. Mrs. Kemble's essay on the stage is far too slight to be of service; and, however dexterously "J. O." may avail himself of weak points in Mr. Hughes's reply to his paper on the Crawley case, he cannot deny that it was calculated to embitter public feeling respecting the Colonel at a time when it was most important that it should be, as far as possible, unbiassed.

Everything in *Macmillan* is good this month. Mr. Kingsley's story is continued with unabated spirit, and the anonymous tale, "A Son of the Soil," bids fair to develop a new writer of rare merit. Mrs. Gaskell writes a touching notice of the late Colonel Shaw, Commander of the first negro regiment ever raised in America, and a choice example of the singularly pure, gentle, and considerate type which the heroism of New England so generally assumes. A strange contrast is afforded by Professor Masson's very spirited account of the late Dr. Kidd, of Aberdeen, an Irishman from the North, fiery and combative to excess, but full of manliness and generosity. The "Competition Wallah" writes as amusingly as ever. His theme this time is the insalubrity of Calcutta, and, though this capital has not to answer for Lord Elgin's malady, the deplorable occurrence will have the effect of directing public attention to his remarks. He strongly advocates a transference of the seat of Government, and recommends Jubbulpore as the most eligible site.

India also supplies material for one of the best contributions to *Fraser*—Mr. Bruce's masterly rendering of the charming episode of Nala and Damayanti. Western poetry cannot show a sweeter pattern of womanhood than Damayanti, nor anything more affecting in its simple pathos than the story of her devotion. Mr. Bruce has perceived that the charm of the narrative consists in its simplicity; and, resisting all temptations to embellishment, has produced a version which strongly recalls Mr. Tennyson's "Dora" in its perfect chastity of sentiment and diction. We hope to hear more of Mr. Bruce, who certainly has it in his power to place our poetical literature under considerable obligations. "Women and Scepticism" is a very remarkable paper, which it does not fall within our province to discuss. "The Reforms of the Future" is a sensible discussion of political contingencies; and the paper on the turf a well-meant effort at reform in another direction, where, we fear, none is destined to be effected. "Sketches in China" is an interesting though rather oddly-written medley of remarks, chiefly on Chinese art. The continuation of "Late Laurels" is vigorous. We suppose we can hardly err in attributing the paper on the stage to Mr. Theodore Martin. It is, of course, written with much ability, and equally of course takes a very gloomy view of the present position of the theatre, which it represents as given up to foreigners and native vulgarians, every tradition of correct pronunciation and delivery effaced, and every sound principle of criticism turned topsy-turvy.

Blackwood opens with a poem by Sir E. Bulwer Lytton, melodious and fanciful, but wanting in that effortless lucidity and natural finish which characterise the born singer, the true son of song. "Tony Butler" is very good; Maitland and M'Caskey, particularly, are well-conceived and unmistakably real characters. "Tyndall on Heat," and "The English and French Navies," are very practical and useful papers. "The Wigtown Martyrs" revives the old controversy as to the reality of the execution of the three women alleged to have been drowned in Charles II.'s time for adhering to the Covenant. Like the innocence of Mary Queen of Scots, this is a question usually determined in accordance with political prepossessions. Nothing will convince a Scotch Tory that the unfortunate women were drowned, or a Whig that they were not. In our opinion the story is intrinsically so improbable that any imperfection in the testimony must be fatal to it. The recent literature of the American war affords matter for an able article. The writer exposes the untrustworthiness of the volume published under the name of Colonel Istvan, but speaks more guardedly respecting "Battle-Fields of the South," which we are confident is even a more impudent fabrication, in so far as the narrative of the Western campaign is concerned. Full justice is done to Mr. Pollard's admirable method and perspicuity, and the slight but vivid delineations of Colonel Fremantle.

The *Victoria Magazine* is hardly so good as usual. Mr. Townsend inquires, at some length, whether we shall conquer China, but leaves the question obscure. Mr. Davies's paper on "Italian Protestanism" deserves attention as the production of an enlightened and sagacious as well as pious clergyman. "Lindisfarne Chase" is rather better than usual; and the new instalment of Mr. Senior's journal quite as good. Mr. Locker's verses are a very fair imitation of Praed, though scarcely attaining the Praed standard of sparkle and buoyancy.

"Bella Donna," in the *Dublin University Magazine*, is wound up in a hasty, scrambling way, that seems to indicate it was originally intended to have been longer. "Wylder's Hand," on the contrary, improves considerably in interest and displays unquestionable power of the melodramatic sort. The rest of the contents are pleasant but undistinguished by any marked feature—a character which equally applies to *Bentley's Miscellany*. The *New Monthly* is better than usual. "A Boarding-school Down South" is especially amusing.

Temple Bar has many entertaining papers. Mr. Sala describes a Marseilles street with his accustomed *verve*. Mr. Yates tells an excellent story of a clerical swindler. Mr. Kennedy contributes a scholarly disquisition on pastoral poetry of the Virgilian type, and Miss Smedley some charming verses of her own. "De Mortuis" and "Country Newspapers" are also very acceptable as light reading. Light reading may be found in perfection in *London Society*. The conductors of this miscellany can have no easy task, and it is surprising how well they manage to accomplish it. The *St. James's Magazine* is also, for the most part, very readable.

Good Words is distinguished by one of those cogent discussions of a political question from the point of view of morality, which few can write so well as Mr. J. M. Ludlow, the author. Mr. Trollope contributes an interesting and pathetic story of the American war, founded on fact, and referring, we believe, to the brothers Crittenden. The discourse on "Poverty," by the late Edward Irving, is fully worthy of the illustrious author in its eloquence and loftiness of thought. No other magazine has so amusing a paper as "A Dutchman's Difficulties with the English Language."

The *Churchman's Monthly* contains some tolerable reading, chiefly on matters of especial interest to clergymen.

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NATIONAL SPORTS.

WE spoke last week of the prices at Lord Stamford's sale as perfectly incomprehensible for a "without reserve" sale; and the public were soon after informed officially (so to speak) that no less than sixteen lots had been repurchased, so that the actual purchase-money sinks from 28,750gs. to 9410 gs. The horses which remain in the stable, under William Butler's charge, are, it is said, Ensign (200 gs.). Stockpigeon (65 gs.), Revolver (410 gs.), Gemma (750 gs.), Gownsman (625 gs.), Guardsman (850 gs.), Cambuscan (5100 gs.), Acolyte (800 gs.), Procella (850 gs.), Leicester (960 gs.), Venus (580 gs.), Cassiope (700 gs.), Archimedes (3000 gs.), Londoner (1000 gs.), Thelassius (700 gs.), and Hydaspes (1350 gs.). Messrs. Tattersall were, of course, powerless to prevent it; but this affair has brought the buying-in, or what is delicately called the "repurchasing" system (which is too much in vogue) regularly under review, and it remains to be seen whether Mr. Naylor will endeavour to enforce his last bonâ fide bid of 5000 gs. for Cambuscan in a court of law. A spirited proceeding of this kind is sorely needed to give sellers a reminder. The *Sporting Life* states that 143 Derby two-year-olds have started this year, of which 99 are engaged in the St. Leger and three in the Oaks. Taking them throughout they are a very mediocre lot.

The coursing goes on without let or hindrance, and Cardinal York's blood is running with wonderful success. At the Ridgway Club, Mr. Campbell's Cadazooro and Calabaroono, own brothers by him from Canopy, divided one Puppy Stakes, and his Silver Rays, from Silver Steel, won the other; while Drop-o'-Drink was one of the three which divided the Diamor St. Leger. Sea Pink was beaten in her first course for the Ridgway Cup, and Attermire, Bow Fell, and Oscar were among the veterans which went down before Sampler for the Champion Collar. Rebe, when not quite in form, has been winning the Weston Cup at the West Herefordshire Meeting; and Ewesdale, by Larriston, the Bridekirk Cup, for which Tirzah, own sister to Truth, ran up. As a general thing, the puppies are considered far superior to the old dogs this season, and it is to them that coursers begin to look for a Waterloo winner. The meetings for next week are—Middle (Salop), on Monday; Cockermouth, on Tuesday and Wednesday; Bryn-y-pys and Elmsworth, on Wednesday; North Union Club (O), on Wednesday and Thursday; North Thoresby and Sunderlandwick, on Thursday; Baldock (O), from Wednesday to Friday; and Selby, on Thursday and Friday.

If the Birmingham Dog Show fell off in its general entries, it received an important accession of foxhound strength, as, instead of the usual meagre supply, no less than twenty-five hounds were sent from the Badminton, Berkeley, Warwickshire, Atherstone, and Worcestershire kennels. The Duke won three first prizes with Guardsman, Woodbine, and Magic; and a second with Woldsman, to the Warwickshire Talisman, who is also of his Grace's blood. Another second also went to Viscount Curzon with Joyful, and Lord Fitzhardinge's Trinket and Pomfret were highly commended. Jock and Venom, both bred by the renowned Jack Morgan, were again head among the fox-terriers, and in a Champion class for small pointers, Mrs. Gilbert won with Venus, the property of her late husband, Mr. Henry Gilbert, who died a few weeks since. Rienzi and Referee, from old Riot, and both the property of Sir George St. Gore, were the only dogs known to fame among a miserable lot of greyhounds. The setters showed a great falling off; and the retrievers, as the *Field* observes, formed a show in themselves. The general spaniel class had, also, some excellent dogs in it. We are glad to find that a handsome sum is being raised for a testimonial to Mr. Burdett, as it is owing to his efforts that dog shows have become, as it were, quite one of our institutions.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH there is still a moderate demand for bullion for export purposes, the pretty general impression in moneyed circles is that the value of money in the Discount Market has seen its highest range; hence, more general confidence as respects the future has been manifested, and increased supplies of stock have been absorbed in the English market by the public generally. Prices have advanced, and, judging from the somewhat favourable tenour of the advices from Paris and Frankfort, there appears to be room for a high range in them. The Unfunded Debt has changed hands at a heavy discount. The next issue will bear interest at the rate of £3 per cent per annum.

Much uncertainty has prevailed in reference to the value of money in the general Discount Market. The demand for accommodation has been less active than in the previous week; yet the lowest rates for the best commercial bills are as follow:—

Thirty days' bills	.. ..	8 per cent.	Four months' bills	.. ..	8½ per cent.
Sixty days' bills	.. ..	8 "	Six months' bills	.. ..	8 9 "
Three months' bills	.. ..	8½ "			

About £300,000 in bullion has come to hand, and about the same amount has been shipped, partly to the Brazils and partly to the Continent.

At the half-yearly meeting of the Bank of British North America a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum was declared.

The dealings in Home and Indian Stocks on Monday were very moderate, and, in some instances, prices showed signs of weakness. Consols, for Money, were done at 90⅞ ⅛; Ditto, for Account, 90⅞ 91; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅜ ⅝; India Five per Cents, 103¾ ⅞; Ditto Bonds, 10s. dis. to par; Exchequer Bills, 10s. to 5s. discount. Bank Stock was 235 to 237; India Stock, 221 to 224; and Rupee paper, 103 to 104, and 113 to 114. On Tuesday the quotations were well supported:—Consols, for transfer, closed at 90⅛ ⅜; Ditto, for the 7th of January, 91 to ½; Bank Stock, 235 to 237; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅜ ⅝; India Stock, 221 to 223; Ditto, New, 106⅛ ⅜; Rupee Paper, 103 to 104, and 113 to 114; India Bonds, 15s. to 8s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 7s. dis. Comparative firmness prevailed in the market on the following day. Consols, for Money, realised 90⅛ ⅜; for Account, 91⅛ ⅜; Bank Stock, 235 to 237; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅛ ⅜; for Account, 91⅛ ⅜; Ditto, New, 106⅛ ⅜; Rupee Paper, 102½ to 103½, and 112 to 113; India Bonds, 12s. to 5s. dis.; Exchequer Bills, 12s. to 7s. dis. On Thursday increased firmness was apparent in the market: Consols, for Money, realised 90⅜ 91; for Account, 91⅛ ⅜; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90⅜ 91. Exchequer Bills, however, are dull, at 12s. to 7s. dis. India Five per Cent Stock is quoted at 106⅛ to ⅜.

Mexican Stock has continued dull, and prices have further declined. In the Confederate Loan a heavy fall has taken place, the quotation being 35 to 40. For most other Foreign Securities, the market has exhibited rather more firmness, and prices have had an upward tendency. Brazilian Five per Cents have marked 98; Ditto Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 1860, 86⅛ ex div.; Chilian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 83 ex div.; Egyptian, 98¾; Greek, 20¾; Ditto Coupons, 12¼; Mexican Three per Cents, 32¾; Peruvian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 85⅞; Portuguese Three per Cents, 48⅜; Russian Five per Cents, 91; Ditto, 1860, 87¼ ex div.; Ditto, 1862, 88⅜; Spanish Three per Cents, 53¼; Ditto, Deferred, 47⅝; Ditto, Certificates, 13½; Turkish Old Six per Cents, 80; Ditto, 1858, 69½; Ditto, 1862, 69¾; Venezuela Three per Cents, 24½; Ditto Six per Cents, 55½; Belgian Four-and-a-Half per Cents, 97⅞; Dutch Four per Cents 98¾; and Italian Five per Cents, 70¾.

Joint-Stock Bank Shares have ruled heavy, and the quotations have in several instances declined 1 per cent. Alliance have sold at 44; Anglo-Austrian, 7; Australasia, 74½; Bank of Egypt, 25¾; Chartered Mercantile of India, London, and China, 57 ex New; Colonial, 40¾; Consolidated, 9¾; Continental, 9; European, 4⅜; Hindostan, China, and Japan, 27⅜; Imperial Ottoman, 18; London and Brazilian, 52; London and County, 55½; London and Westminster, 78½; Metropolitan and Provincial, 21½; Midland, 9; National Provincial of England, 13⅜; Ditto, New, 39; Oriental, 56½; Scinde, Punjaub, and Delhi, 6; Union of Australia, 52¼ ex New; and Union of London, 40.

Colonial Government Securities have been dealt in to a limited extent. Canada Six per Cents, 1877-84, have sold at 103½; Ditto Five per Cents, 91; Cape Six per Cents, 1890-1, 110; Ceylon Six per Cents, 105½; New South Wales Five per Cents, 1888-92, 101⅞; and Victoria Six per Cents, 108¾.

The Miscellaneous Market has been tolerably active. British Indian Tea Shares have realised 2⅞; Canada Land, 8¼; Ceylon, 9⅜; Crystal Palace, 37; Discount Corporation, 6⅞; Egyptian, Commercial, and Trading, 3⅜; General Credit and Finance of London, 6⅞; Hudson's Bay, 42; International Financial Society, 9¼; Joint-Stock Discount, 6⅜; Ditto, New, 4; London Financial Association, 22⅜; London General Omnibus, 9¼; Mercantile Credit Association, 5⅝; National Discount, 9⅛; Oriental Inland Steam, 11⅜; Peninsular and Oriental Steam, 83½; Royal Mail Steam, 77; Berlin Waterworks, 8⅞; Chelsea, 25; Atlas Insurance, 13; Commercial Union, 8¼; Guardian, 5⅛; Sun Fire, 208; Thames and Mersey Marine, 6¾; Universal Marine, 5½.

American Securities have been more freely dealt in with a steady market. United States' Six per Cents have advanced 2; Atlantic and Great Western, ½; Erie Shares, 3; and Illinois Central, 1 per cent.

The dealings in the Railway Share Market have continued only moderate. On the whole, however, it has shown more firmness, and prices have been tolerably firm. Annexed are Thursday's official closing quotations:—

Ordinary Shares and Stocks.—Caledonian, 118; Great Eastern, 40; Great Northern, 125¾; Ditto, A Stock, 130¾; Great Southern and Western (Ireland), 96; Great Western, 63⅜; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 40¾; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 109⅜; London and Brighton, 107; London, Chatham, and Dover, 43¾; London and North-Western, 106¾; London and South-Western, 101¾; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire, 48; Metropolitan, 112½; Ditto, New, 84; Midland, 125⅜; North British, 52; North Eastern—Berwick, 101¼; Ditto, Leeds, 56¼; Ditto, York, 86⅜; Ditto, Stockton and Darlington, 37½; North Staffordshire, 77½; North and South-Western Junction, 11½; South-Eastern, 95¾.

Preference Shares.—Bristol and Exeter Four per Cent, 94½; Great Eastern Five per Cent, No. 2, 110; Great Western, Four-and-a-Half per Cent, 100; Ditto, West Midland—Oxford, 129; London and Brighton Seven per Cent, 159½; London, Chatham, and Dover, 98½; Midland—Leicester and Hitchin, 95; South Eastern—Reading Annuity, 23.

Lines Leased at a Fixed Rental.—Lancaster and Carlisle, 210½.

British Possessions.—Atlantic and St. Lawrence, 61; Cape Town and Dock, 102½; East Indian, 106⅜; Grand Trunk of Canada, 20⅜; Great Indian Peninsula, 108; Great Western of Canada 10; Madras Four-and-three-Quarters per Cent, 100¾; Melbourne and Hobson's Bay, 57½; Delhi, 105½; Ditto, 2½.

Foreign.—Antwerp and Rotterdam, 8⅞; Bahia and San Francisco, 18½; Dutch-Rhenish, 17⅛; Great Luxembourg, 11¾; Sambre and Meuse, 8⅞; San Paulo, 8⅜; Ditto, 21½.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 10 shows the following results when compared with the preceding statement:—

A decrease of circulation of ..	£ 884,525	An increase of other Securities of ..	£633,770
An increase of public deposits of ..	1,394,962	A decrease of bullion of	39,858
An increase of other deposits of ..	56,731	An increase of rest of	34,744
An increase of Govt. securities of ..	2000	An increase of reserve of	789,727

The total circulation is £20,807,207; public deposits amount to £8,629,856; and private deposits to £12,981,276. Securities are £32,622,659; and the stock of bullion is £13,008,617.

THE MARKETS.

CORN EXCHANGE, Dec. 7.—The supply of English wheat on sale in to-day's market was only moderate; nevertheless, the demand for both red and white qualities was in a sluggish state, and previous rates were with difficulty supported. Foreign wheat—the show of which was not to any extensive—moved off slowly, on former terms. Floating cargoes, however, were held at very full prices. Malting barley commanded full currencies, with a steady inquiry; but grinding and distilling sorts were very inactive, at barely late rates. The malt trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. The sale for oats was in a sluggish state, at about previous currencies. No change took place in the value of either beans or peas. The flour trade was in a sluggish state, at last week's prices.

Dec. 9.—The demand for wheat was very inactive, at about stationary prices. All other kinds of produce moved off slowly, at Monday's currency.

English.—Wheat, Essex and Kent, red, new, 41s. to 44s.; ditto, white, 42s. to 53s.; Norfolk and Suffolk, red, 41s. to 44s.; rye, 33s. to 33s.; grinding barley, 25s. to 27s.; distilling ditto, 28s. to 31s.; malting ditto, 26s. to 39s.; Lincoln and Norfolk malt, 60s. to 64s.; brown ditto, 55s. to 58s.; Kingston and Ware, 60s. to 64s.; Chevalier, 66s. to 68s.; Yorkshire and Lincolnshire feed oats, 18s. to 23s.; potato ditto, 22s. to 26s.; Youghal and Cork, black, 16s. to 20s.; ditto, white, 15s. to 23s.; tick beans, 29s. to 31s.; grey peas, 33s. to 35s.; maple, 34s. to 36s.; white, 35s. to 37s.; boilers, 36s. to 38s. per quarter. Town-made flour, 37s. to 40s.; town households, 33s. to 35s.; country marks, 29s. to 31s. per 280lb; French, 35s. to 38s. per sack; American, 19s. to 22s. per barrel.

Arrivals this Week.—English and Scotch: Wheat, 140; barley, 210; malt, 340; oats, 1170; flour, 290. Irish: Oats, 500. Foreign: Wheat, 5970; barley, 14,750; oats, 1180; flour, 940 sacks, 1240 barrels.

Seeds.—Clover seed and canary move off somewhat freely, at full prices. In all other seeds very little is doing, at late rates. Cakes are very inactive.

Linseed, English, crushing, 66s. to 70s.; Calcutta, 60s. to 65s.; hempseed, 40s. to 42s. per quarter; coriander, 10s. to 14s. per cwt.; brown mustard seed, 10s. to 13s.; white ditto, 8s. to 11s.; tares, 5s. 6d. to 6s. per bushel; English rapeseed, 62s. to 65s. per quarter. Linseed cakes, English, £9 15s. to £10; ditto, foreign, £9 2s. 6d. to £10; rape cakes, £5 to £5 15s. per ton; canary, 6s. to 60s. per quarter; red clover seed, 38s. to 72s.; white ditto, 54s. to 74s per cwt.

Bread.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 6½d. to 7d.; of household ditto, 5d. to 6d. per 4lb. loaf.

Imperial Weekly Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 9d.; barley, 33s. 6d.; oats, 19s. 5d.; rye, 29s. 7d.; beans, 35s. 3d.; peas, 33s. 7d.

The Six Weeks' Averages.—Wheat, 40s. 1d.; barley, 33s. 10d.; oats, 19s. 2d.; rye, 29s. 2d; beans, 35s. 10d.; peas, 34s. 4d.

English Grain sold last Week.—Wheat, 145,235; barley, 132,260; oats, 14 739; rye, 45; beans, 4543; peas, 2761 quarters.

Tea.—The public sales have gone off slowly, at about previous rates. Privately, very little business is doing, on former terms.

Sugar.—All raw qualities have changed hands slowly, and prices have had a drooping tendency. Refined goods are inactive, at barely late rates. The stock of sugar is now 70,617 tons, against 67,022 tons last year.

Coffee.—The market, generally, is steady, and prices are well supported. Stock,] 10,103 tons, against 8529 tons in 1862.

Rice.—There is a fair inquiry for most kinds, at the late advance in the quotations. Stock, 44,113 tons, against 67 700 tons.

Provisions.—The demand for most kinds of Irish butter is steady, at full prices. Foreign qualities are firm, and the best Dutch are selling at 112s. per cwt. Bacon is heavy, and 1s. to 2s. per cwt. lower. Lard is firm; but all other provisions are a slow sale.

Tallow.—The trade is heavy, at further reduced rates. P.Y.C., on the spot, 41s. per cwt Stock, 70,764 casks, against 56,909 casks last year. Rough fat, 2s. 1d. per 8 lb.

Oils.—Linseed oil is dull, at 36s. per cwt. Both on the spot and for the first six months of 1864. Rape is selling at from £38 to £41 10s.; olive, £52 10s. to £59; and fine palm, £35. French turpentine, 63s. per cwt.

Spirits.—Rum is selling freely, at full prices. Proof Leewards, 1s. 8d.; proof East India, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d. per gallon. Brandy is offering at from 3s. to 11s. 4d.; Hambro' spirit, 1s. 4d. to 1s. 5d.; English ditto, grain, 1s. 10d. to 2s.; ditto, rice, 1s. 8d. to 1s. 9d.; and English gin, for export, proof, 2s. 9d. to 3s. per gallon.

Hay and Straw.—Meadow hay, £3 to £4 10s.; clover, £4 to £5 10s.; and straw, £1 6s. to £1 12s. per load.

Coals.—Best house coals, 20s. 6d. to 21s.; seconds, 18s. to 19s.; Hartley's, 15s. 3d. to 16s. 6d.; and manufacturers', 15s. to 16s. per ton.

Hops.—The demand is steady, and prices are well supported. English qualities range from 90s. to 160s.; and foreign, 70s. to 160s. per cwt.

Wool.—Most kind's are firm in price, but the trade generally is less active.

Potatoes.—The supplies are moderate, and the demand is inactive, at from 45s to 95s. per ton.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Dec. 10.)—For the time of year, the supply of beasts on offer in to-day's market was tolerably good as to number, and in prime condition. The demand for all breeds was in a sluggish state, at barely Monday's currency. The top figure was 5s. per 8lb. The show of sheep was moderate, but prime in quality. The mutton trade was in a sluggish state; and, in some instances, prices were rather drooping. The extreme quotation for Downs was 6s. per 8lb. We have to report a dull sale for calves, at barely previous rates. Pigs were tolerably firm in price; but milch cows ruled heavy. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 8d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 4s. 8d.; prime small ditto, 4s. 10d. to 5s.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 20s. to 26s. each. Total supply: Beasts, 1800; cows, 120; sheep, 5700; calves, 105; pigs, 260. Foreign: Beasts, 420; sheep, 800; calves, 90.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are moderate, and the trade rules inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 3s. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 6d.; veal, 4s. to 5s.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 4.

BANKRUPTS.

MARTHA SEALES, Jermyn-street, Haymarket, poulterer.—G. BARNARD, Leigh, Essex, baker.—J. RAMSDEN, Downham-road, Kingsland, and Aldermanbury, commission agent.—S. SIMMONDS, Linslade, Bucks, engraver.—J. HALLETT, Mason's-arms-yard, Southwark, livery-stable keeper.—A. CORBETT, Norwich-road, Dalston, bootmaker.—G. BATLEY, Brownlow-street, Hackney, carpenter.—J. S. BENNET, Railway-place, Fenchurch-street, commission agent.—H. EVANS, Colville-square, Notting-hill, retired Major.—C. PITT, Crawford-street, Marylebone, greengrocer.—W. S. HYSLOP, Shirley, Hampshire, wine-merchant.—W. CARR, Hackney-road, cheesemonger.—J. FLUESTER, Mileage-station, Paddington, Stonemason.—J. D. MAGSON, Lever-street, St. Luke's, smith.—W. H. RICHARDS, Bagshot, Surrey, licensed victualler.—E. DANEL, Dover, tobacconist.—J. DENNETT, Frampton Park-road, Hackney, builder.—W. BATCHLOR, Chapter-street Westminster, retail provision-dealer.—FRANCES ANN BODDINGTON, Old Brentford.—J. DUNCOMBE, Apollo-buildings, Walworth, shoemaker.—R. READ, Henwick, Worcestershire, and Great Dover-street, Newington, musicseller.—R. E. EDE and G. CUTLER, jun., Wenlock-road, Middlesex, boiler-makers.—T. DYER, Southsea, Hants, shipowner.—D. W. BELLAMY, Great Yarmouth, butcher.—C. OSBORN, Turner's-road, Limehouse, butcher.—W. T. PRINCE, Burton-upon-Trent, Staffordshire, and Repton and Melbourne, Derbyshire, attorney.—G. BALLARD, Turk-street, Bethnal-green, beerseller.—S. NOAKES, Backchurch-lane, Commercial-road East, wine-cooper.—T. WOLFE, Brinklow, Warwickshire, grocer.—T. B. BARNARD, Frampton-on-Severn and Walham Brickworks, Gloucestershire, brick-maker.—R. SALTER, jun., Exeter, licensed victualler.—W. CLOUGH, Morley, near Leeds, woollen cloth manufacturer.—R. WILSON, Ossett, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.—I. CLOUGH, sen., Gomersal, Yorkshire, woolstapler.—J. SNOWDON, Boroughbridge, Yorkshire, veterinary surgeon.—J. HALL, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. LISTER, Heckmondwike, Yorkshire, innkeeper.—F. FLOESCH, Liverpool, wine-merchant.—I. MOSS, Manchester, hat manufacturer.—L. JONES, Newtown, Montgomeryshire, grocer.—W. P. AYRES, Penmaenmawr, Carnarvonshire, builder.—A. VEREY, Gateshead, machinist.—J. R. ROBSON, Hartlepool, house-agent.—ANN CARY, Manchester, late publican.—T. FILDES, Salford, beerhouse-keeper.—J. WITHINGTON, jun., Manchester, eggdealer.—J. SHAW, sen., Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Lancashire, painter.—W. STANLEY, Manchester, barber.—G. WARRINER, Manchester, tailor.—M. PARKES, Liverpool, plumber.—G. SIDNELL, Whitehall, Wiltshire, licensed victualler.—M. TALBOT, widow, Walsall, worker.—W. WILLIS, Kingswinford, Staffordshire, grocer.—R. GRINDROD, Oldham, tin-plate Cheshire, attorney.—W. S. BUDGE, Devonport, beerhouse-keeper.—G. WALES, Bookham, near Leatherhead, licensed victualler.—W. MOORES, Wendlebury, Oxfordshire.—W. PILE, Otterton, Devonshire, farmer.—J. GILLHAM, Exeter, bootmaker.—J. BROOK, Silverton, Devonshire, butcher.—E. QUELCH, Newbery, Berks, corndealer.—J. BALLS, Heigham, Norfolk, tailor.—J. ROLLASON, Salford, metal-broker.—M. TALBOT, widow, Walsall, Staffordshire, late licensed victualler.—J. HARTLEY, Pendleton, Lancashire, shopkeeper—J. TILSTON, Cotton Edmunds, Cheshire, farmer.—E. W. CLARKE, Nottingham, eating-house keeper.—W. BOOTH, Ashton-under-Lyne, hat manufacturer.—G. TIPPON, Grafton, Herefordshire, innkeeper.—C. MARTIN, Woodhouse Eaves, Leicestershire, draper.—A. QUINNELL, Finchdean, Hants, limeburner.—T. A. ANDERSON, Birmingham, hinge manufacturer.—J. WOODALL, Dudley, licensed victualler.—W. OWEN, Shrewsbury, late innkeeper.—J. LEGGETT, Great Bealings, Suffolk, blacksmith.—A. RICE, Watton, Norfolk, licensed victualler.—C. COOK, Torquay, Devonshire, tailor.—B. BIRKINSHAW, Sheffield, gardener.—T. BOWRING, Newport, Shropshire, fishmonger.—H. TAZAKER, Ashton-under-Lyne, late grocer.—T. ROBSON, Hartlepool, ironmonger.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

D. CURRIE, Cove, Dumbartonshire, baker.—J. MURRAY, Nairn, tailor.—T. PEEBLES, New Galloway, Kircudbrightshire, timber-merchant.—J. FLEMING, Stirling, auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 8.

BANKRUPTS.

W. J. LAUGHTON, Little Trinity-lane, City, bagmaker.—G. WITHEY, Whittaker-place, Peckham, and Fish-street-hill, commission agent.—JANET LOW, Ebury-street, Pimlico.—A. F. HOLDSLINGWORTH, Rectory-place, Shacklewell, late wine-merchant.—F. BELTON, Northampton, stonemason.—S. W. PAINE, Chester-street, Kennington-road, grocer.—J. HIGGS, Bermondsey, lighterman.—MARION MATTHEWS, Bentinck-place, Portland-town, milliner.—G. TAYLOR, Rochester, hotel-keeper.—B. BRYANT, Stradbrooke, Suffolk, superintendent registrar.—W. GUEST, Suffolk-place, Islington, late grocer.—E. M. TAYLER, Mark-lane, City, wine-merchant.—I. HOLMAN, Ore, Sussex, baker.—R PELLS, High-street, Camden-town, baker.—W. PALMER, Lucas-street, Commercial-road, mariner.—E. SIMONS, Birmingham, licensed victualler.—J. DOWLAND, Devizes, Wiltshire, draper.—J. ENGLISH, Bristol, dealer in needles.—S. ROLLETT, Sheffield, grocer.—W. HANSON, Hollings, Yorkshire, farmer.—E ROBERTS, Denbigh, coal-merchant. T. ELLIOTT, Liverpool, late coal-merchant.—G. WINTERBOTTOM, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, flannel manufacturer.—H. KINDER, Pendleton, Lancashire, brewer.—H. BYROM, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—R. THOMAS, Lemanick, Cornwall, dealer in poles. G. BOWLES, Leeds, journeyman pork-butcher.—J. DOBSON, Lofthouse, Yorkshire, rope-maker.—G. BENNETT, Middleton, Yorkshire, blacksmith.—W. S. HOSKINGS, Southsea, Hants, bootmaker.—T. GRAY, Portsmouth, plumber.—J. WILLIAMS, Sheerness, boiler-maker.—T. WILLIAMS, Mynydd Buchan, Glamorganshire, quarryman.—H. ROBISON, Dartmouth, grocer.—A. BREWSTER, East Retford, Nottinghamshire, cord-wainer.—W. HARDING, Trowbridge, Wiltshire, brick manufacturer.—J. WHITTAKER, Saddleworth, Yorkshire, manufacturer.—R. RAMSDEN, Huddersfield, smith.—J. COLLEY, Beadford, Quick, Yorkshire, grocer.—J. HAWTHORNE, Whitwick, Leicestershire, cordwainer.—T. EVANS, warehouseman.—T. WHITTAKER, Leek, Staffordshire, farmer.—T. WHITTAKER, Sheffield, painter.—C. G. CUCUSOPULO, Liverpool, merchant.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. MURDOCH, Elgin, farmer.—J. IRELAND, Fordel, farmer.—J. WANDS, Stirling, china-merchant.—J. SHAW, Glasgow, pattern designer.—G. and T. FOTHERINGHAM, Stirling, wine-merchants.

MONSTER CANDELABRUM.

WE give on page 593 an Engraving of the magnificent crystal candelabrum, by Messrs. Defries and Sons, of Houndsditch, City, which was shown at the International Exhibition of 1862 for a few weeks towards its close, and which deservedly gained for the manufacturers high honours and praise. This vast structure of glass is well proportioned, and the glass column gives to the upper portion of the work an appearance of beauty and solidity combined which is not always found in works of this description. The great shields let into the curved and concave panels near the base are in one piece, and with the great bowl are 36 in. in diameter. Above these spring the main branches, sixteen in number, each bearing a cluster of seven lights. From another large bowl, above these lights, spring six arms, each bearing clusters of seven lights—the total number of lights being 154. At the top of the candelabrum, which is 22 ft. high, is the Royal crown of England, in crystal and coloured glass. Five candelabra on the same gigantic scale, and marked by the same exquisite finish, with slight differences in some of the details, have been completed by Messrs. Defries, to adorn the new palace of his Highness the Rajah of Hyderabad and Nizam of the Deccan, at a cost of more than £20,000.

STATUE OF WILLIAM HARVEY.

THE fine statue, by Mr. Weekes, R.A., engraved on page 592, has just been erected in the court of the New Museum, Oxford. It forms one of the series of lifesize statues, in Caen stone, of men who have been most famous in each of the sciences which the museum is intended to illustrate, and that are in course of being placed before the piers which carry the pillars and arches of the arcades of the court. As a work of art, few of the companion statues already placed will, as far as our memory serves, bear any comparison with it. The conception has an extreme boldness yet perfect propriety very rare in sculpture: and it is realised with directness and effectiveness, and by sound, skilful modelling. The expression of the bowed head abstractedly following a chain of profound reasoning commenced on the heart held in the right hand, and now tracking the pulsations so anxiously felt for by the left, is the most appropriate it is possible to imagine. Even in such a quite secondary matter as the treatment of the costume of the James I. period the work would be noticeable for its avoidance of fritter and display. It may for a moment occur to some that the introduction into the representation even of William Harvey of a heart is a sin against æsthetics, similar in kind, though not in degree, to that committed by Rembrandt in his celebrated picture of the anatomist Nicholas Tulp dissecting and demonstrating on a dead body in the presence of his pupils. But we must remember that cold, colourless marble is as different from the realistic material of painting as the subjects are wide of each other in the possible shock they may give the spectator. And a moment's reflection will convince one that, with the limited means a sculptor has at command to give identity to such a personage as the discoverer of the circulation of the blood, the introduction of a heart was not only allowable but really "essential by compulsion." We have no doubt Mr. Weekes has consulted the best authority for the likeness—namely, the portrait of Harvey, by Cornelius Jansen, in the Library of the College of Physicians, and engraved by Hall; but a mere resemblance would not have had the moral force of the sculptor's representation, so well calculated to compel the most heedless to remember that he also is "fearfully and wonderfully made."

It may not be out of place to remark that the universal genius, Leonardo da Vinci, from one of those grand guesses at truth which *almost* anticipated many modern discoveries, and appear now almost like prophecies, seems to have had some notion of the true theory of the circulation of the blood. This does not at all, however, take from the merit of the complete discovery and demonstration of the heart's action by Dr. Harvey. He it was, who, reasoning from the valves of the veins, the structure of the heart, its auricles and ventricles, the pulmonary artery and aorta, concluded that the essential action of the heart is the propulsion of the blood in the contraction of the systole, and not in its diastole, as supposed by physicians before his time; he it was who proved the existence and operation of that most wonderful force and beautiful arrangement by which the blood is waking or sleeping, conveyed for purification to the lungs, thence returned to the heart, for that mighty organ to distribute, through the arteries, vital energy to the remotest and minutest corner of the system; the stream when exhausted of its principle of life, to be recollected through the veins, and forced back to the heart, for reconveyance to the purifying oxygen inhaled in the lungs. This was Harvey's great but not only discovery; and, through the fundamental certainty it introduced into a large field of medical science, it conferred a most important boon upon all succeeding generations of humanity.

The statue was presented to the museum by Henry Vaughan, Esq., of Cumberland-terrace, Regent's Park.

STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND.

THE statue engraved on the next page, has been erected in the town of Huntly, in Aberdeenshire, and recently inaugurated to the memory of his Grace the late Duke of Richmond. As a memorial of a distinguished Peer, a soldier who had seen active service, and a well-known representative of a class of Conservative opinions in the world of politics, the statue to the late Duke has public interest. But it was for being that which gained for him the title of the "farmer's friend" that his memory will be most cherished. To this sentiment we owe the erection of the present statue. It is the result of subscriptions from the Duke's tenantry in the North, particularly from those on the large estates of Strathbogie, &c., near Huntly. At the recent inauguration of this statue a statement was read which, as illustrating the character of the deceased nobleman and presenting a contrast to the conduct of some other large landed proprietors, deserves repetition. After paying a tribute to the Duke's unfailing courtesy, mentioning the large sums sunk by him in the improvement of his estates and the development of agriculture, and his having been one of the first to encourage the introduction of railways, the reader went on to say that, though this encouragement of enterprises of all kinds of course improved and increased the value of the Duke's own property, his motives were not merely selfish, as the following facts will prove:—"At the time when the leases of the Gordon property came to be renewed, the public press teemed with notices of the great increase of rent obtained by other landlords who had not been making the same sacrifices for the improvement of their property; but the late Duke of Richmond was never for a moment moved from the course he had adopted—never induced to offer his land to public competition, but, as you (addressing the tenants assembled at the inauguration) all know, expressed his desire to see around him the same tenantry, contented and happy; and he showed that these were not mere kindly expressions, by entering into such fair and equitable arrangements with them as should give the best prospect of their future prosperity."

The statue occupies the centre of the square of Huntly. It is of Redhall freestone, and the figure is colossal, measuring 9 ft. in height. The Duke is represented in his uniform as Colonel of the Sussex Militia, his sword by his side, the Waterloo and Peninsular medals and Order of the Garter on his breast, and a scroll in the right hand. The pedestal, 12 ft. high, is of Auchindoir freestone, with tablets of polished Peterhead granite inserted in the plinth for the inscriptions. The front inscription is as follows:—"Erected as a memorial of Charles Gordon Lennox, fifth Duke of Richmond, by the tenantry of the lordship of Huntly." The sculptor—who has executed his task creditably—is Mr. A. Brodie, a rising Scotch sculptor, whose merit was early recognised by the late Lord Lansdowne, that great patron of sculpture having purchased Mr. Brodie's statue of "Memory," which we engraved, from the International Exhibition of last year.

STATUE OF THE LATE SIR WILLIAM PEEL, R.N.

NOT long since we noticed a statue of Captain Sir William Peel, by Mr. Theed, upon its being placed in Greenwich Hospital. The English people had felt that few could be found more worthy of national commemoration than the gallant young officer of the Naval Brigade, who met so untimely a death in India. The wish of the public was that a monument to Captain Peel should be raised; but, before this wish could take effect, a brother of Sir William, the Right Hon. Sir Frederick Peel, generously presented the statue alluded to, entirely at his own expense, to our national naval hall and gallery at Greenwich. Now, India—the country where Sir William's services and those of the Naval Brigade, which he ultimately commanded, were so important—has, headed by Lord Canning, demanded a statue of the young hero. The same sculptor has been selected for its execution; but the statue for India differs widely from the former work in the attitude selected. The first represented Captain Peel advancing and drawing his sword, as if about to lead a charge of his bluejackets. In the second, as will be seen in our Engraving on the next page, the figure is in repose, the right hand resting on an anchor and coil of cables, the left holding a telescope, thus more obviously indicating the subject as a naval officer. The first was suggestive of the brave and ardent character of the gallant Captain; the second renders the keen observation and directing intelligence of the commander, while at the same time it keeps more within the scope of the rigid material—marble rarely admitting of the successful expression of rapid action, though we are bound to say Mr. Theed went farther than usual towards conquering this difficulty in the first statue. The

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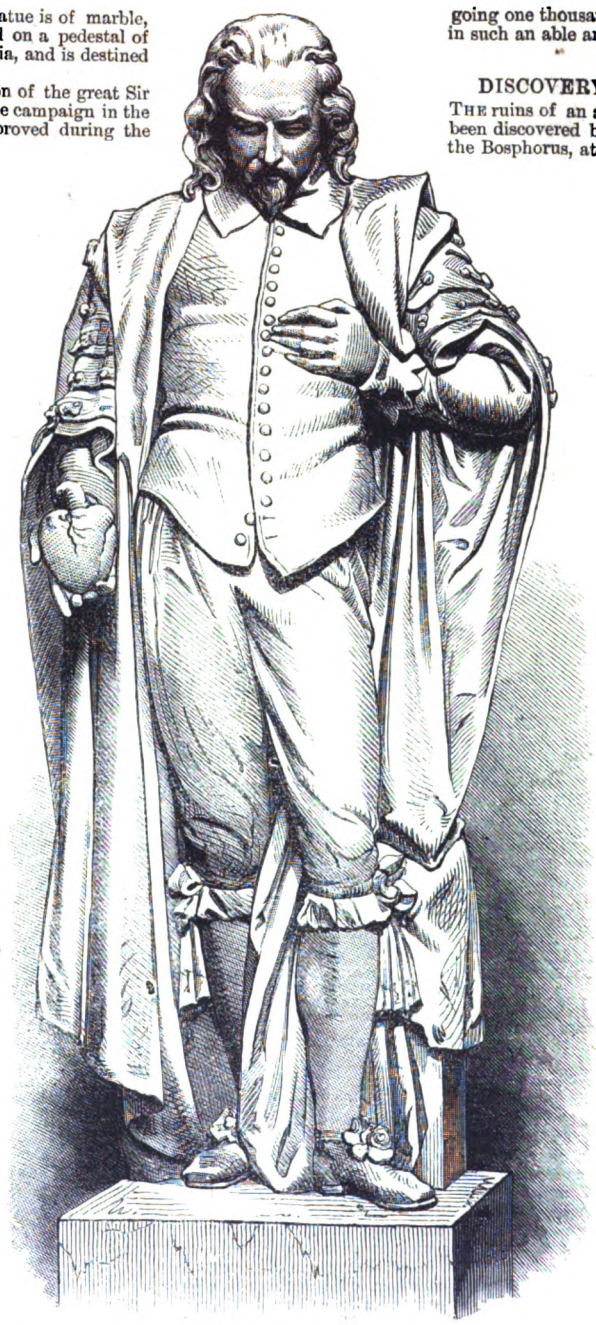
"LAYS OF THE SCOTTISH CAVALIERS:" RANDOLPH MURRAY'S RETURN TO EDINBURGH AFTER THE BATTLE OF FLODDEN FIELD.—SEE PAGE 599.

"ENGLISH SACRED POETRY OF THE OLDEN TIME:" A SCENE FROM ANDREW MARVELL'S "EMIGRANTS."—SEE PAGE 599.

likeness is in both works said to be quite satisfactory. The present statue is of marble, and of colossal dimensions, measuring 8ft. 6in. in height. It will stand on a pedestal of polished granite of similar height. The work has been shipped for India, and is destined to be placed in the Auckland Gardens, Calcutta.

We need scarcely remind the reader that Sir William was the third son of the great Sir Robert Peel; that his personal bravery was signally displayed during the campaign in the Crimea, and that his capacity for command was quite as decisively proved during the Indian mutiny; that he was very severely wounded in the thigh during the siege of Lucknow; but that his valuable life, when only thirty-three, was lost to the country, not from the effects of his wound, but from smallpox. Full particulars of the exploits during the Indian campaign of 1857-8 of Sir William Peel's naval brigade of the Shannon will be found in a published "Account" by Lieutenant E. H. Verney. "Sir William," says the writer, "was the mainspring of the machinery. He it was who first originated the idea of sailors going one thousand four hundred miles away from the sea, and afterwards carried it out in such an able and judicious manner."

STATUE OF THE LATE CAPT. SIR W. PEEL, R.N., K.C.B. BY W. THEED.



STATUE OF HARVEY, THE DISCOVERER OF THE CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD.—BY H. WEEKES, R.A.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

STATUE OF THE LATE DUKE OF RICHMOND AT HUNTLY, ABERDEENSHIRE.—BY A. BRODIE.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

DISCOVERY OF AN ANCIENT TEMPLE NEAR CONSTANTINOPLE.

THE ruins of an ancient temple, supposed to be the Temple of Jupiter Ourius, have lately been discovered by Dr. Millingen, of Constantinople, near the north-eastern extremity of the Bosphorus, at the site generally known as the Genoese castles. It was in this ancient

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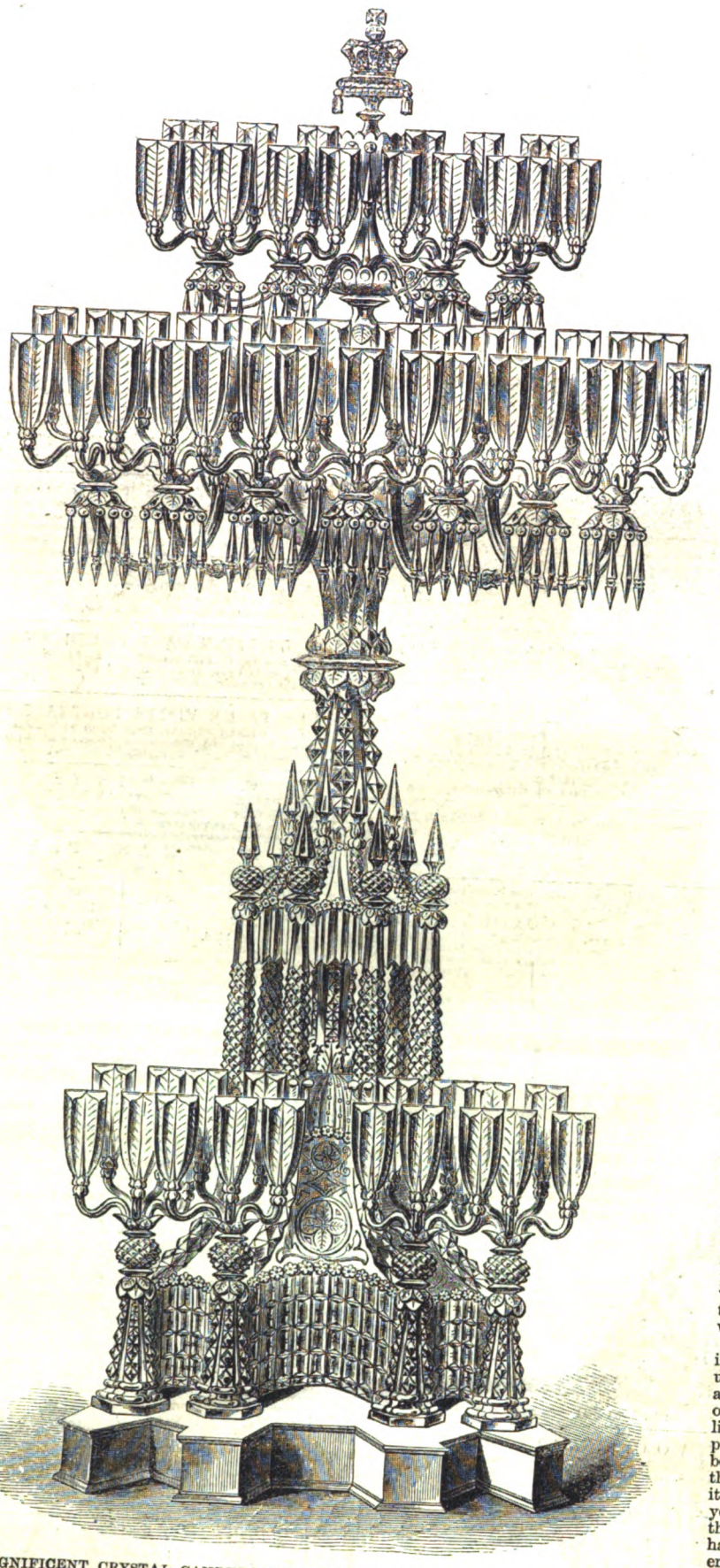


MAGNIFICENT CRYSTAL CANDELABRUM BY DEFRIES AND SON.—SEE PAGE 591.

fane or temple that Jason, the commander of the great Argonautic expedition, whilst on a visit to King Phineas, as described by Herodotus, offered propitiatory sacrifices in order to obtain a favourable wind when on the far-famed voyage in quest of the Golden Fleece.

The situation of the castles is in itself one of great natural beauty, being on a bold promontory which runs out from the Asiatic shore of the Bosphorus, commanding on one side the sequestered Bay of Buyuderé, and on the other an uninterrupted view of the ever-changing waters of the Black Sea. This promontory was in former times called by the Greeks *ὁ ἱερος του Διος*, and is to this day known among the Turks as Hieros Kalessi, or the sacred castle. Dionysius Byzantius distinguishes the locality by terming it "Clavum Ponti," and describes it as being, as in fact it is, the narrowest part of the Bosphorus, across which a chain was formerly thrown intercepting all navigation and which vessels could only pass on paying the heavy toll demanded of them by the holders of these formidable straits.

The Genoese castles, so misnamed from the fact of their being once occupied by the Genoese, are supposed to have been built subsequent to the reign of Constantine the Great, about the period of the lower Roman empire, and were doubtless in their days of great strength and importance. They still possess much to interest both the archæologist and the lover of the picturesque, from the natural beauty of the situation and the manner of their structure. Over the gateway of the citadel may be seen a Byzantine cross inlaid in the castle wall, whilst amid the clustering ivy on the right-hand tower may be discovered a slab of marble, with the following inscription in Greek characters—"The light of Christ shines o'er all."

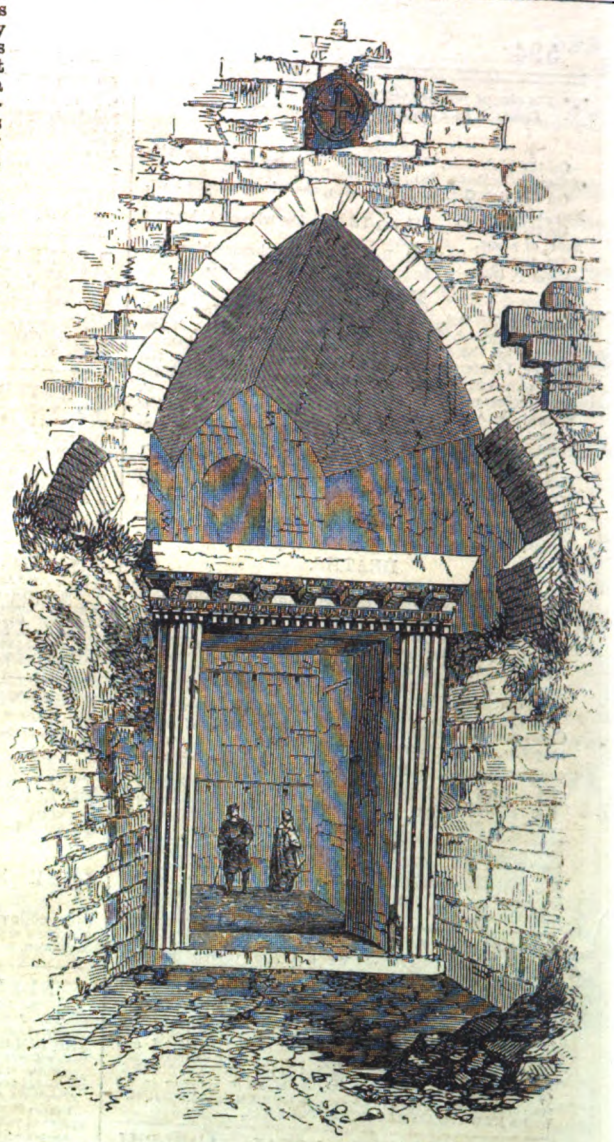
From the numerous marble slabs used in the construction of the towers, evidently taken from another edifice, it occurred to Dr. Millingen that here might be found some traces of the ancient Temple of Jupiter Ourius, and whilst carrying on some investigations, on July 18 last, he almost accidentally noticed that the stone in front of the old citadel was one of extraordinary size, and that it extended to some distance beneath the castle walls on each side; it was, moreover, somewhat remarkable, as being of pure marble. He accordingly commenced clearing the ground, when one of his sons suddenly exclaimed that he had found several eggs beneath the surface, but that he could not extract them! This at once proved to the learned Doctor that the marble slab, measuring some 12 ft. 6 in. in length, was architecturally carved; and, fearing to injure the work by rash or imprudent digging, he at once communicated a resumé of his observations to the British Museum, and solicited assistance for the undertaking. A prompt and favourable answer was forwarded to Constantinople to the effect that, if Sir Henry Bulwer could obtain permission from the Ottoman Government to clear the supposed structure, the British Museum would give all the necessary pecuniary assistance. But the Porte, fearing either that the ground contained hidden treasure, or that the relics would be removed to England, declined to accede to the request; but at same the time gave Dr. Millingen permission to clear the ground, and promising to advance sufficient means to defray the expenses.

The season of fine weather fast drawing to a close, Dr. Millingen was most anxious to carry on his researches before winter should set in; and, knowing how dilatory the Turks are in fulfilling their pecuniary promises, he at once set to work, and, after much care and labour, threw open the magnificent portal, of which we offer our readers an Engraving.

The lintel, as before stated, is 12 ft. 6 in. in length by 6 ft. broad, whilst the two upright columns are about 18 ft. high, and rest on a fourth block, or threshold, of marble of equal dimensions with the lintel. These massive stones are all of pure Parian marble, the lintel itself being exquisitely carved, though from the nature of the ground under which it has remained buried for so many years, and from the evident remains of the castle gateway it must formerly have been used as the doorstep of the entrance to the citadel.

Further investigations are being made in the interior of this Acropolis, with the view of ascertaining if any other portions of the temple still exist; and during the past month the scene has been visited by many distinguished residents in Constantinople, including the Hon. E. M. Erskine, Secretary to the British Embassy; the English Consul-General, the Austrian Internuncio, and the French Ambassador.

It is to be hoped that Dr. Millingen will meet with all possible encouragement in this great undertaking, which will doubtless prove a most interesting addition to the annals of archæology.



PORTAL OF AN ANCIENT TEMPLE ON THE ASIATIC SHORE OF THE BOSPHORUS.

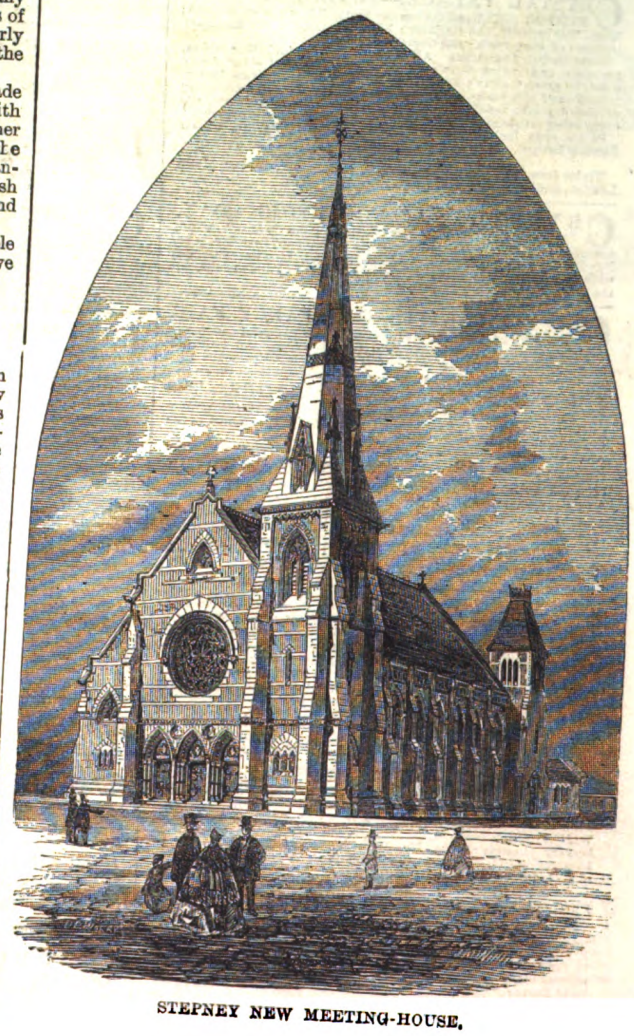
THE NEW COAT OF ARMS OF THE KINGDOM OF GREECE. SEE PAGE 587.

STEPNEY NEW MEETING HOUSE.

THIS chapel was recently opened for the church and congregation formerly worshipping at the Stepney Old Meeting House. The new building is in the Decorated style of Mediæval architecture, and is 96 ft. long and 57 ft. wide, affording accommodation for 1350 persons—740 on the ground floor, and in the side and end galleries 610. There are seven doors leading to the chapel and four stone staircases to the galleries, two in front and two in the rear of the building. The galleries have been so arranged as to look very light, as the front is perforated and the pews are kept as low as possible. The walls are faced with Kentish rag, with Bath stone dressings. The large front window and all the tracery of the side windows are filled with stained glass, by M'Millan and M'Donald, of Camden-town. The chapel is lighted with stars in the roof and a new kind of globe-light under the galleries, by Mr. Longman, of Sussex-square. The contract was taken by Messrs. Dove Brothers, at £7895, to which is to be added the cost of the spire and other matters, making a total of £9700. The architects were Messrs. Searle, Son, and Yelf, of Bloomsbury-place.

The church recently meeting at the Stepney Old Meeting House is now 218 years old. It was formed by six persons; and Henry Burton, who had been the Rector of St. Margaret's, Friday-street, was appointed pastor of this small congregation. This Henry Burton was one of the Evangelical ministers who fearlessly denounced the tyrannical innovations of Archbishop Laud. For this offence he was charged before the Star Chamber with sedition. He was convicted according to the law and practice of that Court, and was sentenced to have his ears cut off, to stand in the pillory at Westminster, and then to be imprisoned in a distant castle. This cruel sentence was executed. Henry Burton regained his liberty in the days of the Long Parliament. His prison studies converted him to Independency. When he came out of prison he was received all the way from Hounslow with a perfect ovation; the people greeted him as if he were a mighty conqueror. It was seven years after he had stood in the pillory that he went to Stepney and presided over the six persons who here constituted themselves into a Church of the Lord Jesus Christ. Of the six there is one, whose name was famous at the time, of the name of William Greenhill. In 1674 Matthew Mead and his friends built the meeting-house which has recently been removed. Some years before this period Mead had been compelled to retire into Holland to escape persecution in England, and had there been a co-pastor of the English exiles at Utrecht with John Howe, the prince of Puritan divines. He was held in such esteem that the States General of Holland sent him four large pillars to support the roof of his meeting-house. These, when removed the other day, were found in a state of almost perfect preservation. The place was so constructed as to be easily converted into dwelling-houses, should a necessity arise. Provision was made between the roof and the ceiling to ensure secrecy in seasons of surprise and intrusion. There was a trap-door, with an alarm-bell, which led to a suite of apartments over the ceiling, where the church was accustomed to conduct its devotions in perfect retirement. These apartments were inspected with much interest by some thousands of visitors the week before the place was pulled down in August last.

Two or three years ago it was found that either the Old Meeting House must be repaired and remodelled, at a cost of probably from £2000 to £3000, or a new one must be built. The Rev. John Kennedy, the pastor, and friends resolved on the latter alternative, and have now the happiness of seeing a new structure completed on a site immediately adjoining that of the old.



STEPNEY NEW MEETING-HOUSE.

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*** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTHS.

On the 15th Oct., at Belmont House, Rangoon, the wife of George Bulloch, Esq., of a daughter.

On the 25th Oct., at Montevideo, the wife of James Fair, Esq., of a son.

On the 9th inst., at Upper Tooting, the wife of Alderman Rose, of a son.

On the 6th inst., at Barkby Hall, Leicestershire, the wife of P. Godfrey Chapman, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 7th Oct., at Holy Trinity Church, New Westminster, British Columbia, by the father of the bride, assisted by the Rev. C. T. Woods, M.A., Henry Spencer Palmer, Lieutenant Royal Engineers, youngest son of the late Colonel J. F. Palmer, Madras Army, of Bath, to Mary Jane Pearson, eldest daughter of the Venerable H. P. Wright, M.A., Archdeacon of Columbia, Chaplain to the Forces, and Chaplain to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge. No cards.

On the 3rd inst., at Holy Trinity, Lee, by the Rev. D. Harding, M.A., assisted by the Rev. B. W. Bucke, M.A., Incumbent, George Bohun Brown, Esq., Paymaster Royal Navy, late of Ilhas das Cobras, Rio de Janeiro, to Louisa Julia, second daughter of Charles Mouat, Esq., of Dacre House, Lee, Kent. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 2nd inst., at the Royal Crystal Palace Hotel, Norwood, to the inexpressible grief of his family, John Ayscough, Esq., Admiral of the Red, aged 89.

On the 7th inst., at St. James, Bridgnorth, Shropshire, Ann, the beloved wife of John J. Smith, Esq., aged 74.

On the 7th inst., at 9, Blandford-square, Frances Clarinda, eldest daughter of J. E. Wallis, Esq., aged three years and six weeks.

On the 9th inst., at her residence in Queen-square, W.C., Charlotte Elizabeth, wife of T. N. R Morson, of Southampton-row and Hornsey-road, aged 66.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On Monday and during the Week Balfe's successful Opera BLANCHE DE NEVERS—Miss Louisa Pyne, Mr. W. H. Weiss, and Mr. W. Harrison. To conclude with the Second Act of THE DESERT FLOWER. Doors open at Half-past Six; commence at Seven.—On BOXING NIGHT, Dec. 26, a New Grand Christmas Pantomime by Henry J. Byron, entitled ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON, on a scale of unprecedented magnificence.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—Last Nine Nights of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Mathews. MONDAY, DEC. 14, and on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, at Seven, A GAME OF SPECULATION. Affable Hawk, Mr. Charles Mathews. After which, THE GOLDEN FLEECE. To be followed by UN ANGLAIS TIMIDE; otherwise, Cool as a Cucumber, in which Mr Charles Mathews will appear in the character performed by him in the French language in Paris for forty nights. Concluding with MY HUSBAND'S GHOST. On THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY (by desire), USED UP. Sir Charles Coldstream, Mr. Mathews. THE GOLDEN FLEECE, and UN ANGLAIS TIMIDE. On BOXING NIGHT, DEC. 26, Mr. Sothern will reappear in his famous character of Lord Dundreary, in OUR AMERICAN COUSIN, With a NEW CHRISTMAS EXTRAVAGANZA.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B WEBSTER. Eleventh Week of Miss Bateman in the new play of LEAH. On Monday and during the Week, THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER. Messrs. J. L. TOOLE, P. Bedford, and Miss Woolgar. LEAH. Miss Bateman. And, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Mr. J. L. Toole. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER.—THIS EVENING, MONDAY, and during the Week, a Comedietta by W. Gilbert, entitled UNCLE BABY—Messrs. Widdicombe, Shore, Charles, Miss P. Leclercq, and Miss Carlotta Leclercq. After which, at Eight o'Clock, BEL DEMONIO, a Love Story, in Twelve Tableaux. Principal character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Chatier, Brougham, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Kate Terry, Lavenue, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Elsworthy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five.

ST. JAMES'S THEATRE ROYAL, under New Management, will OPEN for the WINTER SEASON on BOXING NIGHT.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SPECIAL CHILDREN'S ATTRACTIONS.—Week ending Dec. 19.—Open from Ten till Six. Admission, One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price.

Nadar's Géant Balloon, Compensator, and Car in the Centre Transept.

Orchestral Band at 12.30 and 4, in the Concert-room—Solos on the Cornet by Mr. Levy; Clarinet, Mr. Papé. Herr Susman at 1.30. Mons. Wohlgemuth at 3. Great Organ Performance at 5.15 daily.

Desanges' Victoria Cross Gallery and Great Picture Gallery.

Great Fancy Fair in the Naves and Transepts. A large proportion of the articles are manufactured at the Palace, and may be purchased at wholesale prices.

Saturday—Concert, Half-a-Crown.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—JUVENILE DAYS.—MONDAY NEXT and during the Week, Nadar's Géant Balloon; Mons. Wohlgemuth, the conjurer; Herr Susman, the extraordinary imitator of song-birds; and Great Fancy Fair.

Great choice of carriages. All kinds of goods, including china, porcelain, and Parian ware; British, Bohemian and other fancy glass in great variety; French goods, fancy and other stationery, juvenile and gift books, ivory-work, the most extensive assortment of plated goods, jewellery, cutlery, juvenile toys and games, and every other article suitable for Christmas presents may be purchased.

Palace open for admission from Ten till Six (5.35 train from London Bridge). Palace lighted up at dusk.

One Shilling: Children, Half-price.

Trains from Victoria, London Bridge, Kensington, Euston, North London, and intermediate Stations. See Time-bills.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS DAY.—NADAR'S MONSTER BALLOON, "Le Géant," which ascended from the Champ de Mars, Paris, and passed over Germany, Belgium, and Holland, descending in Hanover, is now exhibited, with COMPENSATOR attached, inflated to its full dimensions, in the Great Transept.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Great FANCY FAIR and BAZAAR for the SALE of all kinds of useful and fancy goods, many of them manufactured in the palace. An immense variety of articles suitable for Christmas and juvenile presents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CARRIAGES.—The newest designs and best constructed Carriages by nearly fifty of the most eminent builders may be inspected or purchased in the Crystal Palace Carriage Department.

NADAR'S BALLOON.—The Colossal Car, with its various fittings and appliances, is also on view. Visitors with children may pass through the Car and inspect its interior arrangements, during this week only, free of charge.

CHRISTMAS and JUVENILE PRESENTS.—GREAT CHOICE at the CRYSTAL PALACE.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SPECIAL ATTRACTIONS, commencing MONDAY NEXT, DEC. 14.—Mons. B. Wohlgemuth, pupil of the celebrated Conjuror, Robert Houdin, will perform a selection of his most interesting experiments in Physical and Natural Magic daily, at Three o'Clock.

Herr Susman, the wonderful imitator of birds and animals, will perform, at Half-past One, in the Concert-room. Nadar's Géant Balloon, Compensator, and Car in the Centre Transept. Visitors with children admitted free to view the interior of the Car. Palace open from Ten till Six for admission. Lighted up at dusk.

Admission, One Shilling.

MR. GERMAN REED'S OPERA DI CAMERA ENTERTAINMENT, entitled JESSY LEA written by John Oxenford, Esq., and composed by G. A. Macfarren, Esq.: Jessy Lea, Miss Edith Wynne; Gilbert Ashford, Mr. Wilkin; Hugh Tempest, Mr. Wilkinson; and Elspeth, Miss Poole. Scenery (Dungeness) by Mr. John O'Connor. Royal Gallery of Illustration, 14, Regent-street. Every Evening (except Saturday) at 8. Saturday Afternoon at 3.

THE INTELLECT AND VALOUR OF BRITAIN.—This Great PICTURE of the most illustrious men of the present era, painted from life, by T. J. Barker, Esq., R.I.B.H., is now ON VIEW at Messrs. HAYWARD and LEGGATT'S, 79, Cornhill. Admission, from Ten to Five, on presentation of private address card.—N.B. The Picture is illuminated by the patent Sunlight Burner.

MDME. TUSSAUD'S HISTORICAL GALLERY, Established 30 years at the BAZAAR, Baker-street. New Addition. A full-length Model of the Wretched Man, SAMUEL WILLIAM HUNT, is now added to the Chamber of Physiognomy. Open from Eleven a.m. till Ten p.m.

Admittance, 1s. Extra Rooms, 6d.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, EXETER HALL.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA. FRIDAY NEXT, DEC. 18, will be repeated the THIRTY-SECOND ANNUAL CHRISTMAS PERFORMANCE OF HANDEL'S "MESSIAH." Principal Vocalists—Mdme. Parepa, Mdme. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Renwick and Mr. Lewis.

The Band and Chorus on the most extensive scale available in Exeter Hall, will consist of—including sixteen double basses—seven hundred performers.

Tickets 3s., 5s., and Stalls, 10s., 6d. each; at the Office, No. 6, Exeter Hall. Post Office orders payable to Mr. James Peck.

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12 Table Forks	30	11 0 0	12 Table Forks	40	15 0 8
12 Dessert Ditto	20	7 6 8	12 Desert ditto	25	9 7 6
2 Gravy Spoons	10	3 13 4	2 Gravy Spoons	12	4 0 0
1 Soup Ladle	10	3 13 4	1 Soup Ladle	11	4 2 6
4 Sauce Ditto	10	3 13 4	4 Sauce ditto	12	4 16 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	4	1 0 0	4 Salt Spoons (gilt)	6	2 2 0
1 Fish Slice (pierced)	20	2 10 0	1 Fish Slice (pierced)	8	3 5 0
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A Thousand pieces of Plain Glacés, all new and brilliant colours, from the most eminent manufacturers in Lyons.
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All the new materials, both Plain and Fancy, including
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27 inches .. .. .. 8 guineas.
Paletot 33 „ .. .. .. 10 „
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A clearance of upwards of 500 pairs, at half-price, previous to the half-yearly stock-taking.
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From 10s. 6d. to £10 10s. each.

PATTERNS POST-FREE.
£10,000 worth of the richest quality, of FRENCH SILKS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Striped,
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Plain,
Chené,
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£1 15s. the Full Dress, usually sold at £3 3s.
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£7000 worth of MOIRE ANTIQUES, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Striped,
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for Walking, Evening, and Wedding Dresses.
£2 7s. 6d. the Full Dress, usually sold at £5 5s.
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£15,000 WORTH of BLACK SILKS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Black Gros de Naple, £1 the Full Dress of 12 yards.
Richest Black Lyons Glacé and Figured Silks, £1 15s.
Richest Black Gros Grains,
Drap Lyon, Corded, and Moire Antique Silks, £2 2s. the Full Dress.
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2000 NEW WINTER MANTLES in Astrakan Lamb, Norwegian Cloth, Ripple Beaver, Real Fur Seal, Scotch Tartan, and other new materials for winter, entirely different in style and moderate in price, are now ready; also the New House Jacket, quite a novelty, 16s. 9d.
Engravings free.
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Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

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Rich Black Glacé Silks,
worth 30s., for £1 4s. 6d. Full Dress.
Rich Black Gros Grain and Gros de Sues,
worth 2½ guineas, for £1 15s. 6d.
Elegant Checked Silks,
worth 35s., now marked £1 5s. 6d.
Superb Pique and Brochés Silks,
usual price 50s., for 1½ guinea.
Several hundred Pieces Plain Glacés,
worth 3 guineas, for £1 18s. 6d.
Richest French Silks, very handsome,
2½, 3½, and 4½ guineas.
Brilliant Moire Antiques, all Silk,
usually sold at 5 guineas,
for £2 18s. 6d., 10 yards.
To ensure a reply and the dispatch of patterns the same day, it is positively necessary that all letters be addressed to the Crystal Warehouses, stating the class and the price of goods required.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

ABERDEEN LINSEYS, Yard Wide, in all the New Colours, 1s. 0½d. per yard.
A good useful Dress at 10s. 9d.
A large assortment of all the New French and Norwich Dress Fabrics, from 8s. 6d. to 2 guineas.
Engravings of all the new dresses and patterns post-free.
NICHOLSON and AMOTT, Crystal Warehouses,
61 and 62, St. Paul's-churchyard.

EVENING DRESSES.—Black Net and Tulle.—Messrs. JAY have had specially prepared in Paris, for this season, a variety of BLACK EVENING DRESSES, which they can confidently recommend both for their correctness of fashion and economy in price.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
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JAYS'.

DINNER SILK DRESSES.—Messrs. JAY, having reduced the prices of their superabundant Stock in accordance with their periodical custom, beg to offer SATIN-FACED BLACK SILK DRESSES at 2½ guineas each, and a variety of Half-Mourning ditto at 2 guineas the Dress.
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REDMAYNE and CO., Silkmercers, &c.,
Nos. 19 and 20, New Bond-street, and
No. 35, Conduit-street.
Ladies are respectfully informed that during the REBUILDING OF THEIR BOND-STREET PREMISES Business is carried on as usual, at
No. 35, CONDUIT-STREET
(Two Doors from Bond-street).

WINTER CLOAKS and SHAWLS, Jackets for walking and in-door wear, Warm Wraps, Plaids and Mauds, Tartan Poplins, Tartan Cashmeres, and Tartan Silk for Dresses, Tartan Ribbons, and Handkerchiefs, Linsey Woolseys, and fine Tweeds for Skirts and Petticoats. Patterns forwarded.
JAMES LOCKS and CO.,
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MANTLE CLOTHS.—Now Selling, several Lots of Goods, suitable for the present season, much under the regular prices. Also, all kinds of Woollen Goods, for Gentlemen and Boys' wear, very cheap.
CHARLES MEEKING and CO.,
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THE IRON AGE! STEEL COLLARS Perfect Whiteness! Perfect Comfort! Ladies' or Gentlemen's Collars, 1s. 6d. each; a Pair of Cuffs, 2s. 6d.; by post, 4d. each extra. Sold by Mr. YEATMAN, 158, Leadenhall-street, E.C.; and 91, Regent-street, W.

ETSLOB'S WOOLLEN TROUSERS, 21s., are patronised by the Nobility and country Gentlemen, and are precisely the same in material and fit as those charged 35s. to 45s. by other large West-end houses. "In Medio Tutissimus Ibis." Shooting Coats, Riding Belts, Breeches, and Suspensors.

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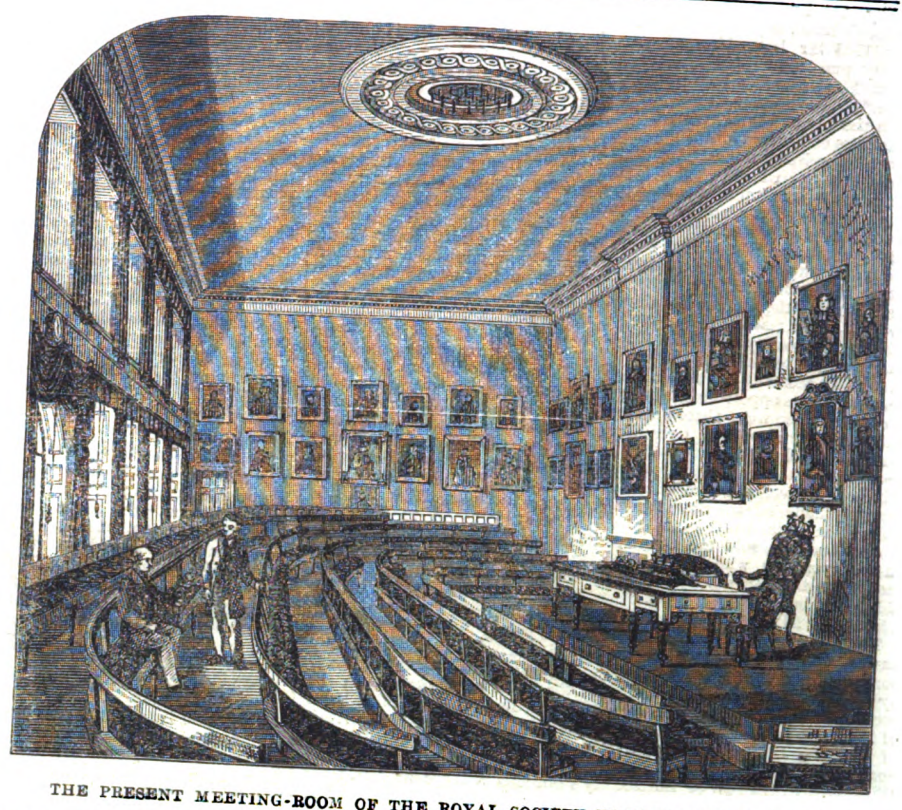
ROOM IN CRANE-COURT, FORMERLY THE MEETING-PLACE OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.



THE PRESENT MEETING-ROOM OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY IN BURLINGTON HOUSE.

THE ROYAL SOCIETY.

LAST year the Royal Society had been established just two hundred years; and on the 30th ult. (St. Andrew's Day) the Society held its two hundredth anniversary meeting. In its Journal-book we read that on the 30th of November, 1663, the society "met in a solemn manner," to elect officers, at nine a.m.; and celebrated their anniversary by dining together. John Evelyn, in his "Diary," says, under the above date:—"It being St. Andrew's Day, who was our patron, each Fellow wore a St. Andrew's crosse of ribbon on the crown of his hat. After the election we dined together, his Majesty sending us venison." The attendance at the anniversary meeting just passed was unusually large; and the address of the president, Major-General Sabine, and the presentation of the medals, contributed to render this a very memorable meeting, independently of its bicentenary association; the enthusiasm at the dinner, which took place in the evening, was also of like fervour. It is peculiarly gratifying to record such warmth in the proceedings of this venerable parent society of the scientific institutions of England, more especially as its history is chequered with adverse migrations: some fifty years ago a needless alarm was felt for its welfare, and even then it was feared the offshoots of the society would weaken the parent tree. Such were the alarms of Sir Joseph Banks, who was president of the society for nearly half a century. What would the zealous chairman have apprehended from the sundry and manifold subdivisions of science which have taken place since his decease, in 1820—a little month after he had resigned the chair: for, notwithstanding the increase of new societies, incalculable beyond Sir Joseph's apprehension, the Royal Society continues to flourish, and the number of candidates for admission to its fellowship is yearly on the increase.

At this congratulatory epoch it may be appropriate and interesting to illustrate the past and present location of the society and briefly sketch its history.

The Royal Society is the oldest society of its kind in Europe, except the Lyncean Academy at Rome, of which Galileo was a member. The Royal Society originated in London, about 1645, in the weekly meetings of divers inquisitive philosophical persons, especially as regarded "the new philosophy, or experimental philosophy." This is supposed to be the club which Mr. Boyle, in 1646, designated "the Invisible or Philosophical Society," or "the Invisible College." They met at Dr. Goddard's lodgings in Wood-street, at the Bull-head Tavern, Cheapside, and at Gresham College. About 1648-9 some of the members seceded, to meet at Oxford, at Sir William Petty's lodgings, in an apothecary's house, "because of the convenience of inspecting drugs." Meanwhile, other members in London continued to meet, until, in 1658, they were ejected from Gresham College, which was required for barracks. Evelyn, Cowley, and Sir William Petty had their separate plans for a "philosophical college;" the poet Cowley got the start of the more practical philosophers in the race for the formation of the society, and subsequently sung its *carmen triumphale*. After the calm of the Restoration, in 1660, the meetings were revived at Gresham College, where certain members agreed to meet in term-time, and in the vacation at a member's chambers in the Temple; each member paying ten shillings admission and one shilling weekly, whether present or absent. Charles II. took great interest in these early proceedings, and this is said to have been the only wise act of his life. In 1662 he granted to the society its first charter: it is on four sheets of vellum, and has on the first sheet ornamented capitals and flowers, a finely-executed portrait of Charles, in indian ink; and appended to it is the Great Seal, in green wax.

Next year, 1663, the King granted a second charter, which is of greater importance than the first, and Charles presented the society with the silver-gilt mace at present in their possession: this was said to be the identical "bauble" mace turned out of the House of Commons by Oliver Cromwell—until, in 1846, Mr. Weld, then librarian of the society, set the real truth before them. From this session date the *Philosophical Transactions*, wherein the proceedings and discoveries of the society are registered. In 1664 the King signed himself in the charter-book as the founder. The first charter, we may here mention, empowers the president to *wear his hat* while in the chair; and the Fellows addressed the president bareheaded till he made a sign for them to put on their hats—customs now obsolete.

In 1667 Chelsea College was obtained to the society for their meetings, laboratory, repository, and library; but the nuisance of Prince Rupert's glasshouse adjoining soon compelled the Fellows to vacate the college building, also too dilapidated. They then resumed their meetings in Gresham College, until they were dispersed by the Great Plague and Fire, after which they met in Arundel House, in the Strand. The Fellows now (1667) numbered 200, and their subscription was 1s. per week, from payment of which Newton, who joined the society in 1674, was excused, on account of his narrow finances: in this year he made his first communication to the *Transactions* of discoveries made by him in 1666.

In 1674 the society returned to Gresham College; and here they were fiercely accused of attempting to undermine the Universities, and to bring in Popery, &c.; but a severer satire upon them was "The Elephant in the Moon," by Butler. Among their early practices was the Fellows gathering May-dew, and experimenting with the divining-rod; and Boyle believed in Greatrix's touching for the Evil. In 1686 Newton presented his "Principia" to the Society, whose clerk,

THE VICEREGAL PROGRESS IN THE HIMALAYAS: LORD ELGIN AND SUITE CROSSING THE RIVER BEEAS ON MUSSUCKS (INFLATED BULLOCK SKINS).—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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Halley, the astronomer, printed the work. The MS., entirely in Newton's hand, is preserved in the library.

In 1703 Sir Isaac Newton was elected president. In 1710 the society purchased the house, of Dr. Brown, at the top of Crane-court, Fleet-street, "being in the middle of the town and out of noise." This house was built by Wren, after the Great Fire of 1666, upon the site of the mansion of Dr. Nicholas Barbon. This new purchase was considered unfortunate for the society. The house required several hundred pounds' repairs; the rooms were small and inconvenient compared with those of Gresham College; and the removal led to the separation of the Society from the College Professors, after being associated for nearly fifty years. Then the house in Crane-court, though "fair and handsome," could only be approached through a long court, and "in a heavy rain a man could hardly escape being thoroughly wet." The house fronted a garden, where was a fishpond. There is a small hall on the ground floor, and a passage from the staircase into the garden, fronting which are the meeting-room, 25½ ft. by 16 ft., and a smaller room. We have engraved the former apartment, wherein the society met from 1710 till 1782. It is preserved intact, and is very interesting as the room in which Newton sat as president. Indeed, he seems to have been elated with the removal here, notwithstanding it was opposed in pamphlets and otherwise with some acrimony. However, there were three other rooms on the second floor; garrets, and a platform of lead over them; and cellars, "more and better" than at Gresham College. The library and museum were removed here: the latter numbered several thousand specimens, the list of which fills twenty pages of Hatton's "London," 1708. The house formerly included the present No. 8, in which was kept the society's library, in cedar-wood cases. In 1782 they removed to Somerset House, and then sold the Crane-court house to the Scottish Hospital and Corporation, who now occupy it. Of this admirably managed institution the anniversary was celebrated on the 30th ult., under the able presidency of Lord Palmerston, with the brilliant result of the addition of £1200 to the hospital fund.

The meeting-room is embellished with a pair of fluted columns, and has an enriched ceiling of finely-carved oak. Upon the walls are portraits of the Duke of Lauderdale, by Lely; Mary Queen of Scots by Zucchero; the Earl of Bedford; the Duke of Queensberry; the second Duke of Sutherland; Keith Milnes, Esq.; James, third Duke of Montrose; the Scottish Regalia; and a large whole-length portrait of William IV., painted by Wilkie, and presented by him to the Scottish Hospital—a copy of a portrait which Wilkie painted for King William. In the rear of the society's house is a large modern-built hall, upon the site of Dr. Barbon's garden: this is now the chapel of the corporation.

Upon the removal of the Royal Society to Somerset House they transferred most of their older curiosities to the British Museum. For their meeting-room they had assigned to them a noble apartment in the east wing of the north front of Somerset House; it has an enriched ceiling by Sir William Chambers, and here were given the *conversazioni* until the close of Sir Joseph Banks's presidency. The chair, carved with the society's arms, was placed at the upper end of the room, and upon the walls were hung the portraits of presidents, &c. In this room sat as presidents Sir Joseph Banks, Dr. Wollaston, Sir Humphry Davy, Mr. Davies Gilbert, the Duke of Sussex, the Marquis of Northampton, the Earl of Rosse, and Lord Wrottesley. And in 1857 the society removed to Burlington House, which had recently been purchased by the Government, their meeting-room at Somerset House being then given to the Society of Antiquaries, who had hitherto occupied the adjoining rooms.

In "Burlington's fair palace," which Sir W. Chambers describes as "one of the finest pieces of architecture in Europe," the Royal Society were now located, a large apartment in the western wing of the mansion being fitted up as their meeting-room. In the elegant suite of rooms, with ceilings painted by Ricci, the president holds his annual *conversazioni*. The Duke of Sussex, it will be remembered, received the Fellows at Kensington Palace; and the Marquis of Northampton at his mansion on the Terrace, Piccadilly.

The meeting-room at Burlington House is hung round with the society's pictures, of which Mr. Weld has prepared an interesting Catalogue Raisonnée, privately printed: they include three portraits of Newton, by Jervas, Marchand, and Vanderbank; Viscount Brouncker (first president), by Lely; Sir Humphry Davy, by Lawrence; Davies Gilbert and the Marquis of Northampton, by Phillips; Sir John Pringle, by Reynolds; Sir Hans Sloane, Lord Somers, Sir J. Williamson, and Sir Christopher Wren, by Kneller; Dr. Wollaston, by Jackson; the Duke of Sussex, by Phillips, &c. The society also possess several fine marble and bronze busts of eminent savans. It was at the anniversary meeting, Nov. 30, 1858, that the president, Lord Wrottesley, commenced his farewell address by congratulating the Fellows that the measures rendered necessary by the removal of the society to Burlington House had been completed, and that they then met in an apartment which, by its size and decorations, may be said to be truly worthy of a society which, for nearly 200 years, had taken the lead in fostering a spirit of investigation into the laws of Nature, and thus promoting the best interests of its country and mankind. "I rejoice," said his Lordship, "that our walls are once more adorned by some of the pictures of the most eminent of the many distinguished men who, by their lives and discoveries, have left an imperishable name to posterity, and shed a halo of glory over the whole human race." Lord Wrottlesey was succeeded, in 1858, by Sir Benjamin Brodie, the first instance of the chair being filled by a member of the College of Surgeons. Sir Benjamin resigned in 1862, and was succeeded by General Sabine, now president, who, in his anniversary addresses, instead of reviewing the papers read during the past session, as his predecessors had done, communicates to the meeting particulars of certain important proceedings in which the council have been engaged. The address of General Sabine on the 30th ult. was a masterly *coup-d'œil* of the great scientific questions of the day: "the great southern telescope," established at Melbourne, in the colony of Victoria, for the observation of the nebulæ and multiple stars of the southern hemisphere; the pendulum experiments to be made at the principal stations of the Great Russian Arc, by Savitsch; a similar series of experiments at the points of the Great Indian Arc; the measurement in a high north latitude by the Swedish Government, originating from an early proposition of General Sabine; and the investigation of spectrum analysis in its astronomical applications. Gun-cotton was next treated of, and the results given of twelve years' rigorous experiments, establishing its perfect security, by the Austrian Government: it was incidentally stated that gun-cotton is now one of the defensive appliances at Charleston. The presentation of the medals then took place. The Copley medal and the two Royal medals were awarded to Englishmen: Copley medal to Professor Sedgwick, for nearly half a century's services of geology; and Royal medals to the Rev. M. J. Berkeley, for vegetable pathology, and M. Gassiot, for electrical researches.

We have left but space to say a few words of the relics and memorials preserved by the society: of Newton we have his autograph, solar dials, watch, first reflecting telescope, a lock of his hair, and mask of his face from the cast taken after death. Here, too, is the model of Davy's safety-lamp, made by Sir Humphry's own hands; and the delicate "balance" left by Sir Joseph Banks, of which the following piece of pleasantry is related:—"Upon the decease of Sir Joseph Banks, the secretaries wrote to his widow, apprising her that the balance was lying in the apartments of the society, and requesting to know her wishes respecting it. 'Pay it into Coutts's,' was her Ladyship's reply." The popular "History of the Royal Society," by Mr. Weld (2 vols., 1848), whence we quote the above anecdote, is well known for the minuteness and trustworthiness of its information.

THE VICEREGAL PROGRESS IN THE HIMALAYAS.

CROSSING THE RIVER BEEAS ON MUSSUCKS.

OUR readers are aware that his Excellency the Earl of Elgin and Kincardine, Viceroy and Governor-General of our Indian Empire, the news of whose serious illness received last week caused such a shock throughout the community, has recently been engaged in travelling through the Himalayas and the Punjaub. His Excellency left [illegible] on the 26th of September, and crossed the river Beeas on his way up the valley of Kooloo to the Rotang Pass, on the 8th of October.

The Beeas is one of the great rivers of the Punjaub, which rises on the southern verge of the Rotang Pass, at an elevation of 13,200 ft. above the level of the sea. Flowing through the valley of Kooloo, a district fast rising in importance under British industry as a field for the production of tea, the Beeas forms a rapid stream about 100 yards wide, intersecting the main road between Larji and Bajaora. No bridge having yet been built at this point, and the rapid and rock-obstructed character of the stream forbidding the use of boats, the passage has to be made on mussucks, or the skins of bullocks made water-tight and inflated with air. On these the ferrymen float easily from side to side, propelling themselves by alternate strokes of their feet, aided by a short oar or paddle held in the right hand. For the accommodation of Europeans, a charpoy or native bedstead is placed on two mussucks, and, seated thereon, the traveller is rapidly paddled across by the exertions of two attendant mussuck-men, while others surround and drive in the right direction his ponies, which, stripped of their saddles, are forced, unwillingly, to swim the cold and rapid stream.

In our Illustration, which is from a sketch by Dr. W. B. Beatson, surgeon to the Governor-General accompanying the expedition, the Viceregal party, consisting of the Earl and Countess of Elgin and their daughter, Lady Louisa Bruce, are seen crossing on a raft, prepared expressly for the occasion by Major Tod Brown, C.B., superintending engineer in charge of the Thibet and Hindostan road. A detailed account of the manner in which the crossing of the river is effected will be found in Lieutenant-Colonel Torrens's interesting work entitled "Travels in Tartary, Ladak, and Cashmere."

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

ONCE and again it has been attempted in this column to show that the whole merit of the House of Commons is not monopolised by those who command the ear of the House and, by consequence, the attention of the public. Observation would show numbers of gentlemen without whose assiduous devotion to work as members legislation, both public and private, could scarcely get along, and who have their reward, not in the garish fame of reported speeches, nor in the virtuous sense of duty performed, but in the good feeling which is felt for them by co-members of all parties, and the influence, and even the power, which they exercise in the house. Sometimes, but rarely, one of these members will emerge from what we will venture—not offensively—to call his grub state, and take his place amongst the more showy or butterfly members. A remarkable instance of this kind is to be found in Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt, member for North Wilts, who has recently reappeared amongst his constituents, after an illness arising from a singular cause, which nearly proved fatal to him and necessitated his absence from Parliament all last Session, when he was often missed, while good wishes and hopes for his return were frequent. Mr. Sotheron-Estcourt has sat in Parliament continuously since 1829; and yet when, in 1858, Lord Derby gave him the presidency of the Poor-law Board, he told the electors of Wilts that he himself was rather astonished at the circumstance than otherwise. Every one acquainted with the inner life of the House knew him well as a thorough business member, and he was known to have sound opinions on several questions, and no doubt he was though a comparatively silent yet an efficacious working legislator. For such a place as the head of the Poor-law Board he was well fitted; and, when the retirement of Mr. Walpole caused his elevation to the Home Secretaryship, no one criticised the appointment; for every one knew that the work would certainly be done, quietly most probably, but well. And so it proved; for a more practical, sensible Home Secretary, and an official more calculated to conciliate universal goodwill, could not have been. After his retirement he retained a position in the front rank of the Opposition, and was holding a position, in reference to the House generally, something akin, though, of course, in a lesser degree, to that which the late Sir George Lewis occupied, when, at the end of the Session of 1862, the illness supervened, which has, we hope, now left him no worse a man than before. In his address to his constituents he discoursed only of agriculture; but he brought to bear on the question observations on foreign systems, made by him during a tour abroad, and so turned even his enforced absence from this country to good account. To that same gathering there came a member who, in a manner, was a resurrection. In the stirring Parliamentary times which intervened between 1836 and 1846, Mr. Poulett Scrope was a man of mark in the House, inasmuch as he was a constant mover of motions and speaker of speeches; if we remember rightly, his hobby being something about the poor laws—a steady, persistent, monotonous, sensible, commonplace speaker, if he did not exactly impress, he made himself felt by a certain solidity which belonged to him, coupled with a palpably benevolent belief in his mission. Since the first great triumph of free trade under Sir Robert Peel, Mr. Scrope has practically disappeared from view in the house; we believe we may confidently assert that he has never since opened his lips in Parliament; why, it is not easy to say. He was member for Stroud, long, long before Mr. Horsman wooed and won that constituency; perhaps, like Astarte after she looked into Manfred's heart, he gazed upon his colleague, and—withered. Out of Chippenham, to a meeting at which we are now referring, we should take shame to ourselves if we passed by one of its Parliamentary components, its own member, Mr. R. P. Long. This aspiring, and not without reason aspiring, young member, is, in a certain sense, in the condition of single-speech fame in the house; that is, two or three years ago, he made a very smart, telling oration; but in all his subsequent attempts, and they have been few, he has somehow got into trouble with the House; he has been as much put down as any member is nowadays. Nevertheless, he has some mettle in him; and as he does not attempt the declamatory style, but endeavours to be terse, antithetic, and pointed, although at present he is rather what may be called jerky, he may get on with his party, and take, as he evidently wishes, a good place at the "Conservative Wednesdays."

Sometimes, when the house is nearly empty and ordinary talk reverberates, there may be heard a voice which seems directed to the object of making the roof ring, and from the tones of which we are led to think that its proprietor believes he is utterly demolishing some special opponent, if not gentlemen opposite in general. It will be found to proceed from a small but compact and very good-looking gentleman, who represents Hertford in the Conservative interest, and who palpably stands by his opinions against all comers. Sir Minto Farquhar always seems to be in a rage when he is speaking; but he is not therefore unpleasant, because one sees that it is more an affair of the lungs than of the temper and disposition. He is especially decisive on Indian affairs, though we do not understand that he has served in that country, our only record of his extra-Parliamentary public life telling us that he has been attached to the Embassy at Vienna. We never saw so pronounced a talker who gave less idea of his being able to do any harm than this rather enthusiastic member. He has been presiding at Hertford at a meeting connected with the local examination of the Society of Arts, and was supported by his colleague, the Right Hon. William Cowper, Chief Commissioner of Works. Here is a gentleman who threatens to rival Sir Charles Wood in the number and variety of offices he has held, and, in common with Sir Charles, possesses the happy art of appearing to be equally at home in all No less than eleven offices—subordinate, but several of them important—has he held, and, except the Indian, and Colonial, and Foreign, with every department he has had a certain familiarity. A son-in-law and, we believe, a special favourite with Lord Palmerston, he has moulded his Parliamentary style on that of his chief and relative, and has so far succeeded that, if one can imagine Lord Palmerston fifty times diluted, one gets an idea of Mr. Cowper's style, voice, and gesticulation. He, nevertheless, is not without a certain tact and aptitude for business; and if any one, presuming on a kind of simplicity, we had almost said softness, which seems to characterise him, ventures on an imprudent attack, the attacker will find that there is a little more metaphysical muscle about Mr. Cowper than was imagined. He is, at least, a very active Commissioner of Works, and talks on questions of taste, architectural and horticultural, in a manner most curiously, because unconsciously, funny. Having once held the lengthily-appellated office of Vice-President of the Committee of the Privy Council for Education, of course he talked on that subject at Hertford, if not like a book, by t[illegible]ook.

At a meeting at which the agriculturists of East Surrey congratulated each other on the appearance of their fat stock, Mr. Locke King seems to those who know his Parliamentary career slightly out of place. The meekest, the most modest, of legislators, he has for many years, in the humblest and most apologetic way, been introducing measures which set the hairs of Tories on end. Extension of the franchise, reform of the law of real property—which would strike, if indirectly, at the rights of primogeniture—abolition of property qualifications for members of Parliament (struck out of his list by being adopted by a Conservative Government), and all those horrid ideas which practical Radicals embody in bills which are quashed at the second readings; for these and more is Mr. Locke King accountable. Nay, once he put a Liberal Ministry out of office by, to his own utter astonishment and apparent fright, getting one terrible bill accepted by the House; but, as the only result was to bring Lord Derby and Mr. Disraeli into office, no harm was done; and there is no occasion for the deeply penitential look and the depressed manner which has clung to Mr. Locke King ever since. One of the hardiest of the Parliamentary annuals, so far as persisting with his measures of reform year after year is concerned, even he has yielded to the blighting influence of the present Parliament; and last year he made no sign. His colleague, Mr. Alcock, is getting venerable now; but he has been in his way a prominent member (of the tenth class) on the Liberal side, and for more years than we care to remember. Of late he has got hold of a sovereign remedy for the sore question of church rates, and he brings in his bill regularly every year; but nobody ever seems to mind it, and it is formally consigned at the end of every Session to the state of torpor in which so many private members' measures lie during the recess.

Considering the place which Mr. Gerard Noel holds in the Conservative party—that of deputy assistant whipper-in—it would be scant courtesy to pass over an extra-Parliamentary utterance which he has been recently making. Mr. Noel possesses a certain aptitude for representing the smallest county in England—Rutlandshire—for he is, perhaps, physically, the smallest man in the house. But he is very neat and compact in figure; and, by his demeanour and a certain *aplomb* which he cultivates, he struggles, on the whole, successfully with a *petit* person and a countenance boyish in spite of a well-cultivated moustache. There must be something in him, or Mr. Disraeli would not have chosen him for his present confidential post. Indeed, he shows no want of readiness and steadiness in his Parliamentary vocation; but that is less surprising when one remembers that he is not so young as he looks, and has besides been a captain of horse, having reached that grade in a crack cavalry regiment. We do not call to mind his having ever made a speech in the house; but, judging from what he said at Oakham the other day, which appears to have been well said, he could imp his wings with most members of his class, if he had not chosen the discretionary part of Parliamentary life, by professing whipping-in. Of his colleague, Mr. Heathcote, who, at the meeting in question, though a professing Liberal, talked Conservatism and sneered at Mr. Bright, we will say nothing in reference to his in-Parliamentary doings, for a reason sufficiently obvious to ourselves.

The Isle of Thanet Agricultural Association, a short while ago, like misery, brought together a curiously dissimilar Parliamentary representation. There was Sir Edward Dering, who was, it is said, once a Tory, but was returned by the Liberals at the last election for East Kent; and there was Sir Brook Bridges, his colleague, who retains Toryism, even to the wearing of a blue coat and flat brass buttons (where are they manufactured now?); and there was Mr. Knatchbull-Hugessen, deputy whipper-in to the present Government; and, of all persons in the world, Mr. H. B. Sheridan, famous for fire insurance and other assurance—to put the thing mildly—who is a flaming Radical, if he is anything. By-the-by, the meeting being in Kent, and of agriculturists, how gat he there? as Mrs. Siddons inquired when she heard that a French official had shot himself in his "bureau"—the professor of pure English understanding the word to apply only to an article of furniture combining a desk and a chest of drawers! For ought we could discover to the contrary, all these adverse political elements did not clash into a storm, but demeaned themselves towards each other as the antagonistic animals used to do some years ago in a large cage that was visible to public inspection in Trafalgar-square. The fraternisation of the blue coated Tory member for East Kent, who is eminently, almost ruggedly, bucolical in appearance, with the Radical member for Dudley, who is almost deadly smooth in his aspect, could not but have been edifying. Again, we ask, how did their meeting in far Kent come about?

THE THEATRES.

The theatres already give note of preparation for the Christmas entertainments, which are generally found so profitable to managers and so pleasing to children. Not all the houses, however, will present pantomimes or burlesques. The LYCEUM, for instance, will suffer no innovation on the run of the romantic drama of "Bel Demonio," which, we believe, not only continues attractive, but increases in attraction. The costly manner in which the work is placed on the boards, and the meritorious style in which it is acted, justify the result. The success is calculated to give confidence to intelligent managers, and to point out a better path than that they have usually pursued, and which may be profitably and honourably applied to a higher, more worthy, and more impressive class of drama. As we have frequently remarked, the Christmas piece is in these times participant of a more literary character than was thought needful in former days. The business of pantomime-writing is now assigned to authors of mark and reputation, who disdain not to bestow on it the fruit of cultivated talent, and who are especially careful of its artistic structure and its pointed dialogue. Mr. H. J. Byron is employed for the COVENT GARDEN pantomime, which will be entitled "The Seven Champions of Christendom." The same author is also engaged for the ADELPHI, where a burlesque *Revue*, we understand, will substitute the usual entertainment. The STRAND, of course, secures his services, which will be expended on a new classical, burlesque extravaganza, called "Orpheus and Eurydice." When the name of Mr. E. L. Blanchard is mentioned, we are sure that a pantomime from him will be first-rate in quality, and of great elegance in its execution. This author has the ambition, which success has frequently justified, of composing his dialogue in couplets that might find a place in Pope's "Rape of the Lock" without impairing the refined tone of the composition. It is to DRURY LANE that the talents of this clever writer are devoted, and the subject he has chosen is that of "Sinbad the Sailor; or, The Great Roc of the Diamond Valley and the Seven Wonders of the World." Mr. William Beverley is exclusively engaged for the scenery. Mr. William Brough is the author of a burlesque for the HAYMARKET; the subject belongs to the days of chivalry. Mr. Tom Taylor contributes to the OLYMPIC a burlesque *Revue*. At the PRINCESS' the pantomime will have the advantage of being brought out under the direction of Mr. T. L. Greenwood, the acting manager. SADLERS' WELLS will have a pantomime by Mr. Cheatham; the CITY OF LONDON one by Nelson Lee; and the STANDARD one by Mr. Suter. The SURREY promises great things. Its pantomime is named "Old King Cole; or, Ride a Cock Horse to Banbury Cross; and, a Frog he would a Wooing go." At ASTLEY'S Mr. Francisco Frost has been engaged by Mr. E. T. Smith to prepare a pantomime, entitled "Great Grim John of Gaunt; or, Harlequin and Old Friar Bacon and the Enchanted Lance of Robin Goodfellow." At the MARYLEBONE the pantomime will be named after the season, "Jolly King Christmas." The PAVILION takes the old subject of "Whittington and his Cat."

THE ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—This palatial place of amusement opened on Monday with every prospect of success. The great object of attraction was Franconi's Cirque Impérial, which is accredited for being one of the best equestrian entertainments of the present time. The Parisian conductor has brought to the arena the whole of his high-trained stud of horses and an excellent company of female riders. The state of the hall was such on Monday, in consequence of the excessive crowding and want of arrangement, that it is impossible to describe the entertainment. There can be no doubt that an equestrian performance, having the claims which this possesses, will at this time attract multitudes of spectators, if only because it is now a long interval of time since any such entertainment has been exhibited. Indeed, our gymnasts had begun to despair, and were ready to believe that their occupation was gone; but the reopening of the Alhambra will revive their hopes. The present management promises that every school of equitation will be represented, and that Paris, Berlin, Vienna, Madrid, and South America will contribute their best acrobats and riders. There is reason to believe that the troupe will be in the highest state of discipline. The orchestra has been enlarged, and the musical accompaniments have been strengthened.

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THE FARM.

THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.

"VARIETY is pleasing," and, by way of testing the expression, we set off for Maiden-lane station on Friday forenoon to see the special cattle train arrive from Birmingham. It came up punctually to its time, looking like a sea serpent, with its thirty-nine trucks. There was quite an army of attendants, and, as if conscious of their looming gold-medal honours, the Herefords led the van. Countless vans, some adorned with pictures of bulls grazing, and bulls rampant, or rather pursued by dogs, awaited the cracks, who proceeded at once where glory and Brandreth Gibbs awaited them, and the rest, with more humble aspirations or antecedents, did the three quarters of a mile on foot, and safely within the hour. A two days' rest after the punishing gas and criticism of the Midlands did a good deal towards freshening up the candidates; and, by putting on five sets of judges instead of only three, the hall was thrown open to admission soon after two o'clock on Monday, instead of eight o'clock, as in the Baker-street days. The Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Prussia and the Duke of Brabant, visited the building, with a numerous suite, in the course of the morning, and their Royal Highnesses' studies of "Sydney on the Pig," of which a copy was very appropriately presented to them by the well-known author-secretary of the building, would, no doubt, receive additional zest from the fact that the Royal Shaw Farm had that morning won its old place again in the pig classes. A good deal of dissatisfaction was felt by the members of the club at not being admitted to the galleries, as at Dublin Spring, during the morning, and the Smithfield committee made worse of it by defeating Mr. Torr's motion (to allude to the subject in the report as one worthy of consideration in future) by a majority of eleven to six. They may rest assured that it will be carried ere long. The most virulent opponents of the system as applied to the Royal have been obliged to veer round and do penance by helping to introduce the system at Islington; and with such galleries there can be no excuse for withholding the privilege. Letting a large body of people into the body of the hall during the operation would not find favour with many of the judges, who dislike being earwigged; and an excellent, and, in fact, a far better, sight can be got from above.

The most peculiar features of the cattle part of the show this year were the excellence of the Herefords, oxen and steers; the fine luck of the Norfolk feeders, and the remarkable reversal of many of the Birmingham decisions. In the Devon cow-class, for instance, the first and second were put behind the third; in the Hereford steer-class the first was beaten by a steer not thought worthy of a mention; in the Hereford cow-class the third supplanted the second; in the Hereford heifers the second beat the first, and the highly-commended shorthorn steer was placed before the third. The Devons throughout were a level lot, much better in the rump steaks than they were last year. Still, with them, as with many otherwise good specimens in the cattle classes, there was a lack of snugness in the forehand. Mr. Overman's third-prize steer, with rather a crick in his back, was No. 1 in the catalogue; and next to him stood the Earl of Leicester's second-prize one by "Overman," and with a remarkably bloodlike head. It will be remembered that the Earl was excluded by mistake from this competition last year. Mr. Wortley's winner in this class was of Hole and Quartly blood, and a wonderful specimen of maturity for two years and seven months, and with a twist which was like Mr. Heath's first-prize Passmore ox, a marvel to look at. The Earl of Leicester was beaten for second place in the ox-class by the Royal Norfolk farm, whose candidate bore examination better in front than behind. There was only one which looked like an ex-yoker; and "poor feet," except in one instance, had been pretty carefully looked after. Mr. Ford's first Devon heifer, of Quartly blood, was very neat and level, and especially good through the heart; and, considering she had had three calves in six years, Mr. Overman's first-prize cow had kept well together. The second, Mr. Heath's, was a Quartly, and terribly out of shape behind, after having borne twice as many calves in her eleven years' pilgrimage. The Birmingham first-prize steer, belonging to Mr. Shirley (who won the gold medal in 1859), had a wonderful top and nice quality of character, but was rather light in the thigh and flank. Still, quality and not size was the Islington password, and he could not make head against a much smaller one for his age, but still a very sappy, nice-breasted junior, from the Royal Flemish farm. The first Birmingham ox only came to get an H.C., and have his Abingdon victory over Mr. Aldworth's reversed; and Mr. Heath, who had owned the second prizeman, showed the strength of his '63 hand with another ox, bred by Mr. T. L. Maire, of Cound Arbour, near Shrewsbury, who has used the Berwick blood. This gold-medallist ran fair away from all the oxen and steers in the yard, and not a shorthorn man could grudge him his honours. He measures 5 ft. 7 in., and girths 9 ft. 4 in., and his table loins and tremendous depth were "a caution to see." It was, in fact, all he could do to carry such a load of thick flesh, the accumulation of just four years. His great spring of rib rather tended to make the second (Mr. Symonds's) a little shabby beneath, and Mr. Aldworth's fine, slashing ox, purchased from Mr. Monkhouse at the Hereford market of 1862, was a good third; but, though of capital quality, it was not so ripe as the winner, and fell off about the steaks and the tail-head. Mr. Groves's beautiful heifer, which (thanks to her wonderful forehand, and not her rumps) won such a high place at Birmingham, came so ill with "the foot and mouth" that she never entered the yard, and was judged at a great disadvantage, in an outside place, and put second to Mr. Bettridge's light-coloured and very fair Young Beauty, of Mr. Tudge's breeding. Mr. Pitt's cow was more successful in holding her own; but she is no flyer, plain behind, and uneven throughout. Mr. Philip Turner, who won last year, had a good one put up for this class; but she went wrong, and had to be slaughtered.

The shorthorn steers and oxen were only very middling as a lot. The eternal bull trade has told fearfully on these once grand ranks, which sadly needed Mr. Staniforth's ox to head them. Many of the entries were not in Smithfield condition at all, as if their owners had not made up their minds on the subject till quite late in the year. Mr. Thompson, of Badminton, won with a pretty fair one, but nothing more; and Sir Anthony de Rothschild's second might bear going on with for another year, but even then he would never be "a wrangler." In the ox-class the Birmingham order was kept exactly by the first three; but it is quite an open question whether Mr. Swinnerton's ox, bred by Mr. Stratton, is not quite good as Mr. Baker's, which stands very badly on its hind legs, and has anything but a gallant forehand. In the shorthorn heifer and cow classes there could be no question as to Mr. Swaisland's heifer and Mr. Matthew's cow (bred from Lord Walsingham's stock, and another Norfolk triumph) standing first; but it surpasses our comprehension, and that of some of the first judges at the show, why the heifer should have been preferred for the cup. The cow was full of true shorthorn character, very handsome and well made up, and as level as a die, despite her two calves; whereas the heifer has a head which does not bespeak purity of descent, and she falls away most awkwardly from the huggins.

The Brighton Show had made a most highly successful elimination of the Sussex ranks, and there were not a few revisions of judgment. Mr. Shoosmith's steer was first; but his eye seemed to tell that he was going back, and he was pretty nearly lame all round. In the ox-class Mr. Botting's cup-winner at Brighton, whose capital back rather drowned his fore quarters, had to lower his colours before Mr. Montefiore's older but smaller antagonist; and in the heifer or cow classes the first Brighton heifer was only third, and the first-prize cow nowhere, leaving the first and second places to be fought out between the Messrs. Heasman's Playful and Mr. Shoosmith's Lovely (the second at Brighton); another proof that youth will be served. Victory declared for the former; but it was a very near point, as one heifer had it in the loins and back and another in the fore quarter, and the price of the cut prevailed. There were eight fair Norfolk or Suffolk polls, with a roan and a red-and-white amongst them. Mr. Ralph Sneyd's six-year-old West Highland ox beat everything very easily; Mr. Eastwood walked over for the West Highland cow or heifer class; and Mr. M'Combie's big poll Angus, who seemed dwarfed by the building or not fond of travel, increased his prizes to £130, and will doubtless make a good end. Mr. Ewins Bennett won with a capital Welsh runt; but the Aberdonians were in no force with their crossbred steers, owing to their having entered their best at Darlington. In this class Mr. Overman was first with a roan Devon shorthorn, own brother, we believe, to the gold medallist of last year, and Messrs. Martin only third with their red, which beat Mr. M'Combie's for the cup at Aberdeen. However, the victor gathers only £20 on his circuit, and the vanquished £70. Mr. Allen Pollok's shorthorn polled Galloway heifer, which won again in the crossbred heifer classes, excited as much interest as anything. The second in this class was a Guernsey Devon, but all Devon save the horn; and there was also a Durham Indian, with a red skin and all Indian save the hump and the size. In the extra stock a Devon steef and shorthorn cow won the medals; and among the defeated ones were the freemartin, which has formed with its twin brother such a curious subject for a very sale challenge, and Mr. Giblett's Alderney cow, which made as near an approach to fatness as nature would admit of in one of that breed.

The Leicester entries made up 26 out of the 154, and Mr. Foljambe's took the silver cup (or "gold medal," as old usage still delights to call it. Colonel Lowther was also second in the next class, which was headed by a very thick compact trio of Lord Berners's—Buckley in every point, but rather larger. Only two Cotswold wethers came, and they were so bad that a silver medal and £10 were saved to the society. The Lincoln class was also as "mild" here as it generally is at the Royal; but the Romney Marsh, with their curious slouching ears, were few and good of their kind. Colonel Lowther converted his seconds into a first with his Leicester wether in the extra stock; Mr. Lynn was also first there with a capital ewe, bred as Mr. Foljambe's are partly, from Mr. Pawlett's blood; and a Cotswold ewe, the only one of the breed sent from Gloucestershire, retrieved the honours of her race among the extra longwools (not Leicesters). Still, the kernel of the sheep show was to be found, as of yore, in the Southdown classes, where the grand fixity of type came out in especial force among the leading pens. Mr. Rigden, being a steward, did not exhibit; and in the two wether classes, light and heavy, under twenty-three months, the House of Peers fairly whipped the Commons, and twice over Lords Walsingham, the Duke of Richmond, and the Earl of Radnor kept their order. In the older class the Duke of Richmond caught and beat Lord Walsingham, and in the extra stock they each won a first. The grander scale and the perfect rumps of the Merton flock quite carried the day, and it was a good lesson for an uncouth pen from Essex to be placed beside them. Mr. John Kent was nowhere this year, and Mr. John Overman's third-prize old sheep were big enough, but wanted style. The Duke of Richmond's first-prize wethers were very wonderful, but there was one sheep in Lord Walsingham's second prize pen which struck us as the best in the yard. John Day, Mr. Jonas Webb's old shepherd, brought his Lordship's sheep to the post in wonderful form, and it is well worthy of remark, as perhaps an unprecedented fact, that the merit of bringing the Osberton and Merton flocks to their present height rests with the Brothers Wood, who have thus carried off for their respective employers in one year the highest longwool and shortwool Christmas honours.

The Hampshire downs are gradually approaching the Southdown type, and acquiring their fine quality and meaty backs, while they retain their dark-coloured Roman heads and greater size as the badge of their tribe. Mr. Canning's first-prize pen were remarkably good, and it would be difficult to find heads and necks better set on. The judges—of whom Mr. Henry Webb, eldest son of Mr. Jonas Webb, was one—completely reversed, and, as it seemed to us, on good grounds, many of the Birmingham Shrop decisions. Mr. Henry Smith's pen, which were only commended there, won very easily here, as much for their firm, elastic touch as their beautiful quality and matching; while Lord Wenlock's first Birmingham pen played second to them. In the old class, Mr. Foster's first pen was unanimously rejected, as lacking Shropshire character; and, while Mr. Horley's stood first, the Earl of Aylesford's, which had not been noticed (perhaps on account of one sheep being a little dark behind the crown), came second, a position which Mr. Holland's forfeited on account of one sheep being rather hollow in its back. Mr. Charles Howard's Oxford Down blood beat a small class cleverly in Mr. Arthur Overman's hands, but the judges thought them a trifle short in their quarters. The Ryelands, with their nice firm touch and grand frontlets, headed the white-faced mountain breed (a designation to which many might query their title); and for the black and speckle-faced Mr. Eastwood's beat Mr. Peel's. A pen of odd, snail-eating Portlands, like small Exmoors, with upright shoulders and bad rumps, bore them company. The judges divided in the extra stock (Southdown ewes), one going for Mr. Foljambe's seventy-months ewe, which had kept her shape most wonderfully, and the other two for one of Lord Walsingham's rather more than a fourth of her age. The extra-stock medal for shortwools, not Southdowns, was given to a rare five-months Shropshire ewe of Mr. H. Smith's breeding, which was quite as good of her kind as any in his winning pen. Mr. John Overman and his Leicester Southdowns carried it all their own way in the crossbred sheep classes. In quality of wool and flesh they very closely follow the Southdown, and in form, and colour, and character of head they strain back to their Leicester sires, which are all from Mr. Hugh Aylmer's stock. We think we have seen the cross blended more to our minds three or four years ago, at Baker-street; but the other set of sheep judges considered them so good that they did not draw Mr. H. Smith's Shrops against them, as they intended to have done in case they were not satisfied, when they met to decide the third sheep cup.

The fifty-six pens of pigs (which shared their chamber with extra cattle stock) had fewer plums among them than usual, and about an eighth of them had a black mark put against them by Professor Simonds, for being over the specified age, or not of the same litter, &c. It is, however, recommended by the Professor, in his report, that to meet the difficulty of reading the mouths with absolute certainty, the pigs should not be exhibited quite so young. It must be remembered, however, that at Birmingham, where six months, and not four months, are the limit for the young pen, several "difficulties" have arisen. The bills of fare seem to extend every year. Mrs. Warren particularises "slop wash," Mr. Stearn winds up with "coal," and "rice" and "parsnips" seem to be more in fashion. Mr. De La Rue, of the Hazels, won his maiden first with "pure Essex" in the four-month class, with the Brothers Barber and their "improved Middlesex" in the next two places. Sir Thos. Lennard, who held no place to speak of with his Southdowns, headed the next class with his small whites, which were a day behind in age, and one place in front of Lady Chesterfield's "Bretby Whites;" while Mr. Stearn and his "small black Suffolks" held third honours. Mr. Coate gave a month away with his improved Dorsets, whose small noses would remind us of the hedgehog. Mr. Morland's first-prize pen of "Chilton Improved" justified all that was said of them when they won at Abingdon; and "Berkshire" and "Small Yorkshire" backed them up. "Improved Middlesex" could do nothing in this class, and a card informed us that they were sold to "——, the celebrated pork and sausage manufacturer, &c." The gold medal for the best pen in the yard was awarded to Major-General A. N. Hood's pen of Prince Albert's Windsor breed, being the fourth Smithfield trophy of the kind which has been won by the Royal Shaw Farm. Mr. Crisp was second, and both pens had made full use of the six weeks' pull in age which they had over the rest. Mr. Morland's, which were third, were at least three months younger. The extra stock comprised all ages, from four years eight months Improved Hampshire to three months twenty-seven days Stroxton Whites; and Mr. Stearn's twenty-one months Black Suffolks, and Sir Thos. Lennard's seven months twenty-three days Small White furnished the first and second. Taking these classes throughout, there was less high forcing than usual, and therefore much fewer symptoms of incipient apoplexy. The implement makers made an excellent display in the galleries: and it is quite anticipated that the attendance of shilling visitors will equal if not exceed that of last year.

The Lord Chancellor has appointed Augustus B. Abrahams, Esq., of the Middle Temple, to the office of Secretary of Presentations.

Captain Semmes's famous vessel, the Sumter, which is now under the new name of the Gibraltar, engaged in blockade-running, has arrived at Queenstown, from Wilmington, North Carolina. She left that port on the 14th of November, and has on board 330 bales of cotton, each bale, it is said, weighing 800 lb.

The library of the late Mr. Turnbull, who died shortly after his resignation of the appointment he held in the Record Office, has just been sold at the rooms of Messrs. Sotheby and Wilkinson. It was rich in county histories and in heraldic works of all descriptions, but more especially in what are usually termed "family genealogies." The sale produced £777.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

Lays of the Scottish Cavaliers. By W. E. Aytoun. (1 vol. William Blackwood and Sons.) This is, to look upon, a kingly, a lordly, and a knightly book; it has an outer dress worthy of the kings, and lords, and knights whose deeds are the theme of the spirited strains imprinted upon its pages. Its claret-coloured binding, flashing with golden coats of arms, reminds one fitly of the holiday suits in which nobles thronged to festal gatherings. The illustrations, too, which adorn the pages full well deserve the handsome covers which preserve them, as it were, in a costly casket. They are gems of art wrought by skilful artificers—by J. Noel Paton and Walter H. Paton. The former is mighty in the delineation of figures, the latter graceful in landscape-scenery. The illustration which has been transferred to these pages represents the scene when Randolph Murray returns, after the fatal field of Flodden, to Edinburgh. Let the poet describe it in his own words:—

> News of battle! Who hath brought it?
> All are thronging to the gate.
> "Warder, warder, open quickly!
> Man, is this a time to wait?"
> And the heavy gates are opened;
> Then a murmur long and loud,
> And a cry of fear and wonder,
> Bursts from out the bending crowd;
> For they see in battered harness
> Ogly one hard-stricken man;
> And his weary steed is wounded,
> And his cheek is pale and wan.
> Spearless hangs a bloody banner
> In his weak and drooping hand—
> God! can that be Randolph Murray,
> Captain of the city band?

English Sacred Poetry of the Olden Time. Collected and arranged by the Rev. L. B. White. (1 vol. Religious Tract Society.) Amongst the many elegant gift-books of the season this is certainly not the least noticeable, whether we regard it merely from the point of view of sensuous attractiveness or from that of solemn appropriateness to the period. In either case, it deserves a high place amongst the excellent; and for those who consider that a combination of both is desirable in a Christmas present, it will have irresistible charms. The illustrations are by various hands. That which has been selected for transference here is by J. D. Watson. It reproduces, in how spirited and lifelike a manner the reader's own eyes will bear witness, a scene from "The Emigrants" of Andrew Marvell, who thus describes it in words:—

> Thus sang they, in the English boat,
> A holy and a cheerful note,
> And all the way, to guide their chime,
> With falling oars they kept the time.

Our English Lakes, Mountains, and Waterfalls. (1 vol. A. W. Bennett.) Here is another charming gift-book, to which Wordsworth has lent words, and the great Sun himself (under the able photographic superintendence of Mr. T. Ogle) illustrations. For the compiler has selected from Wordsworth's poems such passages as seemed suitable for adding poesy to the picture which the photographer has put upon paper; and the two arts together form a combination of loveliness inferior only to nature. To form an idea of the decision and yet softness of outline in the illustrations, and the ultra-pre-Raphaelite distinctness of every feature, the work must be seen. Pen is powerless to do justice to camera.

Ruined Abbeys and Castles of Great Britain and Ireland. By William Howitt. (1 vol. A. W. Bennett.) Again there is a combination of excellent literature and excellent photography. Messrs. Thomson, Sedgfield, Ogle, and Hemphill have directed the rays of the sun so deftly that they reflect to the life some of the loveliest objects upon which the eye could delight to linger: Kenilworth Castle, Carnarvon Castle, the Priory of Lindisfarne, Tynemouth Priory, Whitby Abbey, Netley Abbey, Hurstmonceux Castle, Croyland Abbey, Castleacre Priory, Richmond Castle, Byland Abbey, Jedburgh Abbey, Dryburgh Abbey, the Rock of Cashel, Holy-Cross Abbey, and Cahir Castle smile, frown, loom, lower, and look down upon you from all aspects, in all states of preservation or want of preservation, but with beauty in all aspects and in every state of preservation. To do justice to the green and gold and inlaid photography of the covers is impossible in writing; the eye must see it, and the eye must measure its worth.

Cruise of H.M.S. Fawn. By T. H. Hood. (1 vol. Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.) The cruise was in the Western Pacific, and an interesting chapter upon that always attractive subject, Norfolk Island, is a consequence. But it is unnecessary to go further than the second page to see that the cruise was not without exciting adventure. For we there read that a gunner of the Fawn, an expert diver, who "had been employed to recover the treasure from the Peninsular and Oriental Company's ship Ava, wrecked a few years ago on the coast of Ceylon," having, in a gutta-percha dress, made his way into the Ava's saloon, was "busy searching for the bullion, when, to his horror, he saw a huge ground-shark come sailing in at the door. With great presence of mind he lay motionless on the locker, and watched it silently and grimly cruising about. One can well imagine his feelings when he saw its cold, green eyes fixed upon him, and felt it pushing against the leaden soles of his boots and rubbing against his dress, the slightest puncture in which would have been certain destruction. After ten minutes of suspense, which must have seemed an age, during which the monster came back twice or thrice to have another look at him, Mr. Pound's courage and coolness were rewarded by seeing him steering his way back as he came." Many more adventures there are recorded which, together with the twenty-one illustrations which enliven the pages, make the whole book readable and sightly. There are a chart and a learned appendix, which add value to the volume; and it is creditable to the enterprise of our colonial brethren that the author is, so far as we can gather, a native of, or certainly settler in, Queensland.

Travels in Mexico, South America, &c. By G. T. Vigne, Esq. (2 vols. W. H. Allen and Co.) The pen which wrote these volumes will write no more, or at least the hand which guided the pen will never guide it again; for the author, who had travelled and recorded the results of his travels to Ghuznee, and Cabul, and Afghanistan, and Cashmere, and Ladak, has reached "the bourne from which no traveller returns." Nor was he spared long enough to revise the sheets of the present work as they came from the press, so that the publishers, with reason, deprecate lynx-eyed criticism in respect of minute imperfections and blemishes. It is possible that had the author been spared his accounts might have presented a less fragmentary, unconnected, and desultory appearance; but in their unpolished form they will be found sufficiently interesting. From Governments to insects, from security of life and property to immunity from mosquitoes, every point has received the attention of the painstaking, conscientious traveller. It is clear that his wanderings amongst the Spanish Republics did not cause him to fall in love with democracy. For "any young democrat," he says, "aspiring to be a world-mender, whose fancies about the compatibility of liberty with equality and fraternity have become fixed ideas with indulgence, should reflect that he has hit upon nothing new. . . . A visit to these Spanish Republics, and an acquaintance with the anarchy, bloodshed, and rancour produced by the very numerous revolutionary attempts, failures, and successes which they have witnessed since the first dawn of their independence, would teach him to reflect that all government must be more or less artificial from its very commencement—that the very first arrangements of despotism, the very first steps from anarchy to order must be artificial. The power of the masses, by means of a too general suffrage, so plausibly swamping the name of tyranny while retaining its power, has always been succeeded by military despotism, &c." Might not the young democrat reply that the anarchical fruits in the Republics are traceable to the seeds of Spanish oppression sown years before, just as the evil propensities objected to in the freed negro are traceable to his former slavery; and that, consequently, the Spanish Republics are not fair examples? But we shall be accused of advocating democracy; let us, therefore, break off, and turn to a matter better suited to these pages—to wit, the excellent coloured engravings which accompany Mr. Vigne's narrative.

Countess Danner, the morganatic widow of King Frederick VII., is at the Castle of Glucksburg, suffering from erysipelas.

We understand that Sir Rutherford Alcock, our Minister to Japan, leaves for his post on the 20th inst.

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THE NEW DOUBLE-SCREW STEAM-SHIP FAR EAST.

THE DOUBLE-SCREW STEAM-SHIP FAR EAST.

THE launch of this vessel took place from Messrs. Dudgeon's building-yard at Cubitt-town, Milwall, on Saturday, the 31st ult., in the presence of a large number of people, including Mr. J. E. Reed, Chief Constructor of the Navy; Mr. James Luke, Inspecting Officer of the Controller's Department of the Admiralty; Mr. John Dinnen, Inspecting Engineer to the Admiralty; Vice-Admiral Sir Edward Belcher, Captain Thomas E. Symonds, R.N., patentee of a system of double-keeled and screw vessels, and others whose names are well known in connection with marine engineering. The launch of any first-class ship that may be destined to take a part in the vast commercial enterprise between England and the most distant parts of the earth must always be attended with a considerable degree of interest. In the present case this interest was much enhanced by the fact of the Far East being the first vessel of her class to which the double or twin screw system has been applied. She is intended for the China tea trade, and has been constructed of iron, under the supervision of Captain Henry Jones, her future commander, a gentleman well known in commercial circles in London as lately commanding the Ballarat. The Far East's principal dimensions are as follow:—Length between perpendiculars, 227 ft.; length of keel, 210 ft.; breadth of beam, 34 ft.; depth moulded, 22 ft.; depth of hold, 20 ft. 6 in.; depth at load water-line, 17 ft.; displacement of hull, 2200 tons; builders' measurement of tonnage, 1270 tons. On her upper deck she has a capacious poop and forecastle, and the usual house and cabins amidships. She is fitted with engines of 150-horse power nominal, which drive a two-bladed lifting screw under each quarter. The engines have circular combined cylinders, the diameter of the high-pressure cylinder being 24 in., and of the expansive cylinder 50 in., with a stroke of piston of 2 ft. The screws have each a diameter of 8 ft. 2 in., and a pitch of 16 ft. The two boilers have each six furnaces with 109 square feet of firebar surface, and a tube surface of 1883 ft. The shafting of the screws projects through a wrought-iron tube of great strength, which is bolted on to a false iron bulkhead, clear altogether of the ship's frame. This tube at its outer end is connected with a massive wrought-iron slide, which guides the screw to the well when being lifted, or to the shafting when being lowered. The ordinary "cheese-coupling" by which the screw is connected with the shafting is superseded in the Far East's shaft by a square head at the end, which fits into a corresponding recess in the boss of the screw, which is connected by a thrust block fixed on a sliding rest. The screws are lifted by a worm and barrel; the whole arrangement for lifting the screws into their wells on each quarter looks perfectly efficient, and is, at the same time, of that simplicity which is of itself the best recommendation of all similar mechanical arrangements.

The lower and top masts are of iron, belted together through flanges, and the topgallantmasts, fitting closely into the topmast heads, give the ship a very light and lofty appearance. There are no tops nor top-most shrouds, but light iron crosstrees spread the rigging for the use of the hands going aloft, and preventive top and topgallant back-stays are carried far aft of the lower rigging. The Far East is a handsome and noble ship, and reflects the highest credit on her builders.

PRIZE BIRDS AT THE BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW.

No less than 1505 entries of poultry and 275 of pigeons made up the sum total of the largest exhibition of domestic poultry ever held at Bingley Hall. Amid so much excellence, our Artist, Mr. Harrison Weir (who was, as usual, one of the pigeon judges), had no slight difficulty in selecting specimens for his pencil. His choice has fallen upon Captain Heaton's first-prize Cochin-China pen (cinnamon and buff) of birds exceeding one year old. The gallant Captain (who purchased Mr. Kellaway's stock) bids fair to be the champion of the Cochin buffs, as this is one of the best pens ever seen, and he is also the owner of the second pen. There were only fifteen entries in the class, and three H.C.s and three C.s, besides the three prize pens. Viscountess Holmesdale's first prize silver-spangled Hamburg cockerell and Mr. Joseph Smith's first-prize nineteen months' white-crested Polish cock are both excellent birds, and Mr. J. W. Kelleway's first prize game bantam cock is almost perfect. Mr. J. T. Laurence's first-prize Jacobins, of "any other colour than red or yellow" were exceedingly good. The same may be said of the same gentleman's first-prize yellow Jacobins; and a grander bird than Mr. Peter Eden's first-prize black carrier cock has seldom been seen. Mr. T. D. Bayly's first-prize "Brown Call" ducks were wonderfully rich in colour, and Mr. J. D. Newsome's first-prize Cochin-China (buff and cinnamon) bantams very curious and good in their way. The Rouen ducks made up a splendid array of forty-four pens, and Mr. Henry Worrall's first-prize pen weighed no less than 23 lb., just 2¼ lb. less than the prize Aylesburys.

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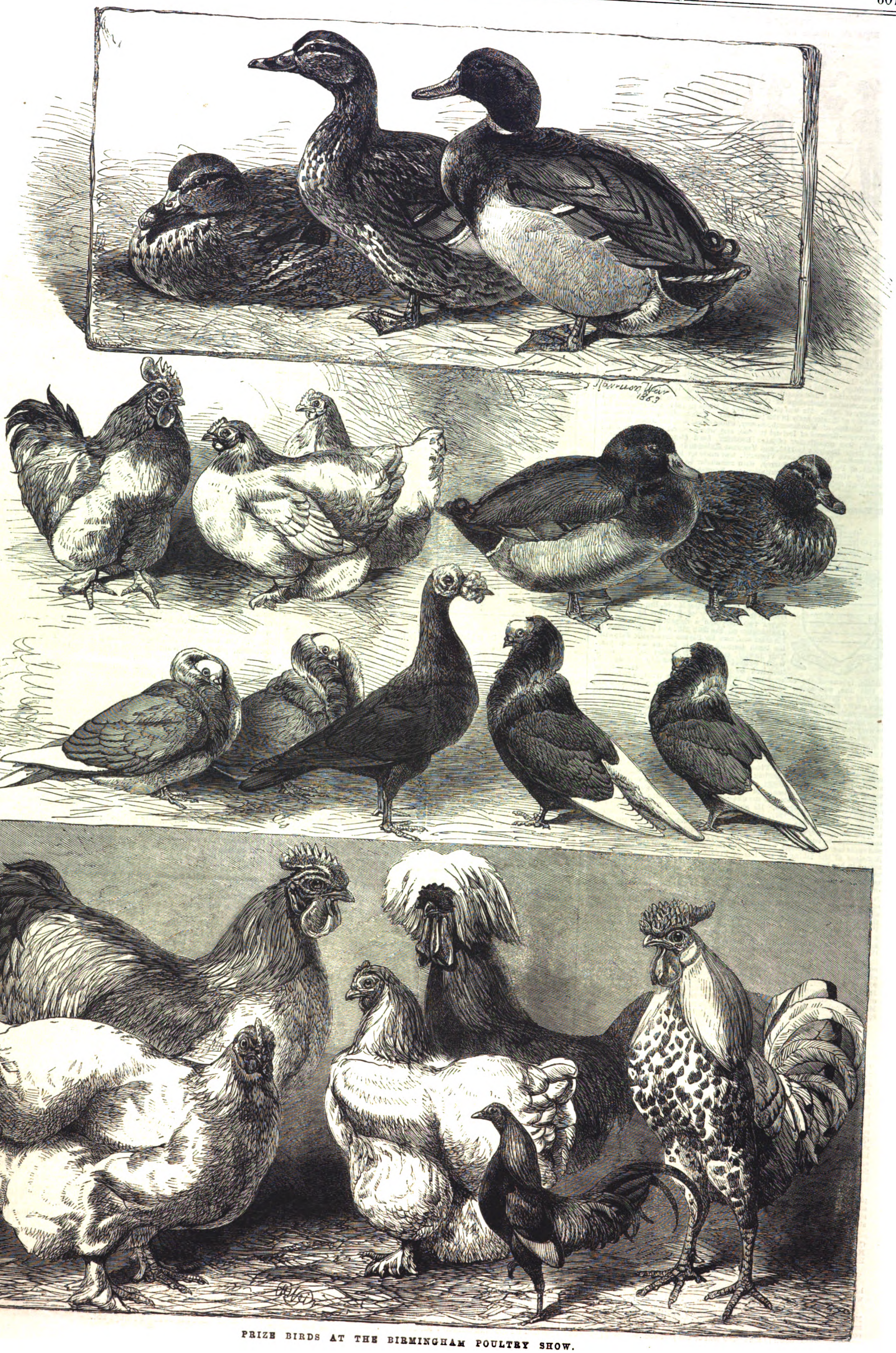

PRIZE BIRDS AT THE BIRMINGHAM POULTRY SHOW.

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OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

VISCOUNT MIDLETON.

The Right Hon. Charles Brodrick, sixth Viscount Midleton and Baron Brodrick, of Midleton, in the county of Cork, in the Peerage of Ireland, and Baron Brodrick, of Peper Harrow, in the county of Surrey, in the Peerage of Great Britain, was the eldest son (by his wife, Mary, daughter of Richard Woodward, D.D., Lord Bishop of Cloyne) of the Hon. and Most Rev. Charles Brodrick, D.D., Archbishop of Cashel, and was the grandson of George, third Viscount Midleton. He was born on the 14th of September, 1791, and was educated at Eton and St. John's College, Cambridge, where he graduated M.A. in 1812. He was called to the Bar, by the Hon. Society of Lincoln's Inn, in 1819. He took much interest in matters connected with public worship, and was a prominent member of the committee of the Church Missionary and of other religious societies. He succeeded, as sixth Viscount Midleton, his first cousin, George-Alan, the fifth Viscount, Nov. 1, 1845. He married, May 25, 1825, the Hon. Emma Stapleton, third daughter of Thomas, twenty-second Lord Le Despencer, by whom he had four daughters, two of whom died unmarried, and the younger of the two surviving, Albinia-Frances, is the wife of Alexander S. L. Melville, Esq., nephew of the Earl of Levin and Melville. Viscount Midleton died on the 2nd inst., at his seat, Peper Harrow Park, Surrey; and, as he leaves no male issue, he is succeeded by his only surviving brother, the Hon. and Very Rev. William John Brodrick, M.A., Dean of Exeter, and one of the Chaplains in Ordinary to her Majesty, now seventh Viscount Midleton, who was born on the 8th of July, 1798, and married, first, March 16, 1824, Lady Elizabeth Anne Perceval, widow of the Hon. John Perceval, and eldest daughter of Robert, sixth Earl of Cardigan, by whom (who died in the same year) he had no issue. He married, secondly, March 31, 1829, his cousin, the Hon. Harriet, fourth daughter of George, fourth Viscount Midleton, and by her has (with a daughter, Harriet) four sons—William, Barrister-at-Law, born in 1830, and married, in 1853, to Augusta Mary, third daughter of the Right Hon. Sir Thomas Francis Fremantle, Bart.; George Charles, Barrister-at-Law, born in 1831; Henry, born in 1838, married, in 1862, to Kathleen Henriette Frances, fourth daughter of the late Richard Brounker, Esq., of Boveridge, Dorset; and Alan, born in 1840. The present Viscount Midleton obtained a first class in literis humanioribus at Oxford, and has since held in succession the livings of Castle Rising with Roydon in Norfolk, and the rectory of Bath. He was elected Canon of Wells in 1854, and removed to the deanery of Exeter early in the present year. This family springs from Sir Thomas Brodric, of Wandsworth, Surrey, whose eldest son, Sir Adam Brodric, was Surveyor-General of Ireland in 1660, and whose second son, Sir St. John Brodrick, was grandfather of Alan Brodrick, Lord Chancellor of Ireland, created Baron Brodrick in 1715, and Viscount Midleton in 1717. His Lordship's great-grandson, George, fourth Viscount, was made an English peer as Baron Brodrick, of Peper Harrow, Surrey, with remainder to the issue male of his father, by virtue of which limitation the English barony of Brodrick has passed to his nephews, the Viscount Midleton just deceased and the present Viscount.

SIR THOMAS GEORGE SKIPWITH, BART.

Sir Thomas George Skipwith, ninth Baronet, of Prestwould, in the county of Leicester, was the eldest son of Sir Gray Skipwith, the eighth Baronet, by his wife, Harriet, third daughter of Gore Townsend, Esq., of Honington Hall, in the county of Warwick. He was born Feb. 9, 1803, and was educated at Rugby and at Sandhurst College, and served in the 2nd Dragoon Guards, where he attained the rank of Captain. He succeeded his father, as ninth Baronet, May 13, 1852. He married, first, July 15, 1840, Emma, daughter of Thomas Hatton, Esq., of Liverpool, which lady died, without issue, in 1842. Sir Thomas married, secondly, May 21, 1853, Jane, second daughter of Hubert Butler Moore, Esq., of Shannon Grove, in the county of Galway, by whom he leaves two sons and a daughter. He died at Leamington on the 30th ult., and is succeeded by his elder son, now Sir Peyton Estoteville Skipwith, the tenth Baronet, who is in his seventh year. This family, originally D'Estoteville, and afterwards Skipwith, from the lordship of Skipwith, inherited by marriage from the Saxon thane Baldric, is one of the oldest houses in the realm. Sir William Skipwith, of this line, was senior Justice of the King's Bench, temp. Richard II., and was so upright a Judge "that," says an old writer, "none wore with more purity the golden collar of SS.'s, called from St. Simon Simplicius, the Incorruptible Justicier, and none gave better example to succeeding Judges." Sir William Skipwith's descendant, Sir Henry Skipwith, Knight of Prestwould, "a very learned man, and a witty maker of fit and acute epigrams, poems, mottoes, and devices," so pleased James I. with his talents that he created him a Baronet, in 1622. From Sir Henry directly descended the Baronet just deceased

ADMIRAL SIR J. H. PLUMRIDGE, K.C.B.

Admiral Sir James Hanway Plumridge, K.C.B., who died on the 29th ult. at his seat, Hopton Hall, Suffolk, was the son of James Plumridge, Esq., architect, of Littleworth, Berks, and was born in 1787. He was educated at the Naval Academy, Chelsea, and entered the Royal Navy sixty-four years ago, and was, from that time to the close of the late war with Russia, almost continually on active service. He served as Midshipman in the Leda, in the expedition to Egypt, in 1801, and, while holding the same rank on board the Defence, shared in the glory of Trafalgar. His conduct at Trafalgar gained him his commission as Lieutenant. He, as senior Lieutenant of the Melpomene, commanded the boats of that frigate at the destruction of a man-of-war cutter and some merchant-vessels, in 1809; and he was also senior Lieutenant of the Menelaus at the taking of the Isle of France; and of the Resistance, and served in her boats at the capture of a convoy at Port d'Anzo. Plumridge took part in the reduction of Genoa in 1809, acting as Aide-de-Camp to Sir Edward Pellew (afterwards Viscount Exmouth). At the breaking out of the war in Russia he was third in command of the fleet under Sir Charles Napier in the Baltic, and commanded the steam squadron at the destruction of the Russian munitions of war in the Gulf of Bothnia, in 1854; and subsequently became second in command of the fleet in those waters, took part in the capture of Bomarsund, and ultimately commanded two detached squadrons. Previous to obtaining his flag rank he was Captain Superintendent of Falmouth, which he held for the usual period, and was then appointed Store-keeper-General. He was M.P. for Penryhn from 1841 to 1847. He had been Commodore on the East India station; and in 1855 was appointed Admiral Superintendent of Devonport Dockyard. In 1855, in recognition of his eminent services, he was nominated a K.C.B., and was promoted to the rank of Vice-Admiral of the Red. He was made an Admiral of the Blue on the 27th of April last. He married, first, in 1821, Elizabeth, daughter of Admiral Hart, which lady died in 1827; he married, secondly, Harriet Agnes, daughter of the Right Hon. Hugh Eliot, which lady died in 1845; and, thirdly, in 1849, Maria, daughter of Colonel Skinner, R.A., who has given birth to a son just four days after its father's death.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of George Stoddart, Esq., her Britannic Majesty's Consul, and a British merchant in the island of Madeira, was proved in the London Court by his two sons-in-law, John Walter Savill, Esq., and David Holland Erskine, Esq., of Portugal, British Consul; and James W. Weldon, Esq., of the London and Westminster Bank, three of the executors and trustees. The personal property in the United Kingdom was sworn under £140,000. The testator died at Torquay, Devon, on the 4th of October last, having executed his will in July, 1857, and a codicil in November, 1861. To his wife he has bequeathed the whole of his furniture and personal and movable effects in Madeira, England, and elsewhere, together with "The Quinta," in Madeira, and an annuity of £1000. The silver cup, cover, and stand presented to the testator by her late Majesty Queen Adelaide is to be held as heirloom with the Ballendrick estate, in Scotland, which estate is entailed on his eldest daughter. All other estates and property in England, Scotland, Madeira, the East and West Indies, and in the United States, he leaves amongst his children.

The will of Vere Essee Ward, Esq., of Southampton, was proved in London by his relict, to whom he has left the whole of his personalty absolutely, and has bequeathed to her his landed property and farming stock for her life, and upon her decease to their issue; but if none, then to his stepson and stepdaughter.

The late Mrs. A. E. Ward has bequeathed to the Sussex County Hospital £500; London Hospital, £500; Ratcliff Charity School, £200; Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, £200; and the Church Missionary Society, £100.

Algernon Bertram Mitford, Esq., of the Foreign Office, has been appointed an acting third secretary in her Majesty's diplomatic service while employed abroad.

The commission appointed to publish the despatches of Napoleon I. has been dissolved for the present; but the work is to be shortly resumed. This commission, of which Marshal Vaillant was president, has been occupied with the work since 1854. The fifteenth volume was completed, which brought it down to the second half of the year 1807.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. REMINGTON WILSON.—You will find on looking again that the only Kt on the board is at Q B 5th (after taking White's Queen), and this does not attack the Bishop.

A CONSTANT READER.—1. A Pawn must be exchanged for a piece the moment it reaches the eighth square. 2 and 3. You should take a collection of fine problems and judge for yourself.

G. W.—The mate, we believe, cannot be given on the move of the Kt.

C. F. SMITH.—It is better suited to a chess magazine than to a newspaper. The "general reader" entertains a positive aversion to "suicidal" problems eight or ten moves deep.

NEREUS.—Your little effusion (No. 2) admits of an easy mate in two moves:—1. Q takes Q. 2. B to K B 4th. Mate.

ZADIG.—It shall be examined; but problems in *nine* moves are heavier metal than we like.

GHOST, Guernsey.—1. No; we think the best play was, taking with the Bishop. If the Kt takes Kt, then White takes Kt with Pawn; and, upon being checked, moves his King to Q sq. 2. You should procure the "Chesplayer's Handbook" or some other treatise on the openings, and judge for yourself.

HANDY ANDY, Limerick.—No notice can be taken of problems which have not their solutions attached to them.

SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1031, by Horace, W. P. W., G. W. B., M. P., Silas, Delta, F. M., Gregory, Pip, Nemo; P. and O., Southampton; Try-again, Felix, Annette, D. C. L., Vigo, Argus, S. M. G., Johnston Mills, S. B., Box and Cox, Wellborn, Etonensis, R. B. W., F. R. S., T. V., R. A., A Lady, Vinny S., Mrs. Lirriper, Iota, Ghost, R. D. V., Kennett, Œdipus, Pendennis, H. S., G. W., Major, Query, E. W. S., C. F., Société Littéraire, Gand, Sam, Holmes, Derevon, D. D.; I. M. Harvey, of Limerick; F. C. S., J. J. Walls; R. S., of Mallow; W. D., Nereus, Q. E. D., Conrad, N. S., A Bath Archer, Tyro, Waterford, Ernest, Subscriber, T. P. C., Lucy, R. A. Bahner, R. and G., Hisorion, Presis, A. B. C., Naso, R. K., George Teuce, Carfax, A. Z., Gamma, Nicolini, W. R., F. S. A., Juvenile, A Printer, Erin, Charley, Reynard; T. of Keswick; Boston Stump, Lionel, Sinbad, Volunteer, T. V. G., Peterkin, Templar, Harry and Ralph, Student, Lara, Old Tom, Lancashire Lad, P. T. S., R. E. E., Stanley, W. R. P., A Swede, G. H. B., Garryowen, Lex, Adelphi, Peon, Anonymous, Victoria, S. S.; R., of Kinross; Marion; I. W., of Paris; Fingal; S. E., Leith; F. G. S., Cantab, Percy, Tally-ho; L., of Bridgnorth; Rifleman, David, Aunt Sally; S., Bruges; St. Omer, Rook, T. K., S. W., Coleville, Harlequin, Erallon, Pertinax, Compositor, Aureol, D. F., I. Somerton, Taurus, G. M., L. B., Robert, McM.; G., of Clifton; Gorilla, Eustace, Shetlander, S. M., Cora, Jack Straw, Old Salt, T. C., T. A. G., S. W. H., Spectator, H. W. M., I. H. P., G. H. S., M. S. B., Wittington, S. V. P., M. H. G., are correct. All others are wrong.

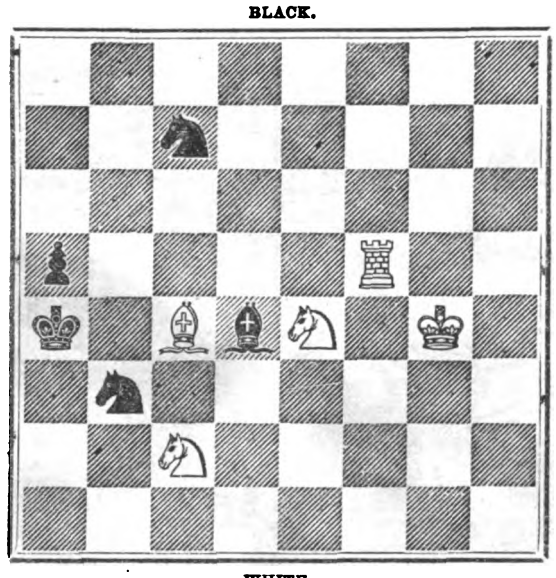
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1032.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q Kt 6th	Q takes Q or (*a*)	3. Kt to Q 5th	Any move
2. Kt takes Q Kt P	B takes Kt (best)	4. B mates.	
(*a*) 1.	B to K sq	3. B to Q R 5th	Anything
2. Kt takes Q Kt P	B takes Kt (best)	4. Kt mates.	

PROBLEM NO. 1033.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

THE LATE GALES.—LIFE-BOAT SERVICES.

To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

We are induced to solicit the powerful aid of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS to enable us to lay the claims of the National Life-boat Institution before the British public during the present unprecedented stormy period.

In consequence of the liberality of that public, the institution has been enabled, during the past twelve years, to increase the number of its life-boat stations from 12 to 125; so it may now be truly said that a life-boat is to be found on every dangerous point of our coast where a sufficient number of men is located to work it.

But this very extended field of the operations of the institution has necessarily involved a large and increasing expenditure, not only in maintaining its great fleet of life-boats, but also in rewarding the gallant men who are ever ready to man them.

But the institution does more than reward the men who go into its own boats. It also grants liberal payments to persons who, either in their own boats or by any other means, are instrumental in rescuing the shipwrecked sailors.

Thus it is that between 500 and 600 wrecked persons are now saved every year by the life-boats of the institution and other means, for which services it grants rewards.

The perusal of the reports of the dreadful effects of the late storm, and happily, also, of the successful efforts of so many daring services of our life-boats, which saved, during Thursday and Friday last, 125 poor fellows from a watery grave, cannot fail to excite the sympathy of every one.

We will only add that contributions are received for the National Life-boat Institution by all the London and country bankers; or by its Secretary, Mr. Richard Lewis, at 14, John-street, Adelphi.

We are, Sir, your obedient servants,

THOMAS BARING, Chairman.
THOMAS CHAPMAN, Deputy Chairman.

Royal National Life-boat Institution, 14, John-street, Adelphi, Dec. 8.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

ON Monday the Earl of Derby presided at the ordinary weekly meeting of the Central Executive Relief Committee, in the Townhall, Manchester. The secretary reported that £149 had been received during the week, and that the total balance at the bankers was £237,849. Mr. Maclure's report for the month ending Nov. 28 showed that there were 248,824 persons employed on full time in the mills and manufactories of the cotton districts, as compared with 266,401 in October; 116,615 employed on short time, as compared with 106,857 in October; and 159,117 altogether out of work, as compared with 154,219 in October. Mr. Maclure, however, adds that some 11,000 of the persons set down as "out of work" have migrated into neighbouring districts or been absorbed in occupations not connected with the cotton trade in their own localities. The operation of the Public Works Act has found occupation for 1461 cotton operatives, in addition to 301 unskilled and 420 skilled labourers. The average weekly earnings per head are 10s. 10½d. There are, however, 1307 more persons in receipt of parish relief than there were in the previous month, and 1957 more solely dependent upon the committees. On the 28th ult. there was a decrease in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in twenty-seven unions in the cotton-manufacturing districts, as compared with the number so relieved in the previous week, of 739. The following grants, with many smaller ones, were made:—Ancoats, £1000; Stockport, £1000; Royton, £200; Crompton, £150; Lees and district, £300; Chorley, £250; Hyde, £1000; Ashton-under-Lyne, £2000; Tintwistle, £100; Chorlton and Ardwick, £500.

The Lord Mayor received, by the Indian mail of Monday, a cheque on the Bank of England for £7012 10s. from the committee of the Cotton Famine Relief Fund at Bombay. By the same mail the Lord Mayor received £116 7s. 11d., a balance of the money subscribed through the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce. The amount now at the disposal of the committee is close on £60,000.

The Queen of Spain has conferred upon Count Fontani, of Malta, the honour of Knighthood of the first class of the Order of Charles III.

The King of the Greeks has written to congratulate his father on his accession to the throne, and the letter, it is stated, commences with the usual formula among crowned heads, "Monsieur mon Frère."

Arthur Edward Kennedy, Esq., C.B., has been appointed Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Island of Vancouver and its dependencies.

On the night of the 24th ult. the Colosseum at Rome was illuminated with Bengal lights, at the expense of Baroness Rothschild, Messrs. Moseley, and a few other subscribers. Only those persons who could obtain the permission of the French Commandant de la Place were admitted to the enjoyment of this superb spectacle. It is some years since permission has been granted for the illumination of the Colosseum.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

LITTLE more than two years have elapsed since the Northern and Southern divisions of the United States would indulge in a large fight in the field without loss of life or limb to any one hero. Any veteran who could have exhibited an honest yawn resulting from over fatigue in the use of his arms—or legs—deserved to be decorated. The parturient mountain was, in the end, at least blessed with something, although only a mouse; but it certainly seemed that American troops would have all their labour in vain. Their engagements resulted in no more than do the engagements of "many a gentle girl and boy;" they were broken off long before the happy day could possibly have been fixed. Or, they may be said to have resembled Barmecide feasts, at which all parties make much dumb show, but go away a trifle more hungry than when they came. But a time arrived when blood was tasted, and since then it has been difficult to say how much blood has been spilt. A remarkable indication of the magnitude of American battles comes in the shape of print. To the list of Northern journals, or magazines, a new one was added in November, under the title of *The Sanitary Commission Bulletin*, to be published twice a month, at a cost to subscribers of two dollars annually. This bulletin chronicles all reports and information concerning the sick and wounded of the Northern army, the moneys received and expended, the different hospitals of different cities, the number of patients going in and out, the doctors, the Sisters of Mercy, and everything besides that so dismal a subject can suggest. The scale is prodigious. Our own Crimean philanthropies might be added and not felt—put on board like a ship's long-boat. The United States' Sanitary Commission declare that their expenses at the present moment are forty thousand dollars per month; but that is quite independent of supplies from "every village Sewing Circle, or Soldiers' Relief Society, or Church or Dorcas Association." They have thousands of noble women connected with their work; but they want tens of thousands, nay, "five hundred thousand, other women, of similar views and feelings before the supplies can be accumulated in adequate quantities." A novel kind of relief is the "Home," at Washington. Here, during a period of nine months, were received nine hundred men who had their discharge-papers with them, and consequently had no kind of claim on any military fund. They had been discharged in good condition, but had fallen into disease and want on the road; they would have perished, but for the Home. There is a fine spirit in all this, for which every Englishman does not give credit to the Yankee.

Yet all this charitableness, springing as it does from envy and hatred, may be as a mere nucleus of doctor and Dorcas to what may come if Mr. Lincoln remain advised by his present advisers. He is said to be severely attacked by the White House Fever, a disease which generally seizes U. S. Presidents in their first November, and invariably lasts four years: that is, from the day of one election to the day of the next. The fever consists in the restless longing for re-election. There may possibly be some connection between the fact of a General selected and the probable voting of an army for the next presidentship. If this be so; if the supposed influence of officer over man be so great, an unskilful commander may gratify Mr. Lincoln's four summers of vanity at the cost of some two million men. Of these a goodly number may average from six to twelve months in hospital; and charity will have to bridge over that terrible river of Time which never could be successfully forded by the exchequer of Mr. Chase. Perhaps, after all, the White House Fever may not be so deadly as alleged. No matter to the patient; to him it is a royal road to illness.

The late Sir George Cornewall Lewis devoted some time to the elucidation of cases of alleged longevity—a light and cheerful subject compared to the usual literary labours of Sir George. It may be conceded that he underwent and overcame much provincial newspaper reading; saw life and actual world matters in parish registers and Doctors' Commons bibliotheca; could see through a gravestone, and revive it clearly as Old Mortality himself; and was not given to be deceived by tales of elderly matrons. Sir George found no cases of centenarians which he considered fairly proved. And yet all the world believes them every day, and is diurnally astonished accordingly. On the 3rd inst., says ordinary report, Thomas Davies, of Swansea, pilot, died, wanting only twenty-two days to complete his ten times ten years, having been born on Christmas Day, 1763. Two days later died, at his residence in Devonshire, Mr. John Pringle, who attained his hundred and third year on the 19th of May last. This is a case which may easily be investigated. Mr. John Pringle is described as having been a sailor from his twenty-first year, taken a share of Nile and Trafalgar honours, and actually been coxswain to Nelson in the final fight on board the Victory. His name must be on the books, and something certain can be ascertained. It is pleasant to think of these old salts having long and easy lives after rough usage afloat. The brine has a preserving as well as a destroying property, which may be taken, *cum grano salis*, as consolation by many weeping mothers of England whose darling has cut adrift and surreptitiously sought the sea. For curiosity, it is pleasant also to believe in the legends wild of Jenkins and of Parr; and what lover of his kind would doubt the truth of that Countess of Desmond?—

> Who lived to the age of a hundred and ten,
> And died of a fall from a cherry-tree then.

It is not given to every giddy girl to be the subject of Thomas Moore's verses and the select quotation of Benjamin Disraeli. Lord Palmerston, by-the-way, is more of a believer in centenarians than his old friend and colleague Sir G. C. Lewis. He has just sent a donation of £60 from the Royal Bounty Fund to Mr. Edward Foster, centenarian, of Derby.

The Crawley court-martial should form the subject of an excursion to all parties who have a day and a few shillings to spare. Not that it is interesting, or edifying; nor that the camp is a pretty place, or the clubhouse an architectural triumph. The ground to be travelled is on the wrong side of the picturesque hills of Surrey, and a Great British Railway, on a cold December morning, is not most people's idea of a migratory heaven. But the trial is worth seeing, and hearing, for all that. It is what most Londoners have never seen, may never see again on so large a scale, and is totally unlike any other remarkable affair which they have seen. A court of law at Westminster is utterly different. Instead of wigs and gowns, there are magnificent costumes, blazing with stars and medals. The witnesses are thoroughly confident, and, above all, from first to last, from highest to lowest, a courtesy almost frigid and formal prevails. But the listeners find it wearisome in the extreme. The tediousness of writing the question, reading it, copying it, and writing down the answer—sometimes both question and answer being unheard or misunderstood by the Court, which is deaf, and then having it broken up into smaller paragraphs—all this is much more than can be patiently endured for a whole day. A little Old Bailey eloquence in the way of "bullying" would be found most refreshing. The listener would be glad if the prisoner would throw the usual pedalian missile at the President, the Judge Advocate, or the Prosecutor—he could not possibly care which so long as the boot were thrown. Or, gratifying to the feelings it would be if there should be a "disturbance in Court," which could be "promptly checked;" but at Aldershott there never are disturbances. There is not even a policeman to clear his throat during the eloquent passages, nor any eloquent passages to suffer from the temporary relief obtained by that representative of the majesty of the law. So much good manners and so fine a supply of gloominess have seldom before gone hand in hand.

Whilst the committee, anticipative of the great Shakspearean anniversary of April 23, 1864, is still in its infancy, it has this week contrived to get up an appearance of dotage. At the general committee meeting held on Monday it was decided, by a large majority, that William Makepeace Thackeray should not be invited to become a vice-president. This is a great error, and bears the appearance of slight, founded upon general prejudice or private pique. The exact ground of objection to Mr. Thackeray was that he had paid no attention to a request that he would join the general committee, and that no man could be a vice-president without having undergone that preliminary ordeal. The affair may be based upon accident unexplained, or upon hastiness resulting from wrong which cannot be explained. But the position is, that one of the foremost men in English literature is excluded from the right of sharing in the expression of national homage to Shakspeare. Mr. Thackeray, perhaps, will give a kindly look over vice-presidential names, and, remembering an ancient saying, be glad to think that England has many worthier names than his own. Perhaps not.

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6 Dessert forks	0	12	6	1 fish carver	0	3	6
6 Tea spoons	0	8	0	1 Butter knife	0	3	6
2 Egg spoons	0	5	0	6 Table knives	0	11	0
1 Soup ladle	0	12	0	6 Cheese knives	0	6	0
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LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1863.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

No. 1236, 1237.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863. THREE SHEETS AND COLOURED SUPPLEMENT } 1s.

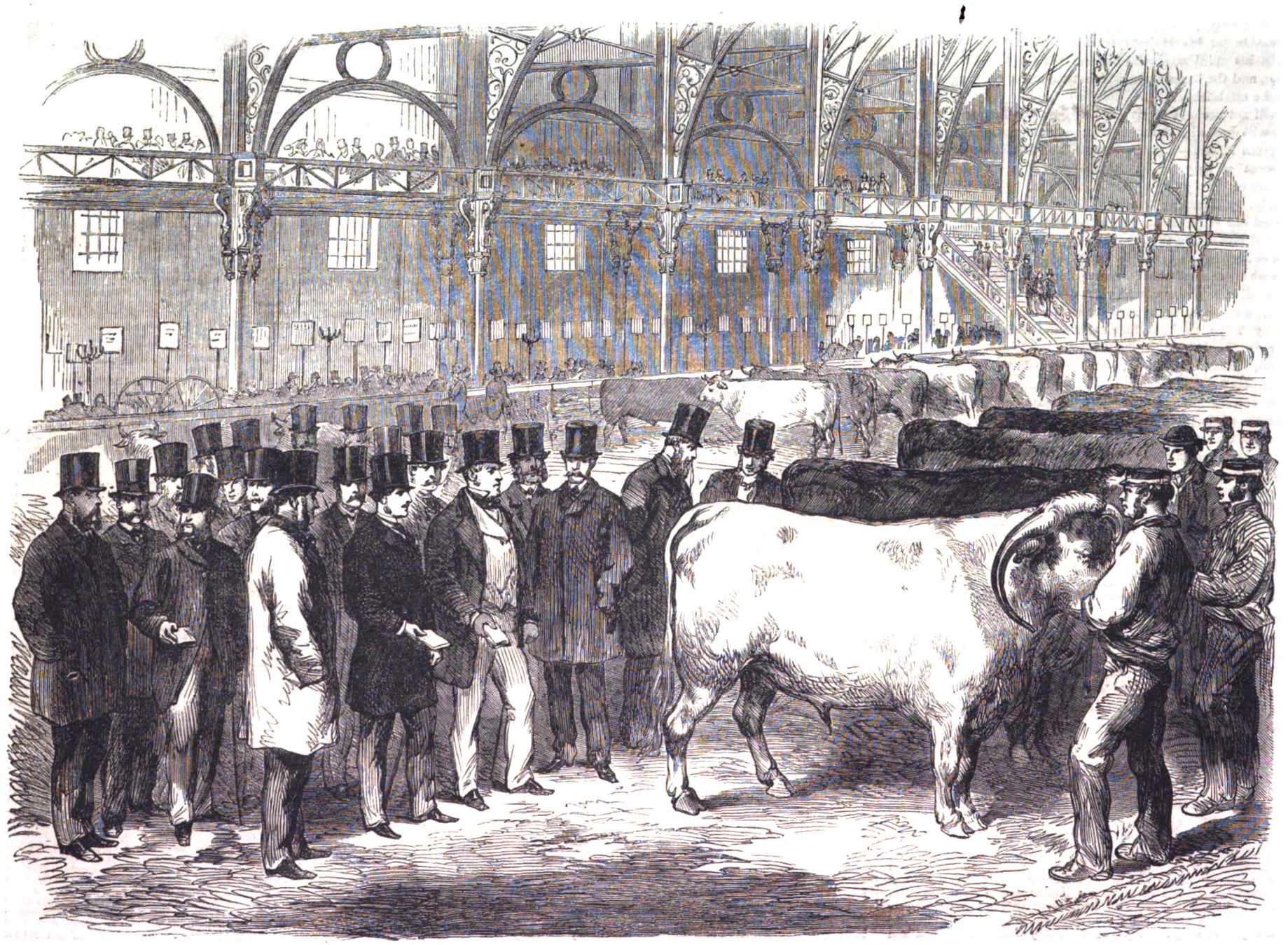
ROYAL REPLIES RELATING TO CONGRESS.

THE invitations addressed by the Emperor Napoleon to the Powers of Europe to assemble at Paris in congress, and so to reconstitute the fundamental pact as to reconcile the just rights of Sovereigns with the legitimate aspirations of peoples, have elicited replies from almost all of them. Their letters have been duly published in the *Moniteur*. They deserve and will repay perusal. Carefully collated with each other, they bring out just those practical difficulties of the Imperial project which led us, on its first promulgation, to place it, but not without a pang of reluctance, in the category of splendid dreams. We propose to review this correspondence as briefly as possible, and to deduce from it two or three inferences, which, on the whole, it appears to us to warrant.

The letters may be classified under three heads: that, namely, of decided refusal to attend or take part in the proposed congress; that of unreserved assent; and that of qualified assent only, to be made absolute on a satisfactory adjustment of preliminaries.

Great Britain is the only Power whose reply to the Emperor Napoleon's proposal falls under the first description. His letter to her Majesty, having been referred to her Constitutional advisers, was briefly, but in a spirit of general appreciation, acknowledged within a few days by the noble Secretary for Foreign Affairs, who requested, as a pre-requisite to guide the Cabinet to a definitive reply, preciser information as to the topics to be discussed and as to the means by which the decisions of the congress were to be enforced. That information having been promptly and courteously supplied, Earl Russell pointed out, in his despatch of Nov. 25, how little reason there was to hope that any of the questions deemed suitable for the deliberations of congress would or could be peacefully settled by the assembled Powers; and how much more reason there was to fear that the Imperial proposition, made in the interests of peace, would ultimately increase the chances of war. The noble Lord, therefore, on behalf of the British Government, wholly declined being a party to proceedings which could hardly lead to good, and might probably terminate in armed strife, more or less general.

Nine of the European Powers accept the Emperor's invitation, without any formal reserve. Yet even in these cases it is curious to note how compliance is either based upon a supposition that the complying Power will endanger no right which it already possesses, or is coupled with an expectation that it will realise some advantage at present withheld from it. "We will certainly come," is the substantial purport of almost all these replies, "but we shall come in the fullest confidence that gain and not loss will befall us." Christian IX., of Denmark, accepts the invitation "frankly and without reserve." Leopold, of Belgium, is "quite inclined to join in so noble an object in so far as his Government could do so." William, of the Netherlands, "responds to the generous idea, and is willing to join all the other Sovereigns of Europe in realising" it. Isabella of Spain does "not hesitate to afford his Majesty the assurance, in concert with her Government," that, if a pacific congress be assembled, "Spain will participate therein," and "will cause her voice to be heard in words of justice, peace, and concord." Victor Emanuel of Italy "adheres, with pleasure, to the proposal," "convinced that justice and the respect of legitimate rights are the true bases upon which a new balance of power in Europe can be founded." George of Greece accepts, "without reserve," and "flatters himself with the hope that the interests and



THE PRINCE OF WALES AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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rights of the Christians in the East will find in his Majesty (the Emperor) a generous defender in the future international council." The Swiss Confederation "accept, with eagerness, the overture his Majesty has deigned to make," observing that "existing treaties proclaim the inviolability, the neutrality, and the independence of their territory," and that "these guarantees the Great Powers cannot but recognise, now as formerly, as both permanent and necessary." Lastly, not to particularise Sweden and Portugal, the Pope "co-operates in so laudable a project in a perfectly cordial spirit," "in order that the principles of justice, in these days so much misunderstood and trodden under foot, may be re-established to the advantage of society in its present agitated state; that violated rights may be admitted in order to be asserted in favour of those who have had to suffer by their violation; and, above all, in order that the real pre-eminence which belongs naturally to the Catholic religion, as being the only true one, may be re-established, especially in Catholic countries."

We come now to that portion of the correspondence in which the Emperor's invitation is accepted, if at all, in a qualified sense, dependent upon a previous satisfactory settlement of preliminaries. Thus Max, of Bavaria, "believes with pleasure that the proposal, followed by subsequent explanations on the subject, will be received by the Powers directly interested in the solution of these questions in the manner which is indispensable to assure its success," and, "in this supposition, does not hesitate to adhere to the proposition." George, of Hanover, "hopes that Germany, especially Austria and Prussia . . . will be enabled to afford her support to the task," and "in this case he will do himself a real pleasure in co-operating as much as possible." The Germanic Confederation "cannot refuse its support to a project tending to assure the peace and order of Europe," but "cannot concur in the hope of success, unless the treaties which established the Germanic Confederation, as well as the political edifice of Europe, were considered as the basis of the negotiations," and unless it were admitted that "no modification or cancelling of a treaty can be effected without the consent of the parties interested." William of Prussia "could not decline joining in the noble object which his Majesty proposes to the European Powers by inviting them to a general congress," declares his Government to be "in a position to lend its impartial and disinterested support to establish between the Powers convoked a preliminary understanding," and tells his "good brother" that the said Government "will be happy to receive any overtures his Majesty may think fit to make respecting preliminary views." Francis Joseph of Austria, "before joining it, deems it indispensable to be enlightened upon certain preliminary points. In a word, he would wish to know, with some accuracy, the bases and programme of the deliberations of the Congress which would assemble." Alexander of Russia tells Napoleon that he "expresses an idea which has always been his (Alexander's) own;" but that, "in order that it may be practicable, it can only proceed from the consent of the other Powers; and, to obtain this result, he believes it indispensable for his Majesty to define clearly the questions which, in his opinion, should become the subject of an understanding, and the bases upon which this understanding would have to be established."

We will not pretend to conjecture how the Emperor of the French will deal with these embarrassing assents. The answers of the great Powers—Austria, Prussia, and Russia—charmingly acquiescent as they are in the abstract idea of solving the difficulties of Europe by a pacific congress, indicate, more or less distinctly, that the questions in which they are directly interested can only be submitted to the deliberations of the assembled Powers on the preliminary understanding that they will be settled in the sense in which they would certainly be dealt with by each of the Powers acting on its own undivided responsibility. The secondary and minor Sovereigns, as is natural, announce their readiness to attend, but seem to be fully alive to the fact that the realisation of the scheme is not helped forward by their compliance, should England, Russia, Austria, and Prussia be unable to arrange matters beforehand with France. One feature of the correspondence, especially, augurs unfavourably for the success of the project. Several of the letters of reply make mention of claims or hopes in connection with the general assent which they express; but not a single one of them intimates any willingness to submit to sacrifices, if by that means the peace of Europe may be permanently assured. On the other hand, one may gather from the replies of Greece, Italy, the Pope, and Russia, perhaps also from that of the Germanic Confederation, that principles irreconcilably hostile will be broached in the congress, should it ever assemble, and that there is but small prospect of reconstituting Europe by the mere discussions of statesmen—but small chance of effecting a general reduction of armaments. We regret to be obliged to come to this conclusion; but, after attentively reading through and comparing the whole of the correspondence on this subject, we must say that, from the tone of the favourable replies, not less than from that of the doubtful and hesitating, we are convinced that the Powers are not yet sufficiently disinterested to come together in a great International Council without running an imminent risk of opening more serious quarrels than any they are likely to compose.

VISIT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TO THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.

THERE are few points upon which Great Britain is more tenacious than that Royalty should take an interest in those sports and pursuits which are characteristic of her as a nation. Hence the hearty welcome which has always been accorded to the Heir Apparent when he has mounted his hunter at the cover-side and ridden straight and well, or when he has appeared in the balcony or the inclosure of a grand stand, and watched all the exciting phases of "the sport of kings." Agriculturists may well wish to claim him as one of themselves, and more so when they remember what a thoughtful and earnest friend they have lost in his lamented father. This year was an especially auspicious one for his Royal Highness's visit to the Smithfield Club. Norfolk, the county of his adoption, had stood foremost among the best; and, as the prize-list showed, the good foundation which had been laid at the Royal farms during the Prince Consort's lifetime had not been laid in vain. His Royal Highness is at present a governor of the Royal Agricultural Society and a member of the Smithfield Club, and we trust that the day is not far distant when he may become an exhibitor at one or both of them.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Court continues at Compiègne. It is stated that the Emperor and Empress will return to Paris to-day.

Marshal Forey has arrived from Mexico and gone to Compiègne.

General Fleury has gone to Copenhagen, to congratulate King Christian on his accession to the throne.

The Emperor has forwarded to the Minister of Marine a sum of 10,000 francs for the relief of the families of the seamen who perished during the late tempest.

In Monday's sitting of the Corps Législatif the Government bill for the loan of 300 millions of francs was laid on the table, and the President asked the Chamber to pass the bill upon the first reading.

In the Senate on Tuesday the debate upon the paragraphs of the Address was begun. Paragraphs 1 and 2 were adopted. The debate was marked by one of the Marquis de Boissy's eccentric speeches. He quite startled the Senators by the onslaught he made on the obsequiousness of courtiers.

The Government has sustained a serious defeat in the elections at Paris and Dijon. In Paris M. Pelletan has been returned by a majority of 5000 votes over the Government candidate, M. Picard d'Ivry. At Dijon, also, the Opposition candidate, M. Magnin, beat the Government nominee, M. Sarnac, by a large majority.

A smart shock of an earthquake was experienced on Wednesday se'nnight at Nismes, Avignon, Montpellier, and other towns in the south of France.

According to a Vienna journal the Austrian Government has sent a note to the French Government definitively declining the invitation to the congress, one of the reasons put forward being that a congress at which England was not represented could arrive at no result.

A robbery of diamonds, to the amount of about £340,000, has just been committed at the Duke of Brunswick's residence in the Rue de Beaujon, Paris, by a servant named Shaw, supposed to be of English origin. One evening the Duke, on reaching home after a soirée, was surprised not to see the man, as usual, and on going to his bedroom, where the property was kept in a safe fixed in the wall, he trod on some hard substance, which proved to be a diamond of the value of 100,000f. On examining the collection it was found that, besides diamonds, a sum of 18,000f. in gold had been taken; but 100,000f. in bank-notes contained in a pocket-book, and a number of articles of jewellery and other valuable property, had been left intact. Notice was immediately given to the police, and in a few hours the Duke had the satisfaction of learning that Shaw had been captured at Boulogne with the diamonds and gold still in his possession.

ITALY.

The Minister, in his financial statement, delivered on the 12th inst., summarises the budgets of 1861, 1862, and 1863. The deficit for these three years was to have been covered by the loan of 500,000,000 lire and an issue of Treasury Bonds. 200,000,000 lire of this loan remain, however, undisposed of; and with this sum and the proceeds of some fresh taxes, for which bills would be brought forward, the Minister proposes to meet the deficit for 1864. To cover the deficit of 1865 and the following years, the Minister calculates upon the sale of the Crown lands. He concluded by pointing out the economy realised in the public expenditure and the constant augmentation of public wealth. The Chamber of Deputies is engaged in discussing the Budget.

The Pope has nominated, without the consent, and, indeed, contrary to the wish of the Italian Government, several new Bishops to sees in the former Pontifical provinces which now form part of the Italian kingdom. This fact is likely to create a strong sensation throughout Italy.

A detachment of French troops quartered at Ceprano has attacked a band of thirteen brigands near Falvaterra. The brigands were arrested, and persons for whom ransom had been demanded were released.

SWITZERLAND.

The Chambers have nominated M. Dubs as President of the Federal Council for 1864, M. Schenk as Vice-President, and MM. Fornerod, Kunsel, Frey, Goeff, and Pioda as members of the same.

DENMARK.

Lord Wodehouse, sent from this country to congratulate King Christian on his accession to the Danish throne, arrived in Copenhagen on Tuesday.

A telegram from Copenhagen announces that Sweden has withdrawn from the alliance with Denmark on the ground (according to a Danish newspaper, the *Dagbladet*) that, as the quarrel now pending between Denmark and Germany concerns the London Treaty, Sweden cannot separate from the other Powers who signed the treaty. The semi-official journals of Stockholm, however, state that Sweden can not, and will not, abandon Denmark while in danger.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Federal Diet of Frankfort have voted seventeen millions of thalers for the expenses of execution in Holstein, and have instructed their Civil Commissioners to assume the Provisional Government of that duchy in the name of the Germanic Confederation.

The Danish Government has been officially informed that federal execution in Holstein will be carried out on Tuesday next. It is believed that the Danish Government will withdraw its troops and make no opposition, as a friendly understanding, it is hoped, will be arrived at with the great Powers.

The address in which the Prussian House of Deputies is expected to inform King William of the reasons why the House will not grant the loan of £1,800,000 demanded by the Government declares that the Bismarck Ministry cannot be safely trusted to employ the money for the assertion of German rights, and urges the King to announce his withdrawal from the Treaty of London, and to recognise the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Holstein and Schleswig.

The Diet of Saxony have passed a resolution condemning the proceedings of the Federal Diet on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and demanding the abrogation of the Treaty of London and the recognition of Prince Augustenburg as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein.

The Wirtemberg Chamber of Deputies is to be added to the list of the German legislative assemblies which have passed resolutions in favour of the pretender to Schleswig-Holstein. It has, moreover, solemnly protested against the London Treaty, to which the Government of Wirtemberg, by its subsequent accession, became a party.

Accounts from Hamburg represent that city and Altona as in a very excited state. The youth of Altona were enlisting in great numbers in the army of volunteers for the Prince of Augustenburg.

The Prince of Augustenburg has issued a proclamation in which he thanks the people of Schleswig and Holstein for their fidelity, and says that he hopes speedily to commence the new organisation of the Schleswig-Holstein army.

AMERICA.

WAR INTELLIGENCE.

By the latest accounts from New York, to the morning of Dec. 5, we learn that General Meade, finding Lee's position on Mine Run Valley too strong for assault, retreated on the 1st inst. to the north of the Rapidan. It is supposed that Meade will go into winter quarters near Washington. The *Washington Star*, an official organ, declares that Meade's campaign was a military failure. It is rumoured that General Sedgwick will supersede Meade.

The defeat of General Bragg, it seems, was not so disastrous as at first reported. The Confederates, surprised in their preconcerted retreat, were bewildered and disordered, but they soon regained their coolness, and showed so strong a front, that the Federals had given up pursuing them, and General Grant had resolved on not prosecuting the campaign farther till the spring. Of the proceedings at Knoxville the papers leave us in doubt, and whether Longstreet has or has not retreated, after having attacked the city and been repulsed, remains uncertain. According to one account General Bragg has been superseded by General Hardee, who is preparing to resume the offensive against Grant.

From Charleston we have the old story of continued firing, with little result. Despatches have been received to the 1st inst. Gillmore was throwing twenty shells per diem into Charleston. The shelling of Fort Sumter had been discontinued.

General Banks announces the occupation of Brownsville, and says three revolutions have occurred in Matamoras. The first was adverse to the interests of Mexico and the United States. Everything, however, is now as favourable as could be desired.

GENERAL NEWS.

President Lincoln was suffering from smallpox; but it was said that, notwithstanding his illness, he was working at his message. Congress was to open on the 7th, and speculation was rife as to the tone of the message.

A large meeting has been held at New York to raise volunteers.

The Conservative Union National Committee, at a meeting held in Cincinnati, nominated General M'Clellan for the next presidency.

Mr. Gunther, an independent peace Democrat, has been elected Mayor of New York by a large majority, defeating the Tammany and Mozart Hall and Republican candidates.

The Confederates keep up continual attacks on the steamers navigating the Mississippi.

Strong abolition resolutions have been introduced in the Missouri Legislature.

The famous guerrilla Morgan has broken prison and escaped from the Penitentiary at Columbus with six fellow-prisoners; and in spite of an immense reward offered by the Federals for his capture, "alive or dead," he has reached Toronto.

Thirteen steamers ran the Wilmington blockade on the 19th ult.

INDIA.

A telegram, anticipating the advices brought by the Bombay mail, conveys to us the melancholy but expected announcement of the Earl of Elgin's death, which occurred at Dhurmsalla, on the 20th ult. [A memoir of the late Viceroy will be given in our Obituary column next week.] Sir William Denison, the Governor of Madras, who will assume the administration of the general government of India until Sir John Lawrence's arrival, had gone to Calcutta.

By the same telegram we are also informed that all the hill tribes on the Punjaub frontier have risen against our rule. On the 20th ult. they attacked the British position with great audacity, but were gallantly driven back by our troops. The fighting was very severe; two English officers were killed and five wounded, and 120 privates were killed or wounded. General Chamberlain reports that he is confident of final success.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Imperial operations against the Taeping rebels are still hanging fire on account of the difficulty of establishing a satisfactory arrangement with Captain Sherard Osborne. The foreigners in the rebel service, Burgevine at their head, have withdrawn, owing to the service not coming up to their expectations.

Accounts from Japan state that there had been no further hostilities, and that Admiral Kuper was believed to be awaiting the arrival of troops before undertaking any further operations against the Prince of Satzuma or other Princes who have offered violence to foreigners. It was asserted that some of the principal daimios had leagued together against the Tycoon, whose authority was said to be greatly diminished.

AUSTRALIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

VICTORIA.

MELBOURNE, Oct. 26.—Fears lest the recommendation of the Penal Discipline Commissioners to resume the transportation of criminals to Australia should be carried into effect have engrossed public attention during the month. Meetings have been held, not only in Melbourne and the other large towns, but in almost every village, condemning the threatened infliction of this curse upon us. It may be said that the recommendation of the Commissioners is confined to Western Australia; but every one here knows that there is no geographical or any other hindrance in the way of ticket-of-leave or other convicts finding their way from the west to the eastern part of this continent. Hence our dread, and our determination to resist, by every means in our power, the carrying into effect of the Commissioners' recommendation. In the face of the strongly-worded memorials which this mail will take to England, it is to be hoped that the Imperial Government will give us the assurance that our fears are groundless, and that another outlet has been found for that stream of pollution with which we are threatened to be inundated. Perhaps her Majesty can boast of no more loyal subjects than the inhabitants of these colonies; certainly none have shown greater sympathy when sympathy was called for; and none have been more enthusiastic in their loyalty on the occasion of Imperial State rejoicings; but, from what has transpired within the last two or three weeks, it is evident that if England sends us her convicts that is the surest way to dry up our sympathy and to extinguish our loyalty.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean appeared for the first time here on the evening of Saturday, the 10th inst., in the Haymarket Theatre, when their reception was hearty and encouraging. They played again on the following Monday, but, as it was painfully evident that Mr. Kean had not sufficiently recovered from the effects of his long sea voyage, it was deemed advisable to close the theatre for a week, to enable him to get rid of the hoarseness under which he laboured. The week's repose accomplished the desired end, and on Monday evening last Mr. and Mrs. Kean reappeared in all the glory of their genius—the piece selected for the occasion being "The Wife's Secret!" To those who had not had the pleasure of hearing and seeing those inimitable actors before, this was, indeed, a treat. They have since been performing in "Louis the Eleventh," and "The Wife's Secret," on alternate nights, to well-filled houses, and this evening "Henry VIII." will be presented.

The near approach of the time when Parr's All-England Eleven will arrive here has stimulated our cricketers, who are now busy preparing for the campaign. Already have several matches been fixed; and on the Melbourne ground, where the first contest will come off on New-Year's Day, arrangements are being made for the erection of a grand stand, which is to be a very elegant structure. The other day a gentleman from New Zealand—Mr. Shadrack Jones—came over here specially to arrange for the Eleven playing three matches in that colony, the first and third in Dunedin, and the second in Christchurch, Canterbury settlement. Mr. Jones has guaranteed to pay the handsome sum of £3500, together with all travelling and other expenses incurred by the team during their absence from Melbourne. A better understanding has within the last few days been come to between the Sydney cricketers and Mr. Marshall, the gentleman to whose enterprise we shall owe the visit of the Eleven, and it is now probable that they will play in New South Wales. Should negotiations now pending be satisfactorily arranged, the Eleven will not, in all probability, go to Calcutta, as was at one time contemplated, should they not meet with sufficient encouragement in Sydney. Mr. Marshall has, however, submitted a proposal to the Calcutta cricketers which may lead to the Eleven taking the Indian route on their way home.

From a return of the quarter's revenue ending Sept. 30 it is ascertained that, although there is a considerable falling off, through the failure of the Duffy Land Act and the rejection of the Amended Land Bill of the present Ministry, yet that the finances of the country are in a healthy condition, the various custom and other duties exhibiting no marked decline.

We have had a continuance of wet weather, which has considerably affected business, retarded the crops, and led to fatal consequences in several cases through the upsetting of coaches while crossing swollen streams. The yield of gold keeps well up, notwithstanding the existence of disturbing elements calculated to reduce the supply. The wet weather has prevented the commencement of the wool season at the usual time this year. Large quantities of wool are on their way to town from the inland districts; and immediately fine weather sets in they will arrive. It is said that the quantity and quality of this season's clip have never been equalled.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

SYDNEY, Oct. 26.—The police are utterly powerless in checking the bush-rangers of the western districts in their daring exploits. Gilbert and his gang pursue their nefarious calling in broad daylight, setting people and police equally at defiance. They "stick up" whole townships, robbing shops and individuals of whatever valuables they can lay their hands on. They enter the stables of well-known breeders of horses, and select the fleetest steeds, upon whose backs they ride triumphantly round the country. Their deeds of daring have exalted them into heroes among certain classes, whose admiration and sympathy probably interfere, to some extent, with the efforts of the police to capture them. There are now 300 policemen in pursuit; and Government have just announced that £500 will be paid for the arrest of each of the five or six ringleaders. The late Government intimated to the police authorities that, if they failed to arrest the desperadoes, another and different force would be organised. The existence of this bushranging system is attributable to the taint of the convict element still remaining in the remote district of New South Wales; and perhaps no stronger argument could be adduced for

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the discontinuance of transportation to these colonies than to point to the lawlessness and daring crime now so prevalent here.

The Cowper Ministry were defeated on their financial policy, and have resigned. The following are their successors:—Mr. Martin, Attorney-General and Premier; Mr. Foster, Colonial Secretary; Mr. Eagar, Treasurer and Minister of Lands; Mr. Wilson, Minister of Works; Mr. Holroyd; Mr. Fawcett, Solicitor-General. Parliament has adjourned till the 24th proximo, to allow time for the ministerial re-election.

The second intercolonial rifle-match between New South Wales and Victoria took place a few days ago. The distances fired at began at 200 yards, and ended with 900 yards. At the short distances the Victoria men beat their opponents; but at the long range the New South Wales men so completely outstripped the Victorians as to leave them in a minority of forty-six points upon the total scoring. On both sides the shooting was very much better than it was last year.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

ADELAIDE, Oct. 26.—The great Moonta copper-mining case is causing no little excitement here. The property is said to be worth half a million sterling. Mr. Michie, Minister of Justice of Victoria, has been specially retained for the petitioners; and, so that he can appear in the case in March next, a notice has been posted at the Supreme Court, applying for the admission of Mr. Michie to the bar of South Australia.

The Appropriation Bill will be introduced to-morrow (Tuesday), and it is expected that Parliament will be prorogued on Friday next.

QUEENSLAND.

BRISBANE, Oct. 26.—The accounts of the richness of the Peak Downs gold fields have not been confirmed; notwithstanding which numbers of people are flocking thither.

NEW ZEALAND.

The latest news from the seat of war is to the effect that General Cameron had appointed the 13th of October for the assault on Meremere, the great stronghold of the natives, and that the General had expressed great confidence in the result. The final arrangements had been completed. The flying columns had driven the marauding Maoris within the rebel lines, where their entire force was supposed to be about 2000 men. Detachments of troops had been arranged to cut off the retreat of the Maoris across the river. Unless the rebels effect their escape, which is unlikely, everything evinces a speedy but desperate termination to hostilities. It is feared, however, that the natives will evacuate Meremere and form straggling parties, thus prolonging the war. Some skirmishing has taken place at Taranaki, where a number of Wanganui natives harass the settlers.

Sir Henry Havelock arrived by the last mail-steamer from England to join his regiment.

From Otago we learn that a new gold field had been discovered about twenty-five miles from Dunedin, from which some good finds had been taken. Dr. Hector, the explorer, had returned overland from the west coast, from which he has found an easy route from the sea to Lake Wakatipua by the margin of navigable rivers and lakes. This discovery will make the gold fields of the lake districts more accessible from the west than from the east or the south coast.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

The Bishop of London's weekly levée at London House will be resumed on Tuesday, Jan. 11.

A temporary church has been erected in the parish of Thornley, Durham, at the cost of Mr. G. Wilkinson. The sittings are all free.

Otford Church, Sevenoaks, was reopened on the 8th inst., after a thorough restoration, under the care of Mr. Street, at a cost of £1200.

The new district church of St. James's, Hampton-hill, was consecrated by the Bishop of London yesterday week.

The Rev. Edward Hayes Plumptre and the Rev. Thomas Fraser Stooks have been appointed by the Bishop of London to honorary prebendal stalls in St. Paul's.

The opening of the temporary church of St. Michael and All Angels, erected for use during the building of the permanent edifice in Mark-street, Finsbury, took place on Sunday week.

Eling Church, near Southampton, was reopened on Tuesday week, after a thorough restoration and enlargement by Mr. Ferry, architect, at a cost of £2000. The Bishop of Winchester preached.

The death is announced, in his eightieth year, at his son's residence, Burton Grange, York, of the Rev. James Paley, Vicar of Lacock, Wilts, third and last surviving son of the late Archdeacon Paley, D D.

Saturday, being the anniversary of the death of Thomas Sutton, the founder of the Charter House, was kept within the old building with the usual appropriate celebration—Divine service, a Latin oration, and a banquet in the hall.

The church of St. Osmond, at Evershot, was rebuilt about ten years since, the chancel being left to a future day, which has now come to pass, thanks more especially to the Earl of Ilchester, Mrs. W. Jennings, and Mr. A. Martin. The architect is Mr. Shout.

The Archbishop of York consecrated Stonegrave Church, near Hovingham, yesterday week. The building consists of a nave with clerestory, chancel, and aisles, the whole of which, with the exception of the tower, has been rebuilt by Mr. G. Jones.

St. Michael's Church, a chapel-of-ease in Frampton, near Boston, was consecrated on the 19th ult., the Bishop of Lincoln preaching. The little church, which is designed by Mr. Fowler, owes its existence chiefly to the liberality of Mr. J. Pearson, who gave £1000.

The Bishop of Lincoln preached, on the 1st inst., at the re-opening of Fiskerton Church, after a restoration, at the cost of £1200, under Mr. Christian. Towards this good work the Rector, Archdeacon Davys, originally gave £500; but, the banker with whom it was lodged failing, he repeated his donation.

The consecration of the long-desecrated and beautiful Greyfriar's Church, Reading, was performed by the Bishop of Oxford on Wednesday week. The Rev. J. Ball, Vicar of the parish, said the morning prayers, the Bishop preaching; after which £119 was collected at the offertory. In the afternoon Archdeacon Phelps, to whose energy this beautiful restoration may be mainly attributed, was the preacher.

A general meeting of the students attending the Aberdeen University was held in the public schoolroom, Marischal College, Aberdeen, on Saturday afternoon. Earl Russell; Mr. Grant Duff, M.P.; and the Lord Advocate were severally nominated for the office; but, on the vote being taken, the great majority of those present—about 200—were in favour of Earl Russell, who has intimated his willingness to accept the office. In all likelihood, therefore, the others will be withdrawn in favour of his Lordship.

On Tuesday night the "Adelphi" of Terence was performed by the students of Westminster School in the presence of a large company, which included Dr. Trench, the late Dean of Westminster, and now Archbishop of Dublin; Lord Chelmsford, Sir R. Phillimore, Mr. Beresford Hope, Archdeacon Hale, &c. As usual on these occasions, the Westminsters, "old" and "new," mustered strong, and the advent of Christmas, which for Westminster School means the "Westminster Play," was celebrated by them in the wonted spirit of joyous, happy good humour.

St. Paul's Church, Birkenhead, was consecrated on Thursday week by the Bishop of Chester. The church is built on land situated at the corner of Argyle-street and Market-street, purchased by Mr. Brassey at a cost of about £800, and presented by him to the working men of Birkenhead; hence it bears the appropriate name of St. Paul's Working Man's Free Church. Mr. Brassey also gave £1000 as an endowment, in addition to purchasing a house in Clifton Park, valued at another £1000, as a residence for the Incumbent. The cost of the building is £3000, and it will accommodate 850 persons. The architect is Mr. W. Scott. Among the special gifts are—the organ, by Mr. H. K. Aspinall; the pulpit, by the Rev. S. Boucher, as a memorial to his son; and the font, by the architect.

The following testimonials to clergymen are announced in the *Guardian*:—To the Rev. W. Brass, B.A., Curate of Bedlington, by the inhabitants of Choppington—a gold watch and chain, a copy of Alford's Greek Testament, and a family Bible; Rev. R. S. Hopkins, Curate of Lydbrook—a handsome marble timepiece, by the congregation, on his promotion to the incumbency of Hilderstone, Staffordshire; Rev. J. R. Stevens, Incumbent of Swadlincote, Derbyshire—a purse of sovereigns and a silver salver, from his parishioners; Rev. R. M. Freeman—a pocket communion-service and Bible, on his leaving the curacy of St. John's, Chatham; Rev. W. Baird, on the occasion of his leaving the cursey of St. Philip's, Clerkenwell, for Clare-market Mission—a handsome communion service, the Rev. W. Denton's "Commentary on the Gospels," and Dr. Hook's "Church Dictionary"; Rev. Frederick W. Pulling—an ormoulu enamelled timepiece, from the parishioners of Shebbear-cum-Sheepwash, North Devon.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—*Rectories:* The Rev. W B. Gale to Willersey, Gloucestershire; Rev. T. Lewis to Llansanfawr, Brecknockshire; Rev. R. E. Morres to Cheddington. *Vicarage:* Rev. G. Bull to Almley, near Wirgton. *Chaplaincies:* Rev. C. N. Badger to Marlborough Union; Rev. C. Walford to the Bombay Establishment: Rev. J. Wilson, Curate of Belchamp St. Paul, to the Union Workhouse, Sudbury. *Curacies:* Rev. W. H. Denny to St. John's, Waltham-green; Rev. E. Forward to Hazelbury Byran, near Blandford; Rev. S. E. Major to St. Paul's, Walworth; Rev. V. B. Smyth to Twickenham; Rev. W. F. Stocken to Kensington; Rev. G. H. Waterfall to Ashmore, Dorset. Rev. J. M. Gresley, Curate of Seile, near Ashby-de-la-Zouch, to be Master of Etwall Hospital, Derbyshire; Rev. G. Rowe, late Vice-President and Chaplain, to be Principal of the Diocesan Training School for Masters at York.—*Guardian.*

THE COURT.

The Queen, accompanied by the junior members of the Royal family and attended by her suite, left Windsor Castle, on Thursday, en route for Osborne, where her Majesty will pass the Christmas holidays.

On Thursday se'nnight the Queen attended Divine service in the evening at St. George's Chapel. Her Majesty occupied the Royal closet. Princess Helena was also present, and occupied the stall of the late Prince Consort as Knight of the Garter. The Rev. C. Tapsfield, the Rev. J. Pack, and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor were the officiating clergymen.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia have attended Divine service at St. George's Chapel several days during the week.

On Friday se'nnight the Queen walked and drove in the castle grounds. Princess Helena, attended by Baroness von Dobeneck, drove out. The Crown Prince of Prussia and Princess Helena, attended by Countess Hohenthal, Baroness von Dobeneck, Count Furstenstein, Major von Schweinitz, Colonel the Hon. A. Liddell, and Lieut.-Colonel the Hon. D. De Ros, dined with the Prince and Princess of Wales at Frogmore House.

On Saturday last the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds of the castle. The Crown Prince of Prussia, attended by Major von Schweinitz, went to the Royal Military College at Sandhurst. The Crown Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Prince William of Prussia, and the Princess of Hohenlohe, went to London to-day, attended by Baroness von Dobeneck and the Hon. Caroline Cavendish. Prince Leopold, attended by Mr. Buff, visited Prince Arthur at the Ranger's Lodge, Blackheath, and returned to the castle in the evening, accompanied by his brother. The Countess Blucher and the Rev. Dr. Stanley also arrived at the castle.

The Right Hon. Sir Henry Bulwer, her Majesty's Ambassador at Constantinople; Sir Rutherford Alcock, Minister to Japan; and M. Antonio Pradilla, Minister from Columbia, were severally introduced to the Queen by Earl Russell at audiences of her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Arthur, Prince Leopold, the Princess of Hohenlohe, and the Prince of Leiningen attended Divine service in the private chapel. The Rev. Dr. Stanley officiated. The Queen passed the day in strict seclusion.

Monday was the second anniversary of the death of the lamented Prince Consort. The Queen, accompanied by the members of the Royal family, proceeded early in the morning to the Royal mausoleum, where her Majesty is in the habit of constantly going; and permission was given to all the members of the household, including the servants, to go to the mausoleum and pay a tribute of love and respect to the memory of their revered and ever-to-be-regretted master. The Queen passed the day in complete seclusion.

On Tuesday her Majesty, accompanied by Princess Helena, walked and drove in the castle grounds. The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, Prince William, Princess Charlotte, and Prince Henry of Prussia took leave of the Queen, and left the castle at a quarter past six o'clock for Dover, en route to Prussia, attended by Countess Hohenthal, Baroness Dobeneck, Count Furstenstein, and Major von Schweinitz. Lord Alfred Paget attended their Royal Highnesses to Dover. Prince Arthur, attended by the Rev. W. Jolley, also left the castle to-day for Blackheath.

On Wednesday morning her Majesty drove in the grounds. In the afternoon the Queen attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal of St. George. Her Majesty, who was still in deep mourning, occupied the Royal closet by the altar. Princesses Helena and Louisa were also present, and sat in the stalls of the Sovereign Knights of the Garter. The "Magnificat" and "Nunc Dimittis" were by Kelway, in A. The Rev. C. L. Courtney and the Hon. and Very Rev. the Dean of Windsor took part in the service. The Queen reached the chapel through the deanery, and retired privately by the same way.

Mr. Gilbert Scott has had the honour of submitting to the Queen his model for the Prince Consort's Memorial.

Mr. George G. Adams, sculptor, has also had the honour to submit for her Majesty's inspection his busts of the late Field Marshals Lord Seaton and Lord Clyde.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales continue at Frogmore House. Their Royal Highnesses will proceed to Osborne on Tuesday next, where they will remain a fortnight on a visit to the Queen; after which the Prince and Princess will return to Windsor.

On Friday se'nnight the Prince, attended by Colonel Keppel and Mr. Fisher, went out hunting with the harriers, and had some excellent sport. The Princess drove in the grounds of Frogmore.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the private chapel of Windsor Castle. Their Royal Highnesses afterwards lunched with the Queen. In the afternoon the Prince, accompanied by the Crown Prince of Prussia, attended Divine service in St. George's Chapel.

Mr. R. Dowling, commissioned by the Tasmanian Government, has been honoured with a sitting from the Princess for her portrait. Mr. Dowling has also been honoured with another sitting, at Frogmore, from the Prince.

Mr. Morton Edwards, commissioned to execute a bust for the town and Corporation of Toronto, has been similarly honoured.

THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF PRUSSIA.

The Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia, accompanied by their children and attended by their suite, left Windsor, en route for the Continent, on Tuesday morning. The Royal train left Windsor shortly after half-past six by the South-Western line, the train being under the command of Mr. Godson, the company's superintendent of traffic. At the junction of the South-Western with the Charing-cross branch of the South-Eastern the engine, which was under the management of Mr. Norwood, the chief inspector of the railway, was detached, and the South-Eastern authorities, who were represented by Mr. Teulon (one of the directors), Mr. Eborall, and Mr. Knight, took charge of the train. The Royal party are the first passengers who have travelled over the Charing-cross line. The whole distance between Windsor and Dover, about 108 miles, was accomplished in two hours and fifty-five minutes, without change of carriages, and the Prince and Princess both expressed themselves highly pleased with the facility and comfort afforded by the new route.

On the arrival of the state train at Dover a Royal salute of artillery was discharged from the castle batteries, and a similar compliment was paid on the steamer leaving the Admiralty Pier, which was lined with guards of honour from the 78th Highlanders and 85th Regiments. A large number of people was assembled on the pier, who loudly cheered the Prince and Princess. The Crown Princess looked remarkably well, and she appeared gratified at the tokens of loyalty and affection which were manifested. Their Royal Highnesses crossed the Channel in the London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company's steam-packet Wave.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge left Gloucester House, on Monday, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, at Longleate, Wilts.

His Excellency the Austrian Ambassador and Countess Apponyi left Chandos House, on Monday, on a visit to the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, at Longleate.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Madame Van de Weyer have arrived in town from New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

His Excellency the Turkish Ambassador has arrived at the residence of the Embassy from the Continent.

The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland have arrived at Trentham, Staffordshire, from Lilleshall, Salop.

The Duchess Dowager of Norfolk returned on Tuesday to town from visiting Lord and Lady Foley at Worksop Manor, Notts.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury have left Hatfield House, Herts, on a visit to the Duke and Duchess of Wellington at Strathfieldsaye.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Lansdowne have arrived in Berkeley-square from a tour of visits.

The Earl of Carlisle has left Grosvenor-place for Dublin, to resume his duties as Lord Lieutenant.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The salary of the City Remembrancer has been fixed by the Common Council at £1500.

"The Tercentenary of Shakspeare" formed the subject of a glowing oration which was delivered at the London Mechanics' Institution, on Monday, by Mr. G. Linnæus Banks, one of the honorary secretaries of the National Shakspeare Committee.

The annual dinner of the Royal London Yacht Club, to which above seventy members and friends sat down, took place on Tuesday at Willis's, King-street, St. James's. The chair was taken by Mr. Arcedeckne, the commodore.

Mr. Grote, the historian of Greece, who is one of the council, and at present treasurer, of University College, has offered to put up at his own expense, on the walls of the cloister of the college in Gower-street, a mosaic representation of scenes and persons of the Homeric poems, to be executed by the Parisian sculptor, the Baron de Triqueti.

That portion of the Charing-cross Railway which runs between the Waterloo station and London Bridge was travelled over on Tuesday morning by the Crown Prince and Princess of Prussia. Their Royal Highnesses were on their return to Prussia, and, thanks to the opening of this new line, were enabled to travel from Windsor to Dover without leaving the railway carriage.

At the meeting of the Royal Geographical Society, on Monday, Lord Strangford in the chair, a paper was read, communicated by Mr. Swinhoe, on Formosa, which island was opened to British commerce by the late Lord Elgin. Mr. Swinhoe was appointed Vice-Consul of Formosa, and visited different parts of the coast to ascertain which port would be the best adapted for trade. In his communication he stated some of the results of his investigations into the character of the island and its inhabitants. A paper was also read by F. A. Eton, Esq., giving an account of a journey from Nazareth to Bozrah of Moab.

The following is a list of the proposed schemes of metropolitan railways to be submitted to Parliament in the ensuing Session (1864):—Kensington, Hammersmith, and Richmond; Hammersmith and City Extensions; North and South Western Junction; Metropolitan, Notting-hill, and Brompton Extension; Metropolitan Extension to Trinity-square, Tower-hill; Metropolitan and St. John's Wood; Metropolitan Grand Union; Charing-cross (Northern); Charing-cross (Western); Wimbledon and Brixton; Tooting, Mitcham, and Wimbledon; Petersham; Hammersmith and Wimbledon; Kingston, Tooting, and London; Kew, Turnham-green, and Hammersmith; Metropolitan District; London, Brighton, and South Coast; New Lines in Battersea; Paddington and Charing-cross.

The births of 2100 children—1112 boys and 988 girls—were registered last week in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1928.——The number of deaths in London last week was 1357. The average number of deaths in ten corresponding weeks (taking the fiftieth in each of the years 1853-62) is, with a correction for increase of population, 1434. Smallpox exhibits a great decrease in its mortality compared with that of previous weeks. Only eleven cases of this disease were registered. But the deaths, both from scarlatina and typhus, were numerous, 114 having been caused by the former complaint, 76 by the latter. Phthisis was fatal in 142 cases, bronchitis in 132, and pneumonia in 96. These diseases were all less fatal than they had been in November. Fifty-three persons died at the age of 80 years and upwards, and eight of these were 90 and upwards. Amongst them were two centenarians—the widow of a bookbinder died at the age of 100 years at 34, New Compton-street, St. Giles; she never had occasion to call in a doctor, except once for an accident, and both sight and memory were good to the last; a farmer died at the age of 101 years in Smith-street, Clerkenwell; he had never taken medicine in his life. Last summer he was able to make hay and dig potatoes.

LAW AND POLICE.—Mr. Serjeant Shee has been appointed to the vacant judgeship in the Queen's Bench, caused by the death of Mr. Justice Wightman.

The Lord Chancellor has decided that a composition deed, in a bankruptcy case, which does not give equal rights to all the creditors of an insolvent cannot be upheld, and is not binding on those creditors who have not been parties to it. In the case before his Lordship a composition deed had been executed, and had received the assent of the statutory majority of the creditors. By this deed the assenting creditors were to receive 3d. in the pound—the insolvents covenanting to pay the same composition "on demand" to the remaining creditors. It was urged, however, on behalf of a non-assenting creditor, that, while the statute contemplated that every claimant on the estate should be placed on a footing of perfect equality, the minority in the present instance might be in complete ignorance of the existence of the deed; as the debtors, having obtained the assent of the requisite number of creditors, would trouble themselves no further about the others. It was further urged that the non-assenting minority could not sue on the covenant, as no money had been set apart to pay the dividends on the amounts due to them. The Lord Chancellor held that this arrangement involved an inequality disadvantageous to the minority, upon whom the deed, therefore, was not binding.

Heatley, the man who, passing himself off as a military officer, endeavoured to utter a forged bill on the Marquis of Anglesey, was tried at the Central Criminal Court on Tuesday. He was found guilty, and sentenced to penal servitude for six years.

The inquest on the bodies of the men who were killed by the fall of a house at Islington was concluded on Monday. The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death." They coupled with it a resolution to the effect that the accident had been caused by the insufficient strength of the front piers, and added that the architect deserved the severest censure. The foreman announced that this was the decision of 16 against 5, and that he was one of the minority.

THE DISTRESS IN THE NORTH.

MR. FARNALL'S returns this week show an unfavourable change in the pauperism of the cotton districts. Last week a decrease of upwards of 700 in the number of persons receiving relief was reported; this week there is an increase of 228. At the meeting of the Central Relief Committee, on Monday, Lord Derby read a letter which he had received from Sir George Grey relative to the law charges upon mortgages under the Public Works Act. The Loan Commissioners, it seems, committed a mistake in requiring a separate security for each advance, and they will now repay to the borrowers all charges which have been made under an erroneous construction of the Act of Parliament and the orders of the Poor-law Board. The committee passed a resolution thanking the Home Secretary for what had been already done in this matter, but expressing a hope that "the Government will reconsider the subject of law charges for first mortgages, which, from returns made to the committee, appear to be large on the amount of small loans." Mr. Rawlinson made a statement with regard to the progress of public work in the distressed districts, and said, "provided the weather was fine and open, it would not be difficult to employ 20,000 or 30,000 operatives upon useful public works by the commencement of the new year." The following grants, with several smaller ones, were made, the figures in parentheses indicating the number of weeks over which the grants will extend:—Tottington (5), £100; Oldham (8), £600; Mottram-in-Longdendale (5), £120; Farrington (4), £100; Rochdale (3), £750; Bolton (4), £500; Stacksteads (4), £100. The following grant was made for the employment and school fund:—Blackburn, £194. For superintendence of labour, the following grants were made:—Blackburn, £144; Stalybridge, £24.

The London committee met yesterday week at the Mansion House, Mr. Alderman Rose, M.P., in the chair. The total amount subscribed up to the Thursday evening was £520,620, of which £456,795 had been remitted, including amounts granted for emigration purposes. During the fortnight £7990 had been received, of which £7636 was from colonial resources. Several grants were made.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

The Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe. By Daniel Defoe (1 vol. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.) Christmas is pre-eminently the children's season. In deference to them Pantomime revisits the glimpses of the footlights, Clown assumes his bandiest legs, Pantaloon puts on his biggest spectacles, Harlequin dons his shiniest skin, and Columbine cuts her airiest capers. In deference to them, too, publishers issue divers books; and so, in deference to them, "Current Literature" shall be this week devoted to publications which concern them principally. First, in virtue of its grand proportions, handsome exterior, and profusely illustrated interior, no less than of its unflagging popularity, comes our old friend *Robinson Crusoe*, decked out with a hundred engravings by the Brothers Dalziel, from drawings by J. D. Watson. The illustrations borrowed from the book, on the next page, are those which represent Crusoe getting down to the cable which he coveted, and Friday expressing his gratitude towards and being encouraged by Crusoe.

Hymns in Prose, for Children. By Mrs. Barbauld. (1 vol. John Murray.) Second in the list is a charming little book, every portion of which is full of elegant simplicity. The letterpress is too well known to need comment, and the illustrations by various artists of good fame blend with the type in graceful harmony. The specimen given on the next page is from the ninth hymn, commencing, "Come, let us walk abroad; let us talk of the works of God. Take up a handful of sand; number the grains of it; tell them one by one into your lap." The speaking group is due to the pencil of R. Barnes.

Stories and Tales. By Hans C. Andersen. (1 vol. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge.) Let the friend of children, Hans Andersen,

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"HYMNS IN PROSE FOR CHILDREN," BY MRS. BARBAULD: "COME, LET US WALK ABROAD."

"STORIES AND TALES BY HANS ANDERSEN:" THE DAISY.

whose pen is assisted by the pencil of A. W. Boyes and the graving-tool of the Brothers Dalziel, now claim attention. The Illustration accompanying these remarks is from a story called "The Daisy." Two little boys want a piece of turf for their captive lark, and they choose the piece on which the daisy grows. One proposes to tear off the flower, the other to leave it alone, whilst the little daisy itself trembles in the wind at the cool discussion on which its life depends. The translation is by Dr. H. W. Dulcken.

Beeton's Christmas Annual (1 vol. S. O. Beeton): *Robinson Crusoe* (ditto). Beeton's Christmas Annual, of this its fourth season, may be fairly pronounced a prodigious shilling's worth. If it were only that it solves the riddle "Kiddle-a-wink, one and all," which has appeared at every corner of the streets for the last two or three months to puzzle the guessing propensities of the public, and has haunted the sleep of the inquisitive like a nightmare, it would, doubtless, be eagerly sought after. But, not only does it explain the great enigma, it contains also literature grave and gay, amusing and instructive, with illustrations ranging from the ghastly to the grotesque. The "Robinson Crusoe" is a handsome illustrated edition of De Foe's marvellous work. The designs for the illustrations must be put down to the credit of T. H. Nicholson, the engravings to that of C. W. Sheers.

More Fun for Our Little Friends (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston): *The Book of Blockheads* (ditto): *Mr. Wind and Madam Rain* (ditto). Our little friends are to be congratulated upon having "more fun" provided for them by the author of "Great Fun," and upon having twenty-two delightful pictures, from the hands of E. H. Wehnert, to make the fun more graphic. Charles Bennett, the quaint and original, has contributed to render the children's Christmas merry by writing a grotesque story to each of the letters in the alphabet and setting off each story with still grotesquer coloured illustrations. And the same humourist has lent the charms of his pencil to illustrate the fairy tale called "Mr. Wind and Madam Rain," translated by Emily Makepeace from the French of Paul de Musset. Let each book be inspected and each will be applauded.

Nursery Nonsense, by D'Arcy W. Thompson (1 vol. Griffith and Farran): *The Floral Gift* (ditto): *Tiny Stories*, by the Author of "Triumphs of Steam," &c. (ditto): *The Happy Home*, by Henrietta Lushington (ditto): *William Allair*, by Mrs. H. Wood (ditto): *Luke Ashleigh*, by Alfred Elwes (ditto): *Our Birthdays*, by Emma Davenport (ditto). Messrs. Griffith and Farran have provided so liberally for the Christmas (literary) entertainment of childhood that it is impossible to do more than give the briefest description of each work. The first is a collection of cleverly silly rhymes, on the *Gammer Gurton* principle, by a gentleman whose name has already attracted no little attention, and whom Charles Bennett has most worthily seconded pictorially; the second is "a thing of beauty," a souvenir tastefully illuminated by Samuel Stanesby, with a literary body of poetical selections; the third is an unpretending little book for five-year-old babydom, enriched with twelve illustrations by Harrison Weir; the fourth is a simple, domestic story, illustrated by Pinwell; the fifth treats of running away to sea, a topic always interesting to English boys, and has a frontispiece from a drawing by F. Gilbert; the sixth is a tale of "school-life in Holland," illustrated with some spirit by G. Du Maurier; and the seventh, with a frontispiece by D. H. Friston, is what flippant persons would sneeringly call "pious," and has for its object to show how birthdays may be "improved."

Fireside Chats with Youngsters, by Old Merry (1 vol. Jackson, Walford, and Hodder): *Busy Hands and Patient Hearts*, from the German of Gustav Nieritz (ditto). "Old Merry" conveys very good advice in a very pretty book. His lessons are not remarkable for novelty either in substance or in form; but they are such as will bear, and even require, constant repetition. The second story, told on tinted paper and in pleasant type, is a simple tale of trouble and subsequent joy, showing how

> Cometh sunshine after rain,
> After mourning, joy again;
> After heavy, bitter grief,
> Dawneth surely sweet relief.

Every Boy's Annual (1 vol. Routledge, Warne, and Routledge): *Sir Guy de Guy*, by Rattlebrain (ditto): *The Adventures of Rob Roy*, by James Grant (ditto): *Marian and her Pupils*, by Charlotte Lankester (ditto): *Every Little Boy's Book* (ditto). The first of these books contains a mass of literature, illustrated by a hundred cuts, and heralded by an illuminated frontispiece, entertaining to boys; the second is a good-natured satire in poetry upon the volunteer movement, and is fantastically illustrated by Phiz (whose one young lady looks as opera-dancer-like and well as ever); the third needs no introduction; the fourth is a nicely-written account of one who tried, honestly and not unsuccessfully, to fulfil the most thankless of offices; and the fifth, with its 250 illustrations, forms "a complete cyclopædia of in and out door games, with and without toys, domestic pets, conjuring, shows, riddles," &c.

The Ice Maiden. By Hans Christian Andersen. (1 vol. Richard Bentley.) The Ice Maiden, who dwells in the glacier, whose pillow is the snow, and whose cheeks are ruddy with the glow of the Alpine sunset, loves the spouse of a mortal bride, and bears him away to her icebound home. Hans Andersen tells the tale; Mrs. Bushby has translated it from the Danish; Zwecker's drawings, engraved by Pearson, have illustrated it; the publisher has had it printed in noble type on delicate paper, has had it bound in blue and gold, and it now awaits the homage of those who pretend to taste.

Peter Parley's Annual for 1864. (1 vol. William Kent.) We have been for some time under the impression that "Peter Parley" is dead; but, even if it be so, we are quite ready to apply to him the phrase, "Le Roi est mort—Vive le Roi!" and to welcome the prince of annualists under the editorship of William Martin. He appears in a form likely to find favour with boys.

The True, Pathetic History of Poor Match (1 vol. Smith, Elder, and Co.): *Winter Weavings*, by Isabella Law (ditto). Match was a dog and a brother, of the hairy terrier description so admirably drawn in the pages of *Punch*. His adventures and his sad end may here be read of by all children who like such dogs; and children who do not should be anxiously watched by parents and guardians, for, depend upon it, the symptom is a very bad one. There are four illustrations, of which that which represents Match in long clothes and a baby's cap is particularly grateful to the feelings. "Winter Weavings" are a collection of poetical effusions more than usually musical, tender, and pathetic. We would hint, however, with all deference to the writer, that *firelight* (p. 36) is not a trisyllable, and cannot correctly be made to answer syllabically to *Christmas night*.

"ROBINSON CRUSOE:" CRUSOE GETTING DOWN TO THE CABLE.

"ROBINSON CRUSOE:" FRIDAY EXPRESSING HIS GRATITUDE TO CRUSOE.

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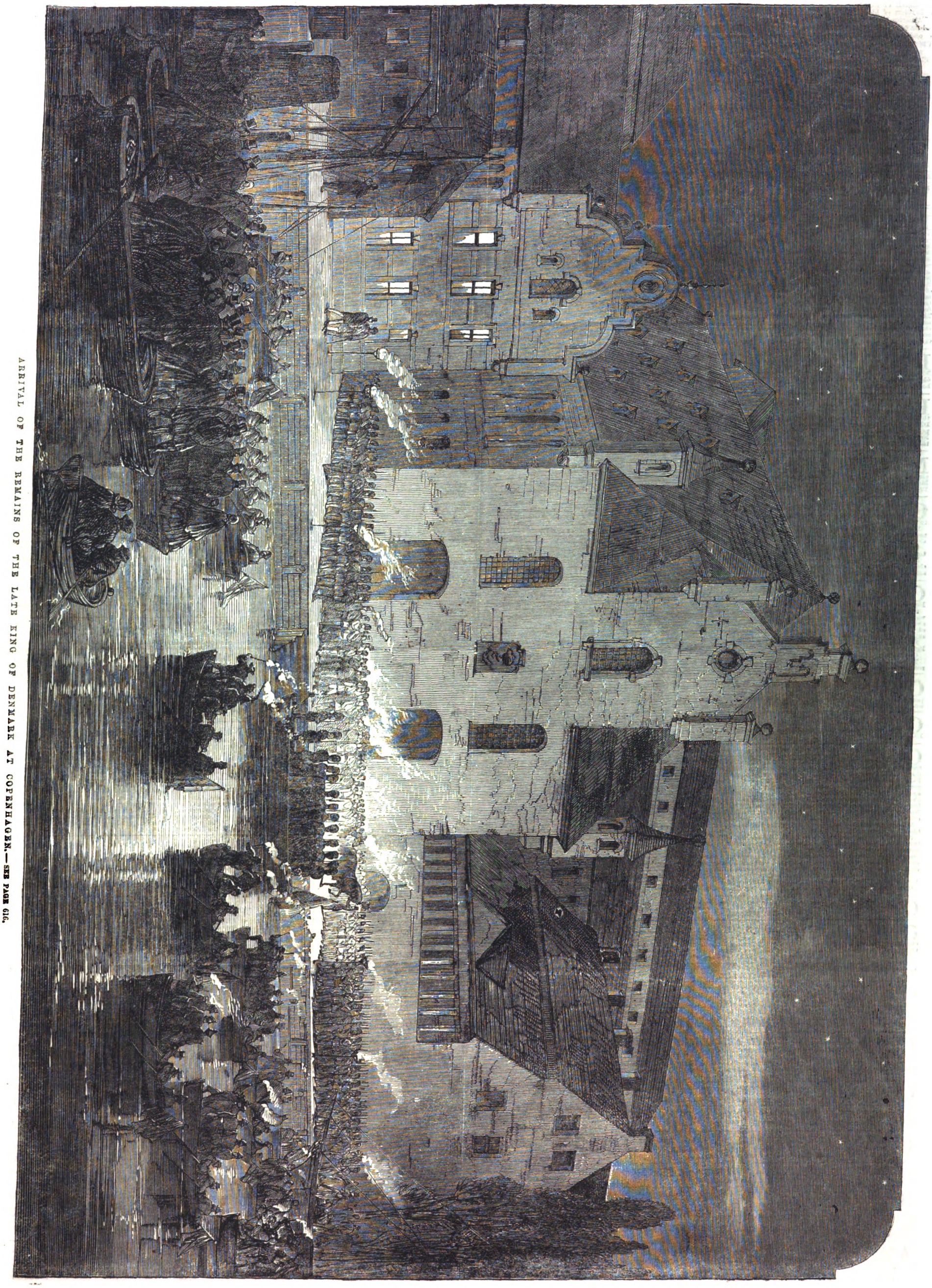

ARRIVAL OF THE REMAINS OF THE LATE KING OF DENMARK AT COPENHAGEN.—SEE PAGE 616.

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CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING DEC. 26.

SUNDAY, Dec. 20.—Fourth Sunday in Advent. First General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, 1560. Lavallette's escape from prison through the heroism of his wife, 1815. Secession from the United States of North America begins with South Carolina, 1860.

MONDAY, 21.—St. Thomas: the shortest day. Great Victory of Ibrahim Pacha and the Egyptians over the Turkish Vizier at Koniah, 1832.

TUESDAY, 22.—St. Croix taken by Sir Alexander Cochrane, 1807. Texas annexed to the United States, 1845.

WEDNESDAY, 23.—St. Victoria, Virgin and Martyr, at Rome, 250. Henry, the great Duke of Guise, assassinated, by command of the King, Henry III., 1588.

THURSDAY, 24.—Death of Vasco da Gama, Viceroy of the Indies, 1525. Preliminaries of the peace between Great Britain and the United States, signed at Ghent, 1814.

FRIDAY, 25.—Christmas Day. Baptism of Clovis, King of the Franks, at Rheims, 496. Full Moon, 2h. 50m. a.m.

SATURDAY, 26.—St. Stephen, Martyr. Lagos, in the Bight of Benin, Africa, assaulted and taken by Commodore Bruce, 1851.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON-BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 26, 1863.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
9 33	10 26	11 5	11 29	—	0 7	0 35	0 58	1 23	1 46	2 7	2 27	2 45	3 6

THEATRE ROYAL, DRURY LANE.—Managers, Messrs. EDMUND FALCONER and F. B. CHATTERTON.—In preparation, to be produced on BOXING NIGHT, and played during the Holidays, a grand comic Christmas PANTOMIME, written by R. L. Blanchard, Esq., entitled and founded upon the popular Oriental Story of SINDBAD THE SAILOR. The gorgeously beautiful character of the Decorations, inclusive of more than the usual amount of Scenical Surprises and Transformation Wonders, are ensured by the fact of their being entirely designed and for the most part executed by the celebrated Artist WILLIAM BEVERLEY, whose eminent services have been retained this Christmas exclusively for the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. The general action of the Pantomime will be arranged by, and the whole produced under the direction of, Mr. ROBERT ROXBY. The Harlequinade will include the services of three popular Pantomimists (forming a Double Company): Clowns—Harry Boleno and Mr. G. Lauri; Pantaloons—Messrs. W. A. Barnes and J. Morris; Harlequins—Messrs. Cormack and S. Saville; Columbines—Mdme. Boleno and Misses Gunniss. The masks, devices, and dresses from designs by the humorously-renowned DYKWINKYN. The music selected and arranged by Mr. J. Barnard; machinery by Mr. J. Tucker and assistants; gas illuminations by Mr. J. Hinckley; properties by Mr. Needham and assistants; dresses by Mr. Laurey and Mrs. Lawler. The dances and action of the ballet will be arranged by Mr. Cormack; comic scenes, tricks, &c., invented by Messrs. H. Boleno and Cormack. A Morning Performance of the Pantomime every Wednesday at Two o'Clock.

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On BOXING NIGHT, DEC. 26, will be produced, on a scale of unprecedented magnificence, a Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. Places booked free of extra charge daily.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER.—On BOXING NIGHT, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, the Performance will commence with a new Farce. After which, at Eight o'Clock, BEL DEMONIO, a Love Story, in Twelve Tableaux. Principal character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Brougham, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Kate Terry, Lavenue, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Elsworthy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. Doors open at Half-past Six, commence at Seven.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. P. WEBSTER. Thirteenth Week of Miss Bateman in the new play of LEAH. On Monday and during the Week, THE PRETTY HORSEBREAKER. Messrs. J. L. TOOLE, P. Bedford, and Miss Woolgar. Leah, Miss Bateman. And, ICI ON PARLE FRANCAIS. Mr. J. L. Toole. Commence at Seven.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—SPECIAL JUVENILE ATTRACTIONS, MONDAY NEXT, and during this Week every day except Saturday.

Mons. H. WOHLGEMUTH, pupil of the celebrated Conjuror, Robert Houdin, will perform a selection of his most interesting Experiments in Physical and Natural Magic daily, at Three o'Clock.

Herr SUSMAN, the wonderful imitator of birds and animals, will perform, at Half-past One, in the Concert-room.

Nadar's Géant Balloon, Compensator, and Car in the Centre Transept. Visitors with children admitted free to view the interior of the Car. Palace open from Ten till Six for admission. Lighted up at dusk. Admission, One Shilling.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—JUVENILE DAYS.—MONDAY NEXT and during the Week, Nadar's Géant Balloon; M. Wohlgemuth, the conjuror; Herr Susman, the extraordinary imitator of song-birds; and Great Fancy Fair.

Great choice of carriages. All kinds of goods, including china, porcelain, and Parian ware; British, Bohemian and other fancy glass, in great variety; French goods, fancy and other stationery, juvenile and gift books, ivory-work, the most extensive assortment of plated goods, jewellery, cutlery, juvenile toys and games, and every other article suitable for Christmas presents may be purchased.

Palace open for admission from Ten till Six (5.35 train from London Bridge). Palace lighted up at dusk.

One Shilling; Children, Half-price.

Trains from Victoria, London Bridge, Kensington, Euston, North London, and intermediate Stations. See Time-bills.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NADAR'S MONSTER BALLOON, "Le Géant," which ascended from the Champ de Mars, Paris, and passed over Germany, Belgium, and Holland, descending in Hanover, is now exhibited, with COMPENSATOR attached, inflated to its full dimensions, in the Great Transept.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS DAY.—Open from Ten till Dusk. Trains every hour from London Bridge and Victoria. NADAR'S BALLOON, &c.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. Commencing BOXING DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 26. Unusual round of amusements from morning till night, under the superintendence of Mr. Nelson Lee, commencing with the Chantrill Family in their Classical Gymnastic Exercises and Acrobatic Feats; Juvenile Ballet Entertainment, entitled "Marriage à la Mode," arranged by Mr. Frampton; the great Juggler, Langlois Velocimane; Burlesque Extravaganza by Messrs. D'Aubens; the Brothers Nelson as the Necromantic Elves; concluding with a new Comic Christmas Pantomime (in Shadow), entitled "Harlequin Jack the Giant Killer; or, Mother Goose," introducing numerous comic juvenile holiday tableaux of "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," "Old Mother Hubbard," "Little Jack Horner," "Polly, put the kettle on," &c., and startling effects. The whole to take place on the newly-erected stage in the Centre Transept.

Monster Christmas Tree. Great Fancy Fair and Bazaar, for the sale of all kinds of Christmas Presents and New-Year's Gifts.

Nadar's Géant Balloon, inflated to its full dimensions, with Compensator and Colossal Car. Several new and interesting Aquaria, stocked with various kinds of fishes and marine animals, added to the Natural History Department. The curious Kaffir Bread Tree is now bearing its extraordinary fruit in the Tropical Department. The entire Palace specially and appropriately decorated with wreaths and garlands of evergreens, flags, mottoes, and emblematic designs—the whole brilliantly lighted up each evening.

Performances at intervals on the Great Festival Organ and by the Orchestral Band of the Company, interspersed with Cornet Solos by Mr. Levy, &c.

Open from Nine till Six for admission. One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price.

CHRISTMAS.—WET OR DRY, FROST OR SNOW, THE ONLY HOLIDAY RESORT.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NADAR'S GREAT BALLOON. CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—In the desire to offer a specially-interesting feature during the Christmas Holidays, Nadar's Great Balloon will be exhibited, fully inflated. On account of the great Stage erected for the Christmas Revels, the Balloon will be placed in the Tropical Department; but, from want of height, the Mammoth Car, with its various rooms and appliances, is necessarily exhibited a little distance from the Balloon. This vast aerial machine should be seen by every one. It is THE WONDER OF THE DAY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BOXING DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, being kept as a General Holiday, will be a SHILLING DAY. Unusually varied combination of attractions provided for this Christmas. Frequent Trains from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington, Clapham Junction; also from Euston-square and North London lines; Richmond from Elephant and Castle, Camberwell, and other Stations. Doors open for admission from Nine till Six. One Shilling; Children Half-price.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT ATTRACTIONS for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Special Amusements from Morning till Night. Extensive and appropriate Decorations. Monster Christmas Tree. Great Fancy Fair for Christmas Presents and New Year's Gifts. Nadar's Géant Balloon and Colossal Car. Grand Juvenile Ballet. Punch and Judy. Shadow Pantomime, and Illumination of the entire Palace. ONE SHILLING.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BOXING DAY, SATURDAY NEXT, DEC. 26. Open for Admission from Nine till Six. ONE SHILLING.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—FRANCONI'S GRAND CIRQUE IMPERIAL EVERY EVENING, at Half-past Seven.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—FRANCONI'S TROUPE.—During the Week (Dec. 28 to Jan. 3) there will be MORNING PERFORMANCES EACH DAY, commencing at Two o'Clock and ending at Half-past Four.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—GRAND MORNING PERFORMANCE on BOXING DAY at Two o'Clock.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—WEEK AFTER CHRISTMAS. MORNING PERFORMANCES every Day at Two.

COLONEL DU HAMEL'S MECHANICAL HORSE, to be seen Daily, at Mr. Mason's Commission Stables, 139, Piccadilly. Admission, One Shilling, from Ten a.m. to Four p.m.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—Mr. E. DANVERS, of the Royal Strand Theatre, is prepared to SUPERINTEND the above in town or country. Address E. D., stage door.

AMATEUR THEATRICALS.—Miss JANET CLEMENTS, late of St. James's and Sadler's Wells Theatres, is prepared to RECEIVE ENGAGEMENTS in town or country. Address 2, Maismore Cottages, Park-road, Old Kent-road, S.E.

MUSICAL SOCIETY of LONDON.—Sixth Season, 1864. The following is the SCHEME for 1864:—Four Orchestral Concerts at St. James's Hall, on Wednesday Evenings, Jan. 27, March 16, April 20, and June 15. Two Orchestral Trials of New Compositions and Two Soirées, at the Hanover-square Rooms, on Wednesday Evenings, Feb. 24 and May 18, and Feb. 17 and July 13. Seventeen Meetings for Choral Practice, on Tuesday Evenings, commencing on Jan. 12. Annual General Meeting, Feb. 3. Conductor of the Orchestra, Mr. ALFRED MELLON; Director of the Choral Practice, Mr. Henry Smart. Annual Subscription, One Guinea. Members' tickets are now ready for delivery by Messrs. Cramer and Co., 201, Regent-street, where information relative to the admission of new members may be obtained.

38, Baker-street, Portman-square, W. CHARLES SALAMAN, Honorary Secretary.

MDME. TUSSAUD'S HISTORICAL GALLERY. Established 26 years at the BAZAAR, Baker-street. New Addition. EDWARD IV. of ENGLAND, seated in the Magnificent Crown and Coronation Robes of the period (1483). Also, Sir JOHN LAWRENCE, the new Governor-General of India. Open from Eleven till Dusk, and from Seven till Ten. Admittance, 1s. Extra Rooms, 6d.

UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF H.R.H. the DUCHESS of CAMBRIDGE and H.R.H. the PRINCESS MARY.—A GRAND FANCY SALE will be held in the Spring of 1864 in aid of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL FOR THE PARALYSED AND EPILEPTIC, Queen-square, Bloomsbury. The proceeds will be devoted to the Ladies' Special Fund of £3000, for purchasing the premises, enlarging the out-patients' department, and providing additional beds.

Treasurer of the Ladies' Fund—the Marchioness of Thomond.

Donors of useful or ornamental articles to the amount of six guineas, approved value, will be constituted Life Members of the charity.

Address—Miss Chandler, Hon. Sec., 158, Albany-st., Regent's Park.

JOHN WEIPPERT and CO.'S ROYAL QUADRILLE BAND may be ENGAGED in numbers suitable to the Salle de Danse. All the new music is furnished in their set routine.—Office, 21, Soho-square, W.

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THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

CHRISTMAS again! And England is, happily, at peace with all the civilised world; her condition is prosperous; the elasticity of her resources has been more marvellously demonstrated than ever; her manufacturing operatives are regaining employment; her defences are in the best order; there has been no epidemic to destroy the bodies of the people, no discontent to embitter their hearts; a beloved Sovereign is in good health and, apparently, about to come once more among us, as in the days before her great sorrow; the Heir of England is married to a wife of his own choice, and there is every promise of social happiness for those who will one day (may it be distant!) give tone to the social life of the nation; a Ministry which, by a curious combination of accidents, commands the confidence of all the great parties, is in office; and, look where we will, it is impossible for the most resolute grumbler to say that he can point out a national misfortune.

Surely, this accumulation of evidence that the country is thriving must force upon the least patriotic the conviction that we have much to be thankful for at this Christmas-time. And we honestly believe that when the English people gather, on Friday next, to inaugurate the season of festival, as their forefathers have done for ages, by a solemn recognition of the religious character of the feast, all these things will come to their hearts and form a Christmas litany. The storm may be coming; but hitherto we have been mercifully protected from it, and we have had both time and warning, so that we have been able to make preparations to meet with it, let it come from what quarter of the heavens it may. Another Christmas we may have a different record to set down; but nothing can obliterate the fact that England has enjoyed extraordinary tranquillity and prosperity during years when most other portions of the world have been ravaged by war, convulsed by rebellion, or half ruined by anarchy. Let all this be remembered when, at the approaching festival, the people draw together to thank the Author and Giver of all good things.

By a time-honoured custom, at this period of the year the journalist is permitted to relinquish his ordinary themes, and for a few days to assimilate his tone to that of the rest of the world. For this week, at all events, we are allowed to forget the grim details of the fierce struggle between those whom we may call our brethren, and who, across the Atlantic, may perhaps be joining in battle while the Christmas bells are ringing and the Christmas anthem is pealing. We may forget the complications of foreign politics, and cease to speculate upon the contingencies of which some promise may be given by the oracular voice which on New-Year's Day will address the foreign representatives in Paris. We may spare our readers any discussion upon the fearful struggle in Poland, though, when the prayer goes up for prisoners and captives, few among us will fail to remember the thousands who are now groaning in Russian gaols or are shuddering under the Cossack whips that direct the march—sometimes made a whole year's journey—to Siberia. We need not even regret the presence of a French garrison in Rome—deplore the slaughter at Kagosima—hope that we are not beginning a great and costly war in China—deprecate the exterminating views so remorselessly put forth on the New Zealand question—or affect to remonstrate with Australia on the convict business, though convinced—and never more thoroughly than by this last news of brigandism—that she is right. In the Christmas week we are not called upon to survey mankind from China to Peru, or to waft any one's sighs from Indus to the Pole. We may join our fellow-countrymen in keeping the great feast and in thinking and talking of little that does not connect itself with that festival.

But for a certain class of considerations we might perhaps indulge ourselves, for this time, with the luxury of silence. For, as a rule, if we do not talk politics, British, foreign, or social, we have not much call to be talking at all. It is not for a secular press to usurp the functions of the accredited ministers of religion, and to call antithesis and epigram to the aid of theological teaching. Such of our contemporaries as stray into this course, by way of vindicating their curious claim to be called religious journals, do not appear to us to be very successful in the substitute they proffer for the regular instructor in serious matters. We shall certainly not imitate them, believing as we do that there never was a time in English history when the all-important considerations that belong to the great Christian festivity were so ably and earnestly pressed upon the people by the priests of the Establishment, and by the ministers of other denominations as at the present time. Assuredly we shall not offer a lay sermon in the place of a leading article.

If we appear to depart in a slight degree from the line we are too happy to trace for ourselves, it is really on a ground of date, and not because the thoughts which we would urge will not be set out on Christmas Day in all places of worship with the utmost plain-speaking and affectionate zeal. But those addresses will come when the festival is on, and when we are advanced into the day which we should desire to see marked by benefits to all. We, on the other hand, write some days before the feast, and this is our excuse for dwelling upon the subject of charity. If we are fortunate enough to obtain the attention of those who are preparing for their Christmas, we have no doubt of doing good by reminding them that in the days which will precede Christmas Day there are ample and abundant opportunities of preparing a happy Friday for many who, if no such forethought be taken, will spend but a wretched one. Let us, therefore, recall to the recollection of all who have money, food, coals, clothes at their disposal—and who is there that has not something to spare?—that a gift which appears to them a small one will become great in the eyes of the destitute. We believe that myriads of kind things are left undone because persons in comfortable circumstances have no idea of the exceeding smallness of the resources of the poor, of the marvellous way in which they beat out their scant gains into rent, food, and raiment; and of the proportionate value of aid which the benevolent often withhold because it seems so small. If generous-natured people, who do not give because they think what they could give would be slighted, could really be made acquainted with the habits of the poor, and could comprehend what penury means, they would soon be disabused of the idea that any gift could be unacceptable, especially in the winter months. There is scarcely a coin, an article of clothing, or a present of any other necessary, that will not become an important element in the Christmas Day of the needy. If every reader of these lines would silently, or in council with friends, resolve that one poor creature should be the happier by the individual charity of such reader, exerted between this and Christmas Day, the aggregate of happiness would be enormous. And what would be the sacrifice? We are not going, we repeat, upon the ground of those whose privilege it is to urge the duty of sacrifice; we will confine ourselves to our own secular pulpit, and ask only the charity that can be afforded without sacrifice. Surely every one who reads these words can bestow a half-crown, or a garment, or half a sack of coals, or a child's dinner. We are sure that we shall be thanked for the suggestion when those who may carry it out have been thanked by the eyes of the receivers of such gifts.

Many thousands can do far more than this, and do it. They, however, are accustomed to attend to the duty of charity, and need no prompting from us. Our aim is to point out facts to those who do not know how much good they can effect. They have but to look around them; or, if they are unable to perceive an object of kindness, let them ask their minister or their medical man to tell them of one. Those visitors of the poor will have no difficulty. And for other persons whose money is ready enough, but whose time is still more precious, there are the magistrates' poor-boxes. Next to examining a case one's-self, there is no better way of giving alms than through the excellent magistrates, who have such effectual means of ascertaining that charity is not given to those who do not need it. We hope to read that in London assistance has been largely given in this way, and that in the provinces a similar machinery is ready and at the service of the benevolent. If the Christmas litany, of which we have given some idea, but which will be expanded and increased by any intelligent reader, contain a recital of things for which gratitude is due to the Author of all Good, can such gratitude be better shown than by helping the poor to believe that Christmas is not all selfish holiday, but a solemn memory for those who enjoy the numberless comforts of a happy home.

THE FARM.

OUR "talk is still of bullocks," and those Christmas markets, shows, and sales, which seems somewhat out of place while that portentous instrument, the "black bulb self-registering thermometer in vacuo," ranges from twenty to six degrees above freezing-point. The Islington Market never had a larger supply, and, excluding the foreign auxiliaries, there were 10,370 beasts and 26,290 sheep entered with the clerk of the market, or 1940 and 5390 respectively more than last year. A few very superior Scots realised 5s. 2d. per 8lb. stone, and for prime Downs 6s. was the top quotation. Mr. M'Combie sent 62 of his prime "black brigade," all fours and fives. Shorthorns were quite equal to former years, the Devons and Herefords in greater force than usual, the Suffolks good, and the Sussex, as a lot, rather elderly, retired plough beasts. At the private sales, 25 of her Majesty's West Highland oxen, fed in the meadows of Windsor Park, and rising six years old, averaged over £27 apiece. Six of Baron Anthony Rothschild's fat beasts realised, according to the *Mark Lane Express*, £308—or something like 10½d. per pound—in a competition between some of the very first metropolitan and country butchers. At the Woburn sale some of the very best Hereford oxen made £40 to £47 10s.; and at Lord Durham's, over which Mr. Wetherell, as usual, presided, three half-bred polled heifers averaged £38 16s. 8d., one of them—a red and white—going as high as £48. The total proceeds of the latter sale were £5771. The attendance at the Smithfield Club Show was several thousands below last year, when the building had novelty to aid it. Next year we trust that any loss of this kind to the Company may be made up by the admission of the public to the galleries during the judging, which, especially if a Royal visit is expected, will give the opening day an éclat it has never yet possessed. The delightful Baker-street eight to ten p.m. soirée of the members is now a thing of the past, and this would be its pleasantest substitute. The Carlisle Christmas Show has prospered, and Mr. George Head (who in vain offered £240 for a Towneley bull last September at one of the county gatherings) comes well up. At Leeds, Capt. Tennant's Rosa, the Smithfield cup winner of last year, took a medal in the extra stock; and at Darlington Mr. Stewart won the 100-guinea cup for the best beast in the yard. It must be won three times in succession before it is claimed for good, and red and then a white ox had done the trick cleverly enough in 1861-2. This year Mr. Stewart had nothing good enough in his "training-stables" at Mains of Esselmont; but a brother Aberdeen butcher, Mr. Martin, very kindly helped the head of the guild in his need by selling him his own roan crack, which he had intended for Birmingham and Smithfield. It was no slight sacrifice, as, but for this gallantry, the roan would have put all the Smithfield steers and oxen to shame, and Darlington, which had been rather building on one of Mr. Pease's shorthorns, acknowledged itself quite beaten by "the crossbred." It was three years and seven months old, and bred by Mr. Moor, of Tarty, in the Buchan district. It is, we believe, by a bull bred by Mr. Cruikshank, which united Booth and Bates blood; and, seeing what a number of good shorthorn bulls have been used for years past north of Aberdeen, the beasts of that district have as much pure blood in them as nine tenths of those which are entered as shorthorns in the English fat ranks.

ARRIVAL OF KING GEORGE AT ATHENS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PIRÆUS, Dec. 4.

THE waters of Grecian politics continue to be troubled by two questions which preoccupy the public mind in a disagreeable manner: the cession of the Seven Islands, with the stringent conditions sought to be imposed by the British Government, and the nullification of the decree degrading the Miaoulis Ministry, adopted by the Assembly shortly before the arrival of King George in Greece. M. Saripolos, the University representative, has submitted a proposition for the revocation of the unpopular decree to the Assembly, but without success. He was not even permitted to discuss the subject with that freedom which ought to characterise a chamber elected by a population ardent in its desire for liberty. To a deputation from the National Assembly, since appointed to convey its sympathies to King George on the death of the King of Denmark, his Hellenic Majesty frankly expressed his disappointment at the illiberal conduct of the representatives, and intimated a strong desire that they would reconsider their decision. It is difficult to foresee how M. Bulgaris will be able to conciliate his loyalty to the Sovereign with his firm intention of resisting the abrogation of the decree, which has already brought this otherwise able minister into unpopularity; and this divergence of opinion between the Throne and the Assembly is much to be regretted, as, contrary to the ordinary course of differences of opinion between Sovereigns and their Chambers, the weight of liberality is altogether on the side of the King of the Hellenes.

In consequence of having received my letter of recall, I hastened down to the Piræus, where I have passed a day or two in wandering about the port while waiting for the departure of the *bateau-à-vapeur* of the Messagéries Impériales. Altogether, I am not sorry at leaving a country that does not shine by its hospitality, which is less than Turkish. If, for the high prices strangers are pitilessly condemned to pay at Athens, they received an amount of comfort adequate to the sums demanded, the unpleasantness of the cost might be borne with patience. But it is sad to pay for dirty, thickly-populated rooms in the best hotels twice the charge that would be made in any other country, and still sadder to give the highest London or Paris prices for meals altogether abominable and inexplicable in their composition. The hotel-keepers of Athens are under the impression that they are the direct descendants of Themistocles, and if they did not gain at least six hundred per cent out of foreigners they fancy they would dishonour their pedigree, and to that would prefer retiring from the business.

But the badness of the hotel accommodation is not the only matter for complaint; the irregularity of the postal arrangements, the scarcity of water, the want of good roads in the interior, and the consequent exorbitant charges for travelling in the environs of Athens, are subjects of legitimate reproach to the dynasty which has passed away, but which has left behind it an accumulation of moral and material sterility that will require many years of good government to modify.

Before leaving Athens, I paid a visit of adieu to the illustrious marble remains of those ancient monuments which, after all, constitute the best title of the people of Greece to consideration and support. The débris were splendidly inundated with sunlight as I looked upon them for the last time, and the charming young girls of the Erechtheion appeared to revive and palpitate under the warm rays as they cast a reflecting glance towards the gigantic Parthenon, which neither bombs nor mines have been able to annihilate. The entire scene, isolated from the city and detaching itself upon an ultramarine sky, appeared to be gilded over a delicious dark red, sufficiently transparent to satisfy the most ardent lover of the artistic combination of light and colour. After this, can it be said that the arts are useless? for who would think of visiting, or even feeling an interest in, the modern city of Athens were it not that the genius of Phidias still hovers over the Greek capital from the summit of the Acropolis?

Other Greek cities are in the same condition—a mêlange of ancient splendour with modern corruption and neglect. It remains to be seen whether the efforts of the new King, seconded by the support of the European Powers, will be sufficient to impart a fresh vitality to a people who have been suffered to degenerate in the midst of scenes so well calculated to inspire a spirit of progress and civilisation, by the souvenirs of the primitive magnificence of their buildings and the bygone aspirations of those noble and eloquent forefathers who honoured the marble temples of ancient Greece.

I terminate my mission by a short description of the "last scene" depicted by M. Mariani, whose pencil has thus kept the English public fully *au courant* with the events attending the arrival of King George in Athens. May his Majesty's reign prove as happy and as successful as his intentions are pure! In that case, bright days may still be in store for Greece, and she may recover a portion of her former moral and artistic worth.

THE NATIONAL GUARD TAKING THE OATH OF FIDELITY.

On Friday, Nov. 20, the oath of allegiance was administered to the National Guard at Athens on the Place de la Concorde (formerly called the Place d'Othon). This large square is situated to the north of the city, on the road to Patissia. The Archbishop, followed by several members of the clergy, arrived on the ground at half-past two. The oath of fidelity to the King and Constitution was taken by companies and by general acclamation; the Archbishop having on his right hand a Deacon, holding a flambeau with three branches, and, on his left, another Deacon, bearing the New Testament. The two Deacons were dressed in white robes, embroidered with gold. The costume of the Archbishop, of richer material, reminded one of the vestments of the superior clergy in the middle ages. The coiffure of the priests is black, as I think I mentioned on a previous occasion.

The ceremonial cortége, composed of the clergy and the superior officers of the national guard, proceeded to the drapeau of each battalion, for the administration of the oath, which was invariably taken with ardour and apparent sincerity. For the Illustration of this important ceremony our Artist selected the detachment with the most distinguished costumes. The solemnity lasted nearly two hours, and was concluded amidst the patriotic exclamations of all present in favour of the King and the Constitution.

The regular army will take the oath of allegiance after its reorganisation, which is being rapidly proceeded with.

Mr. Edmondstone, late Lieutenant-Governor of the North-western Provinces of Bengal, has been made a K.C.B.; and Colonel C. B. W. Hervey, of the Bombay Staff Corps, a C.B.

A letter from Valencia, in Spain, states that the crop of oranges has been considerably reduced this year, in consequence of violent hurricanes which have prevailed in that neighbourhood.

Mr. G. Linnæus Banks and Mr. Frederick Haines, F.S.A., have been appointed honorary secretaries for organising local and provincial committees in aid of the National Shakspeare Fund.

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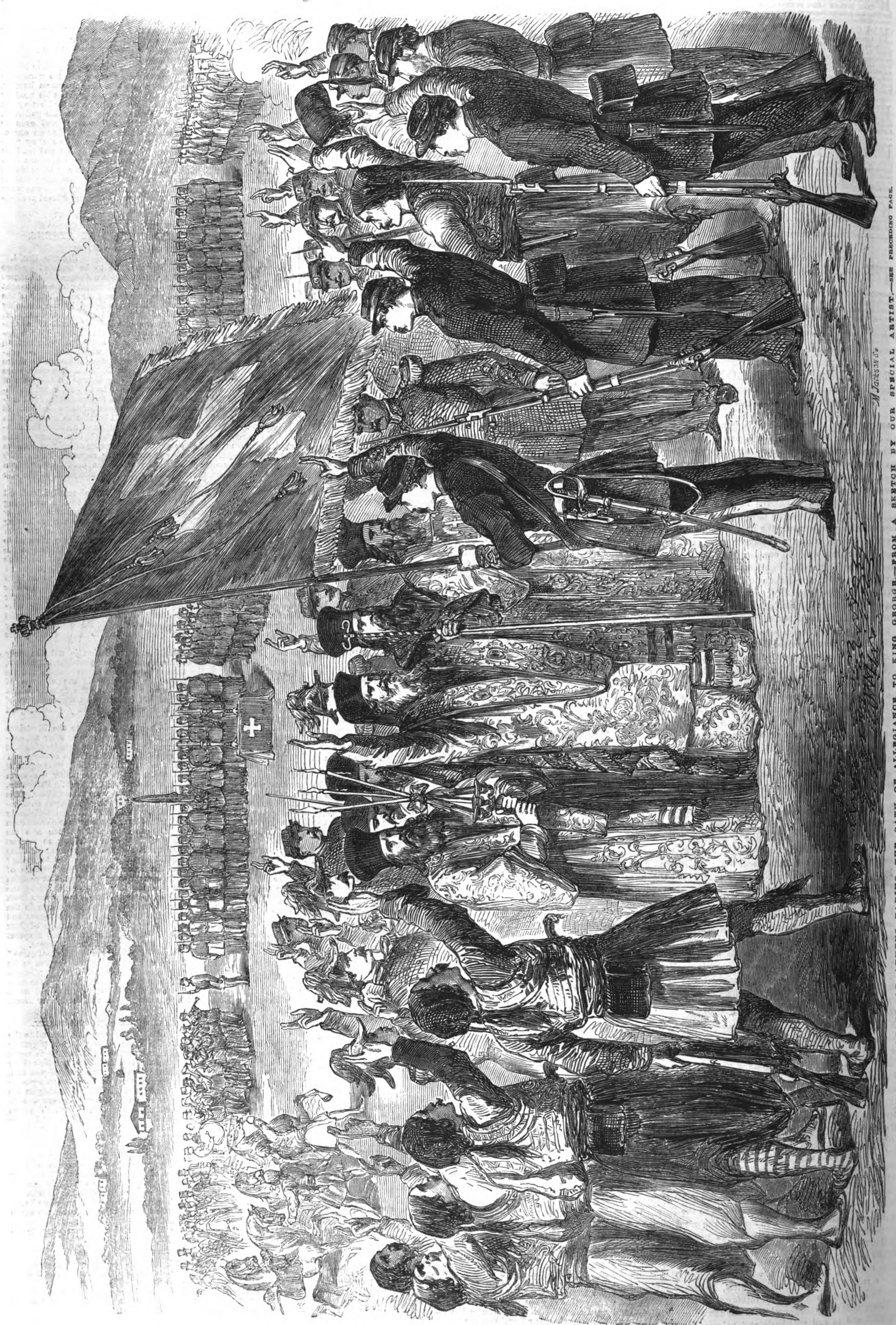

THE NATIONAL GUARD AT ATHENS TAKING THE OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TO KING GEORGE.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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"THE NATIVITY," FROM A PEN-AND-INK DRAWING ON VELLUM, BY THE HON. MRS. RICHARD BOYLE.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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"THE NATIVITY."

THE taste for early Italian art and the due appreciation of its unequalled purity and nobleness are of quite recent date in England, and are a novelty even in Italy itself. This phase of art—and therein lies the secret of its unconsciously-exalted character—was not merely religious in a general sense, but it was essentially devotional and entirely subordinated to the service of the Church. For this reason it has very properly been designated also early Christian art. The spirit of this art became from various causes almost extinct soon after the Renaissance, and it has reappeared at very rare intervals.

We feel confident, however, that we may claim for the design by the Hon. Mrs. Richard Boyle first exhibited with the initials E. V. B. attached, in the Gallery of the Female Artists, and engraved on page 613, a singularly large measure of the true spirit of this early Christian art. In justice to the artist we may say that we fear some portion of the delicacy of the pen-and-ink drawing may of necessity have escaped in our Engraving, together with a little of its appropriate simplicity of execution and almost severe purity of expression; but still we trust sufficient of the merits of the original have been reproduced to justify our high opinion.

It will certainly assist to a proper estimation of the drawing before us, and it may not be out of place or unacceptable at the present moment to inquire into the modes in which the early Christian painters (who have evidently been Mrs. Boyle's models) treated the grand event which we commemorate in our great festival of next week. On this subject the most accessible authority is Mrs. Jameeson's "Legends of the Madonna." We find then, that the Nativity, like the Annunciation, was treated by the early painters in two ways—as a Mystery and as an Event. And we must be careful to discriminate between them. In the first sense the Christian artist solely intended to express the advent of the Divinity on earth in the form of an infant; and in the all-absorbing wonderfulness of this greatest of all miracles he feels he may ignore all petty earthly accidents or circumstances historically connected therewith. But, with all this latitude, a leading idea, or "motif," seems almost invariably to be (as with our artist) to represent the Virgin in the act of adoring the Child, an idea which may have been taken from a text in the office of the Virgin—*Virgo quem genuit adoravit*. In the words of Jeremy Taylor, "she blessed him, she worshipped him, and she thanked him that he would be born of her;" "as, indeed," says Mrs. Jameson, "many a young mother has done before and since when she has hung in adoration over the cradle of her first-born child." But here the child was to be a descended God; and nothing, surely, can be more natural or more religiously suggestive than the manner in which many of the early painters have expressed this idea. In such pictures the locality is often indicated as a barn, a poor stable, or a rocky cave, and each becomes "a temple full of religion, full of glory, where angels are the ministers, the Holy Virgin the worshipper, and Christ the Deity." Very few accessories are, however, admitted besides those necessary to denote that the subject is a Nativity, properly so called, and not the Madre Pia. In the latter the Virgin is represented adoring the infant, but the accessories are purely ideal and poetical, and have no reference to time or place. Botticelli, Lorenzo di Credi, &c., excelled in works of this description.

In the mystical and poetical versions of the Nativity the Divine Infant lies in the centre of the picture, sometimes on a white napkin, sometimes with no other bed than the flowery turf; sometimes his head rests on a wheatsheaf, always here interpreted as the bread of life. He is often represented placing his finger on his lip, which expresses the *Verbum sum*—"I am the word," or I am the bread of life—and fixing his eyes on the heavens above, where the angels are singing the "Gloria in excelsis." Occasionally his great Sacrifice is prefigured by an angel, or the infant Christ himself, holding a cross, a nail, or a crown of thorns. Frequently angels, and sometimes Joseph, as well as the Virgin, are introduced joining in adoration. There are instances in which attendant saints, as St. Helena, St. Catherine, &c., and votaries or the donors of the pictures are introduced. St. Catherine is introduced in allusion to her marriage with the infant Saviour. Any picture bearing on this mystical marriage was, for intelligible reasons, a favourite subject in nunneries. In a large and famous Nativity by Giulio Romano, which once belonged to our Charles I., St. John the Evangelist and St. Longinus (who pierced our Saviour's side with his lance, and is afterwards said by tradition to have become an eminent convert) are placed side by side as equal witnesses to the divinity of Christ. "A most striking ideal Nativity," says Mrs. Jameson, "is one by Sandro Botticelli, which is, indeed, a comprehensive poem, a kind of hymn on the Nativity, and might be set to music. In the centre is a shed, beneath which the Virgin, kneeling, adores the Child, who has his finger on his lip. Joseph is seen a little behind, as if in meditation. On the right hand an angel presents three figures (probably the shepherds) crowned with olive; on the left there is a similar group. On the roof of the shed are three angels, with olive-branches in their hands, singing the "Gloria in excelsis." Above these are twelve angels, dancing or floating round in a circle, holding olive-branches between them. In the foreground, in the margin of the picture, three figures rising out of the flames are received and embraced by angels. With all its quaint, fantastic grace and dryness of execution, the whole conception is full of meaning, religious as well as poetical. The introduction of the olive and the redeemed souls may express peace on earth, or the olive may refer to the period of universal peace in which the Prince of Peace was born. By many of the Northern painters there are equally elaborate *fantasias*, so to speak, on this favourite theme, but the Italians—Lorenzo di Credi, Perugino, Francia, and G. Bellini—surpassed all others in the poetry and grace of their treatment. In later periods, the Nativity was almost invariably treated without the imaginativeness of fervid faith; the picture then belonging to the second class that we have mentioned, in which the subject is represented as an event, with all the accompanying earthly circumstances and human witnesses. In these pictures the ox and the ass are always introduced as fulfilling the prophecy (in the Vulgate translation), "He shall lie down with the ox and the ass." Even in these, however, the artists often allow themselves a certain latitude for imagination. As an instance of this, we may mention the famous "Notte" of Correggio, in the Dresden Gallery, in which the promised "Light to lighten the Gentiles" seems to be rendered literally, and rays of light, symbolical of Divine enlightenment, emanate from the body of the infant Saviour, an effect sometimes spoken of as original, but which is as certainly borrowed from earlier painters as it is repeated by Rembrandt (in his "Adoration of the Shepherds," in the National Gallery) and other later painters.

We trust we have said enough, and given sufficient examples to show, that the drawing we have engraved is conceived in the true spirit of early Christian poetic and mystic art. Yet it is free from servility of imitation. The crucifixion on the distant Calvary; the Garden of Gethsemane beneath; the star in the east; the nimbi round the various heads; the thorns hedging round the infant Saviour; the angel singing "Peace on earth, goodwill to men!" and accompanying herself on the Italian mandolino, are all naïve but poetical anachronisms entirely in the spirit of Early Italian art. The representation of the Crucifixion against an advanced dawn—of course symbolical of the rise of the "Sun of Righteousness"—is, it appears to us, in the highest degree poetical and suggestive. The doves, the roses, lilies, passion-flowers, and other floral emblems are introduced with taste. The whole is admirably composed, and the varied expression and beauty of the faces are quite equal to the elevation of the conception and the delicate unconventionality of the drawing.

Mr. Goodwin read a paper to the Society of Antiquaries, on Thursday week, upon some Hieratic papyri, which he has lately deciphered. It is a story of 300 lines, relating the adventures of an Asiatic wanderer, about B.C. 2400. This person flees from the Court of King Ammenemos I. into Ethiopia, where he is hospitably entertained, marries the daughter of a chief, and grows a rich man. In his old age he longs to return to Egypt, and writes to the King for pardon. The King returns a gracious answer, and a copy of his letter is given. The adventurer describes his return to Egypt, the awe with which the King's presence inspired him, the mistaken zeal of the courtiers, who, fancying that the King is about to punish the fugitive, cry out that he is guilty; the turning of the tables by the King, who pronounces him innocent, instals him in a splendid house, with a handsome pension, builds him a magnificent tomb, and continues to smile upon him till the day of his death.

CHRISTMAS COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

THRIFT OR CHRISTMAS BOX.

HRISTMAS has its duties as well as its *rites*; and, although some crusty folks may ignore the Christmas-box of to-day, there is evidence to show that they are, in their stinginess, spurning the wisdom of our ancestors. In the very interesting collection of London antiquities formed by Mr. Charles Roach Smith, and now in the British Museum, are specimens of "Thrift-boxes, small and wide bottles with imitation stoppers, from three or four inches in height, of thin clay, the upper part covered with a green glaze. On the side is a slit for the introduction of money, of which they were intended as depositories;" and, as the small presents were collected at Christmas in these money-pots, they were called *Christmas-boxes*, and thus gave the name to the present itself. These pots were, doubtless, of early origin; for we find analogous objects of the Roman period. One of the specimens in the British Museum is engraved above: it resembles the Roman *Paganalia*. Those described in the second series of "Pompeiana" are earthen boxes, into which money was slipped through a hole.

It is curious to note the changes in keeping Christmas—the going out of some customs and the revival of others. The Bellman, with his printed sheet of verses and woodcuts, is now rarely seen at Christmas; although his office was for all seasons, as guardian of the night, to bless the sleepers whose door he passed, and this was often done in verse. Herrick has some lines ending with—

> Past one o'clock, and almost two;
> My masters all, good-day, to you!

And Milton, in "Il Penseroso," has—

> The belman's drowsy charm,
> To bless the doors from nightly harme.

From the Bellman to Waits is not an abrupt transition. These disturbers of our slumbers at Christmas are the successors of certain old watchmen, who were bound by their tenure to keep watch in the lord's hall from Christmas until Twelfth Day. In the middle of the thirteenth century a tenant at Winterborne was bound, with another of the same tenure, to watch the lord's court by night whenever and as long as it should please the lord or the bailiff, and on the morrow was allowed a dishful of wheat. In one of the manors of St. Paul's Cathedral, a tenant was appointed to watch at the court from Christmas to Twelfth Day, to keep a good fire in the hall; and he received a white loaf, a cooked dish, and a gallon of ale. Sums paid on account of yule-waiting are entered three or four times in "Bolden Book." We quote the above from an admirable series of papers on "The Rights, Disabilities, and Usages of the Ancient English Peasantry," now in course of publication in the *Law Magazine* and *Law Review*. We may add, that waits are the remains of the musicians attached to the Corporation of the city of London; we find them mentioned in the "Liber Albus." A regular company of waits was established at Exeter in 1400; and, though suppressed by the Puritans, was restored in 1600. (Dr. Rimbault, in *Notes and Queries*, N.S., vii., p. 480.) Miss Baker, in her "Glossary," relates that the Corporation of Northampton, within the memory of her informant, had a band of musicians called the Corporation Waits, attired in long black gowns, two playing on violins, one on the hautboy, and another on a whip and club, or tabor and pipe. A Lincolnshire bagpipe was formerly provided in the streets of country towns "for the common dauncing."

In the *Law Magazine*, just quoted, we find that at Christmas, in olden times, tenants and other dependants, in many places, received from the lord an allowance of firewood, called the Christmas stock, or the Christmas brand; and at this time their poultry rents and other donations were usually due; in the Hundred Rolls of Huntingdonshire, donations at Christmas are called *lok*, or lok-silver. A tenant at Huntercombe, in Oxfordshire, on the feast of our Lord's Nativity, was bound to give to his lord a loaf, with a penny halfpenny, a gallon and a half of ale, a cock and a hen; and then, on the same day, the said John and his wife, with another person whom they might choose to bring with them, were to dine with the lord. In most of the manors of Glastonbury Abbey, the bailiffs and chief tenants dined in hall on Christmas Day, receiving bread and beer, meat and pottage; some of the tenants would bring their wives and a third person with them; they were required to furnish their own cups and dishes, and a napkin or tablecloth, if they wished to eat from a cloth; they brought, likewise, a bundle of wood to cook their pottage, unless they chose to have it undressed. This entertainment was called a "Ghest;" it was to be done liberally, and in good style. The tenant of a yardland at Pennard, near Glastonbury, could have at his gest, or, revel on Christmas Day ten loaves and ten pieces of meat—five of pork and five of beef—and he could have at the same gest ten men drinking after dinner in the lord's hall. There was never more revelling and confusion in an ancient hall than at Christmas. Let us fancy the noise, and smoke, and steam—cooks dressing meat as though they were mad, hounds lapping blood and fighting for bones, men and women crowding, laughing, squabbling, talking, all at once; lords and ladies gazing at the scene from the upper part of the hall.

This was one of the seasons for rendering services for tenures in socage, some of which were curious—as lifting up the right hand towards the King on Christmas Day, wherever he might be in England; and rendering a red rose at Christmas. In the Boston municipal records, fat capons are mentioned as part of an annual rent of Corporation lands in 1601:—"A fat capon to be given to the Mayor every Christmas Day." In the same year it was agreed that, in all future Corporation leases, two fat capons should be given to the Mayor every Christmas. (See Mr. Pishey Thompson's excellent history.)

In the "Paddington Charity Estate," as part of the manor assigned for the celebration of the anniversary of Walter, Abbot of Westminster, who died in 1191, we find "Bread and Cheese Lands," given by two maiden gentlewomen, for supplying the poor with bread and cheese on the Sunday before Christmas, and which were thrown from St. Mary's Church among the poor assembled in the churchyard. Bread and coals are now given instead to poor families inhabiting the parish.

At Oxford the celebration of Christmas was, before the Reformation, performed with a pageant. At Merton College he bore the title of King of Christmas, at St. John's he was styled Lord, but at Trinity he was Emperor. Jesus College has a huge silver-gilt wassail-bowl, which will hold ten gallons, and the ladle half a pint. But the most famous commemoration, which is performed to this day, is at Queen's, where the Boar's Head, "decked with rosemary," is brought in great state to the table of the Common Room, with the singing of the old Christmas carol and chorus, "Caput Apri defero."

Carols kept their ground even through the Reformation. Hone wrote, in 1825, few persons, perhaps, are aware that the number of carols now printed and published annually is upwards of seventy; and they have since greatly increased, *vivâ voce*, as well as in the publisher's shop, each succeeding Christmas adding to the number. The Christmas dressing of churches is now systematically carried out by the Church authorities, and even a manual of instructions is published. We doubtless had a Christmas tree in the streets of London more than four centuries since. Stow tells of a great storm on Candlemas Day, rooting up a standard tree in Cornhill, which was full of holme (holly) and ivy for Christmas. Then we read of a great Christmas tree in a pageant in the reign of Henry VIII., "in the hall at Richemonde."

Game pies are made, though rarely to the extent they were some four hundred years ago. In the books of the Salters' Company is a receipt for a Christmas pie, of the time of Richard II.; and a pie so made by the company's cook in 1836 was found excellent. The Corporation of the city of Gloucester present to the Sovereign every Christmas, as a token of their loyalty, a lamprey-pie, which is sometimes a costly gift, as lampreys at this season can scarcely be procured at a guinea a piece: so says a little book, "Fish, How to Choose," &c., recently printed at Launceston.

FINE ARTS.

The specimens of art-workmanship submitted in competition for the prizes offered by the Society of Arts amount to seventy in number, and are now placed for inspection in the society's great room, in the Adelphi, where they will remain until Christmas, when they will be removed to the South Kensington Museum. The works exhibited comprise a number of bas reliefs, after Raphael's "Three Graces," and after arabesques by Lucas van Leyden; specimens of metal repoussé work, after the first-named subject, and one after a Flemish salver; specimens of hammered ironwork, after a German arabesque; carvings in ivory, after a terra-cotta ascribed to Lucca Della Robbia; chasings in metal, after a reduced copy of Gibson's "Psyche" and after a bronze plaque; an enamel painting in *grisaille* after a German arabesque; paintings on porcelain, after a figure by Raphael and after arabesques by Lucas Van Leyden; pieces of marquetry, after a majolica plate; and a work in embroidery, after a German example in the Green Vaults, at Dresden. The idea of this competition was an excellent one; and, as a beginning, the response has fully justified the society in the reappointment of the committee to make arrangements for another competition. Messrs. Redgrave, R.A., Digby Wyatt, and John Webb have been requested to act as judges in awarding the prizes.

The National Portrait Gallery has been redecorated during the recess. The dirty walls have been re-painted a rich but unobtrusive reddish tone. The collection has also been arranged in chronological order. The following are the most recent additions:—"Lord John Hervey," Keeper of the Privy Seal to George II., and the subject of one of Pope's severest satires, presented by a descendant, the present Marquis of Bristol; "King Henry VIII.," when young, duplicate of a portrait at Althorp; "Catherine of Aragon," a lifesize bust picture from Lee Priory; "Sir Nicholas Bacon," the father of Lord Bacon and Keeper of the Great Seal under Queen Elizabeth; and a portrait of O'Keefe, the dramatist.

In a notice of Mr. Burton's cartoon of "Jehu and Joram," now in the Water-Colour Painters' Exhibition of Sketches and Studies, we suggested, knowing the artist had long resided in Germany, and drawing the inference from a slight academicism in the work in question, and also from an extreme vigour of action reminding of cartoons by Kaulback and Cornelius, that "its existence might, perhaps, be due to the influence of those German masters." A correspondent writes, however, from Ireland to say that he saw the cartoon in the artist's studio before its exhibition in 1849, and before Mr. Burton had visited Germany. It is due to the artist that this fact should be stated; nevertheless, the characteristics of the cartoon and the artist's subsequent residence in Germany seem still to indicate a proclivity to a style of art not uncommon in that country, but which would not have been suspected from Mr. Burton's more recent works.

The annual prizes were awarded at a general assembly of the Academicians, under the presidency of Sir Charles Eastlake, on Thursday week, as follows:—The gold medal, books, and a scholarship of £25 for two years, to Francis Holl, for the best historical painting; to Henry Bursill, for the best historical group in sculpture; to Richard Phenè Spiers, for the best architectural design. The Turner gold medal to Frank Walton, for the best English landscape. Silver medals and books were likewise awarded to Arthur Ackland Hunt, for the best painting from the life; to George Smith, for a copy made in the School of Painting; to Arthur Ackland Hunt, for the best drawing from the life; to Francis Holl, for the next best drawing from the life; to Edward Evans, for the next best drawing from the life; to Richard Phenè Spiers, for an architectural drawing; to John Barclay Grahame, for the best drawing from the antique; to Augustus E. Mulready, for the next best drawing from the antique; to Charles B. Barber, for the next best drawing from the antique; to Samuel B. Long, for the best model from the antique; to Frederick S. Potter, for the next best model from the antique. A travelling studentship for one year, with an allowance of £100, was awarded to Thomas Henry Watson, for the best design in architecture.

MUSIC.

As usual at this season of the year, there is but little at present in the way of novelty in matters musical.

At COVENT-GARDEN the combined attractions of "Blanche de Nevers" and "The Desert Flower" still attract but meagre audiences. Preparations are, however, being made on a large scale for the forthcoming pantomime. It is to the punning of Mr. Byron, the grotesque drolleries of Mr. W. H. Paine, and the gorgeousness of "transformation" scenery, that the management of the Royal English Opera for a time look to restore its fortunes.

The MONDAY POPULAR CONCERTS increase as they go on in their "popularity." On Monday last the demand for places was unprecedented, and the hall was filled to overflowing with an attentive and appreciative audience. Beethoven's magnificent septet in E flat was repeated, in consequence of its favourable reception a week or two back, the executants, as on the former occasion, being Messrs. Lotto, H. Webb, Payne, Severn, Lazarus, C. Harper, and Winterbottom. Mdme. Arabella Goddard's wonderful rendering of Woelfl's "Ne Plus Ultra" sonata was, as usual, productive of the greatest enthusiasm. The marvellous ease with which the fair pianist overcomes the apparently insurmountable difficulties of this work is now familiar to the *habitués* of these concerts. Mdme. Goddard afterwards joined M. Lotto in Dussek's sonata in B flat, the instrumental portion of the programme being wound up by Mozart's quartet in C (No. 6), the manifold beauties of which we should better have been able to enjoy had a great portion of the audience conformed to the printed request of the directors to avail themselves of the pauses between each movement to take their departure. Vocally, the programme was unusually strong. Mdme. Rudersdorff, in Schubert's "Gross ist Jehova der Herr," and in the spinning-wheel song from "Faust," sang like the thorough musician she is; and Mr. Sims Reeves declaimed Handel's "Deeper and deeper still" magnificently, while his graceful singing of Mendelssohn's "Hunter's Song" elicited such a hearty and spontaneous expression of delight and admiration from the audience as to induce the great tenor to depart from his usual rule and accept the encore.

The first Christmas performance of the "Messiah" was given on Friday in last week, by the SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, with a completeness not to be surpassed. To the well-trained chorus of the society the music of "The Messiah" is, of course, familiar as household words, and on the present occasion they sang with extraordinary precision and effect. The "Hallelujah Chorus" was, as usual, productive of immense excitement and enthusiasm. Mdme. Parepa sang the music allotted to her to perfection, her splendid soprano voice "telling" with immense effect. Mr. Sims Reeves, though still evidently suffering from the effects of his recent illness, proved himself as unapproachable as ever as an exponent of sacred music, and Mdme. Sainton-Dolby's rendering of "He was despised" was as beautiful as ever. Mr. Patey made his first appearance as an oratorio singer, and created a most favourable impression. He divided the bass music with Mr. Renwick, who, though new to the profession, promises well.

THE STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC gave their fourth concert at the Hanover-square Rooms on Saturday, and the result was creditable to the institution. Several original compositions by the students were given, all of which were more or less meritorious. The most noteworthy, perhaps, was a MS. scena, entitled the "Maid of Orleans," written by Miss Agnes Zimmerman (King's Scholar). It is very cleverly written, and was charmingly sung by Miss Fanny Armytage. MS. overtures by Mr. Arthur Fox and Mr. T. Walstein were also deserving of praise, evincing considerable promise of better things to come. Mr. Charles K. Hall played Weber's Concert Stück, well, and the concert, generally, seemed to give satisfaction to the friends of the students, who mustered in great force.

M. JULLIEN'S CONCERTS are drawing to a close, after a prosperous season. The production of a descriptive quadrille, after the manner of those invented by his late father, was on Saturday night attended with success. It is called "The Congress Quadrille;" although why it is so styled is somewhat difficult to determine. It consists of popular airs of all descriptions and nations, strung together with quite enough "sound and fury," which, although not signifying much, was sufficient to satisfy the promenaders.

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ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

THE week appears to decline echoing anything save warfare. If Captain Speke, or Grant, or Burton were to discover land—in some newly-invented point of the compass unknown to the nautical gentleman who is always taking a sight round the corner at the optician's shop by St. Mary Axe—if such land were discovered, it is easy to guess to what purpose it would be applied. It would immediately be applied to war, just as the twenty-fifth hour in the day, if such an event were to happen, would be devoted by the ladies of England to the noble art of dress. What principally comes under the metropolitan eye is the Cobden dispute with the *Times*, the chief result of which has been to vindicate the general character and the anonymous system of the English press; to make the aggressor angry and the aggrieved calm and dignified; to furnish much stormy "copy" gratis for provincial journals; and to let all the world know officially that ladies' secret, the name of the editor of the *Times*. Mr. Cobden has no more divided his land than he is divided in his language: both remain essentially his own, and by this time the whole wonder is approaching its tenth day. It is certain that no attempt will be made in this country to emulate the glories of the Parisian press, however much independence may be guaranteed by the name and address of the writer at the end of each paragraph. Taken altogether, the system works well—so well, that the most earnest supporters of Messrs. Cobden and Bright have never cared to deviate from it.

Dr. Bellew's "Political Mission to Afghanistan in 1857" sufficiently proved the hopelessness of hoping for much peace and quietness in the north-western corner of our Indian empire. The Dost himself liked the English. His son, the Viceroy of Cabul, loved us much as a child loves sugar and toys. But both confessed that there was no good in liking us unless we could persuade the people to like us also, which was rather more than they thought was ever likely to happen. The rabble of these provinces are analogous to the daimios of Japan—they own a ruler, but never dream of obeying him, and make as much war as they please on their own account. And so General Chamberlain and his successor have commenced making the hostile tribes like us, by means precisely similar to the energetic mode of love-making followed by Admiral Kuper towards Prince Satzuma. After all, it is but love-making on a large scale; for if the hostile tribe or the daimio prove "somewhat coquettish or prudishly coy" to the proffered embrace, the General or the Admiral will most certainly take terribly jealous measures to prevent the darling from adoring anybody else. However, the position in the north-west of India—scarcely India itself—is different to that of Japan. In Japan we insist upon a footing, by treaty and by force. In the north-west we know that the life of an Englishman is not worth a straw unless protected by a goodly and determined retinue of the Dost's own guards. And so, with all blessings on the peacemakers, they must not blame the policy of those who carefully preserve our frontier, even at the trouble of exterminating aggressive "hostile tribes."

The appointment to the vacant judgeship of an eminent lawyer, understood to entertain Romish views, will not astonish the few wise however it may dismay the many foolish. The appointment, indeed, has been so long delayed that the idea was almost supposed to have been given up years since; yet it is but another illustration of all being well that ends well, although certain misanthropic malcontents prefer things to commence well, and go on well, also. If the gift has been delayed for the reason alleged—the undesirability of having a Roman Catholic Judge—the sooner so ignorant an idea was set to rest the better. An advocate, amongst his duties, has to look at that side of the law most beneficial to his client, whilst the Judge has to look at both, as most beneficial to the general public. Now, whilst the advocate may be of any religion he pleases, it appears that there may have been prejudices on that account affecting the Judge. Nothing could be more absurd. Roman Catholics assist to make the laws and are allowed to practise them, and there can be none but a vulgar and ignorant reason against their being allowed to interpret them.

Mr. Tennyson's "Attempts at Classic Metres in Quantity" have fallen flat. A fortnight has elapsed and they are not talked about, and, in all probability, they are scarcely understood. They have been even suspected to be nothing more than clumsy skits upon ancient versification; and, indeed, the "indolent reviewer" may so far observe the ridicule of hexameter and pentameter when attempted in modern tongue. But, for the rest, the Laureate is serious enough. Sincere and personal in the Milton; more successful in versification, and rich in humour in the hendecasyllabics; and triumphant in the little specimen of Homer in blank verse. But the Laureate is surely trifling, or playing with his old books in intervals of rest over "Boadicea," which may, perhaps, appear as "Idylls of the Queen." Some years since, when "Leigh Hunt's London Journal" was revived for a short time, the public were favoured with some papers "From the Waste-paper Basket of Thomas Carlyle." Perhaps Mr. Tennyson has some such furniture of the study in his "bowery loneliness," and he has suffered, Shelley-like, a few paper boats, fashioned of sonnet or of song, to float adown his "brooks of Eden" into the eager printer's hand.

An occasional sonnet to a mistress's eyebrow, or a sentimental epigram as she plucks him the sunniest peach, must be sufficiently hard work to make a poet enjoy the retirement of his later years. But turn to the active side of things real, when publicity, not retirement, is desiderated, and contemplate one of the busiest and best of our workers. Following in the steps of Dr. Russell, Dr. Mackay, and others, Mr. George Augustus Sala has crossed the broad Atlantic, for the purpose of getting American experience, and recording it, during a period when the States have all that extra interest attaching to them which is ever born of tumult, passion, and sorrow. He will not attend wholly to war pictures of the South, nor to new pictures of New York. He will see all that comes in his way, and will get into all ways possible. The columns of a daily contemporary have this week received his first contribution from the fresh field; and, for some months to come, the American mail will be greeted with a fresh interest. Mr. Sala has not commenced sacking his waste-paper basket yet, although many men might claim the resting pleasures of eyebrow sonnet, sentimental epigram, and sunny peach, when they had accomplished no more than half his work. But to sing the praises of the pilgrim in this column is to do what seldom fails to guest—to drink the health of the host in his absence.

The verdict in the case of the house at Islington, which fell down and killed the workmen, is about as satisfactory as could have been anticipated. It was never designed that the wall should fall, and, therefore, its precipitation into the street was accidental. But yet it was an accident of that kind which can be avoided by the exertion of human culture and care; and therefore the resolution of the Coroner's jury, censuring the architect for having the central piers of insufficient strength, seems perfectly well-timed. The account states that the "verdict and resolution excited considerable dissatisfaction and surprise" amongst those present; but it seems difficult to understand how anything less or more could have been said. It was not a case of wilful murder, nor of pure accident; but something holding a position not unlike homicide or manslaughter. When the apothecary's treasure of an apprentice dispenses arsenic instead of carbonate of potash the apothecary is sure to get a piece of the jury's mind, and the treasure learns the sweet uses of adversity. So with the surgeon, who opens the wrong artery or cuts off the sound limb by accident. The shoes of the captain who loses the ship are not considered exchangeable with those of the commonest waterside Jack about the pier; and even lawyers have been out-lawed themselves on occasions when they have not displayed sufficient professional dexterity toward their clients. Indeed, there is no condition of life without responsibility; and, unless architects are to be happy exceptions to human arrangements, architects who build houses which smother workmen and passengers should be reminded of their responsibilities by a dozen intelligent men.

The Bishop of Rochester has issued a pastoral circular to the Rural Deans of his diocese on the importance of instructing the laity with reference to the authenticity and inspiration of Holy Scripture and the solid grounds of Christian faith. His Lordship refers to "the sceptical objections and perverse criticisms put forth of late;" and, although he considers that these attacks on the truth have materially failed in their intended effect, he considers that they are calculated to direct attention to a department of practical instruction which has been much overlooked. Special Lent lectures are suggested by his Lordship as likely to prove "an effective means of counteracting error."

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** The answers to very many chess correspondents are unavoidably postponed, from want of room, this week.

PERMENON, Lyons.—1. Both books could, no doubt, be forwarded to you by the ordinary Continental Conveyance Company. Your best course will be to apply to Mr. B. Simpson, Bookseller, 10, King William-street, Charing-cross, London. 2. You omit to say what problem your solution applies to.

G. B. F.—We have not met in London with a single copy of the Spanish chess magazine *El Ajedrez*, or the Italian one called *Le Rivista*. Have you applied to any of the foreign booksellers here?

A SUBSCRIBER.—The result of the tourney at Dusseldorf, briefly stated, was as follows:—Of the twelve players who took part in the combats, Mr. Max Lange won the first prize and Mr. W. Paulsen the second. In the "Concours de Problèmes" twenty-one compositions appeared, each furnishing two problems; in this contest, to Mr I. Seeberger was adjudged the premier prize, and to Mr. V. Knorre the second, while complimentary honours were accorded to Miss Lina P— and to MM. Meyer, Stavenuter, and H. Lehner.

W. G. W.—THE PROBLEMS OF "I. B., OF BRIDPORT."—Your considerate suggestion has been anticipated. A collection of all the best problems composed by our lamented contributor, "I. B.," including several hitherto unpublished, and amounting altogether to nearly two hundred beautiful examples of chess strategy, is now being made. The whole, when properly classified, will be published on diagrams in a single volume, for the benefit of his wife and children, who, we regret to learn, are left in circumstances which render any assistance the sale of this little work may realise peculiarly acceptable. The volume, price only 5s., is to be published by Mr. Simpson, the chess bookseller, of 10, King William-street, Strand.

H. E. KIDSON.—It shall be re-examined and the result given next week.

MATEO DE ZAMORA.—Your solution of Problem 1031 is perfectly correct, but it reached us too late for the insertion of your signature in the ordinary list.

I. M HARVEY, Limerick.—The solution of Problem No. 1032 is quite sound. Look at the position again attentively until you have thoroughly worked it out.

L. E., Grand Parade, Brighton.—The numbers required were duly forwarded.

PUZZLED.—In a game played by consultation neither party can legally try conclusions by moving the men about. The rule on this point in "Chess Praxis" is as follows:—"If either party be detected in moving the men when it is not their turn to play, or in moving more than one man (except in castling) when it is their turn to play, they shall forfeit the game, unless they can show that the man was moved for the purpose of adjusting or replacing it."

*** An Amateur of moderate skill, desirous of playing a game of chess by correspondence, may meet with an antagonist by addressing "T. W.," Post Office, Cardiff.

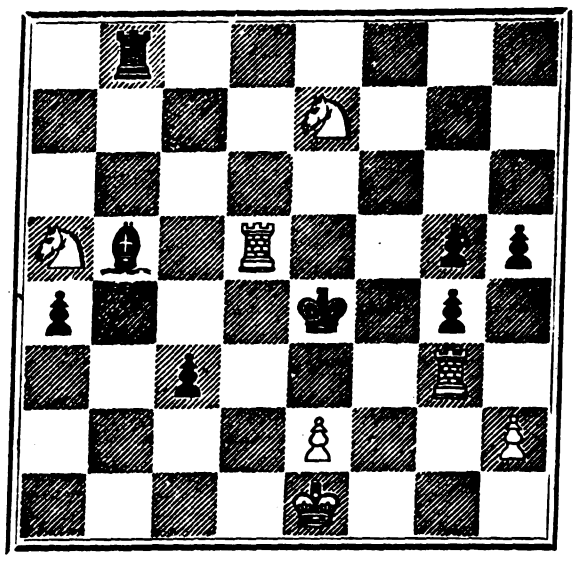
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1033.

WHITE.	BLACK.
1. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	Kt takes B
2. R to K B 4th	Any move
3. Kt mates	

PROBLEM NO. 1034.

By Mr. F. HEALEY.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White, playing first, mates in four moves.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ADMIRALTY.

The following promotions, consequent on the death of Admiral of the Red J. Ayscough, on the 2nd inst., have taken place:—

Admiral of the White sir E. Harvey, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Red.
Admiral of the Blue Sir J. Stirling, Kt., to be Admiral of the White.
Vice-Admiral the Right Hon. C. Philip, Earl of Hardwicke, on the reserved list, to be Admiral on the same list.
Vice-Admiral of the Red Sir H. D. Chads, K.C.B., to be Admiral of the Blue.
Vice-Admiral of the White Sir R. L. Baynes, K.C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the Red.
Vice-Admiral of the Blue the Right Hon. Lord G. Paulet, C.B., to be Vice-Admiral of the White.
Rear-Admirals R. W. Hargood and Sir T. R. T. Thompson, Bart., on the reserved list, to be Vice-Admirals on the same list.
Rear-Admiral of the Red R. Smart, K.H., to be Vice-Admiral of the Blue.
Rear-Admiral of the White Sir L. T. Jones, K.C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Red.
Rear-Admiral of the Blue W. H. A. Morshead, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the White.
Capts. B. J. Sullivan, C.B., H. Ragot, the Hon. W. B. Devereux, and Sir G. N. B. Middleton, Bart., C.B., to be Rear-Admirals on the reserved list.
Capt. G. Giffard, C.B., to be Rear-Admiral of the Blue.
Retired Vice-Admiral G. O. Lempriere to have the rank and title of Retired Admiral, in pursuance of the Order in Council of May 7, 1858.

The examination of candidates for admission to the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, commenced on Thursday, before Major-General Hamilton, C.B., and the members of the Council of Military Education.

An order has been received at Portsmouth Dockyard for the entry of about 1000 men, artisans and labourers, in the various departments, to expedite the fitment of ships ordered to be brought forward for service.

Major-General Alexander Tulloh has resigned the post of Director of Ordnance, from ill health, and Lord De Grey has appointed Brigadier-General St. George, now president of the Ordnance Select Committee, to succeed him.

The "pardon" of Paymaster Smales—out of whose trial at Mhow the Crawley court-martial has arisen—has been followed by that officer's being placed upon half pay from the date at which he was struck off the strength of the Inniskillings.

The large military gymnasium recently erected at Chatham is complete, and only awaits the formal order from the War Office for its being taken over by the military authorities of the garrison. In future the exercises of the gymnasium will form a daily portion of the physical training of every officer and soldier at Chatham, they being, in short, incorporated with his daily drill.

The annual examination of the boys trained on board the Worcester, lying in the Thames, took place on the main deck of that vessel on Monday. The boys are intended for the merchant service, and the institution owes its existence mainly to the energy and munificence of the late Mr. Richard Green. Lord Clarence Paget, Secretary to the Admiralty, distributed the prizes, and gave the boys sound advice as to their conduct on first going to sea.

A series of experiments, in connection with floating targets, was made yesterday week. At 1000 yards the 600-pounder Armstrong sent a steel shell through the Warrior target (which had been moored out to sea for the purpose of being fired at); but the 300-pounder unfortunately missed it four times—the third shell bursting in the gun—and hence there was no opportunity afforded of comparing the relative effect of these pieces. It may, however, be added that the effect of the shell bursting was terrific, and shook the target nearly to pieces. The initial velocity of the 600-pounder projectiles was 1150 ft. per second.

An important addition was made last Saturday to the Royal Navy by the launch of the armour-cased screw steam-frigate Minotaur at the premises of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall. The Minotaur is of the same size and class as the Agincourt, being built for the Government by Messrs. Laird, of Birkenhead, and the Northumberland, at Millwall. The following are the dimensions of the vessel:—Length between perpendiculars, 400 ft.; extreme breadth, 59 ft. 4 in.; depth in hold, 41 ft. 6 in.; draught of water, 25 ft. 6 in.; burden in tons, builders' measurement, 6812. Her engines are of 1350-horse power, and are fully calculated to perform a speed of fourteen knots an hour, notwithstanding the immense size and weight of the vessel. Her armour-plates are 5½ in. thick, or 1 in. thicker than in vessels of the Warrior class, and her backing is composed of 9-inch teak timber. The armour of the Warrior extends only over a length of 212 feet, the entire length of that vessel being 380 feet; but the Minotaur will be completely ironclad from stem to stern, leaving no part of the vessel unprotected. About one third of her armour has already been bolted to her sides. Her armament will consist of fifty guns of large calibre, the description of which has not yet been determined on—the Admiralty now being engaged in carrying out experiments on board the Excellent gunnery-ship, in order to ascertain the efficiency of 300-pounder rifled, 150-pounder roundshot, and other guns for arming men-of-war, and also an improved apparatus which has been invented for the purpose of working these large guns with ease and efficiency in the naval service. The Minotaur has been fitted for the reception, when necessary, of a powerful ram at her stern.

COUNTRY NEWS.

An investigation is being carried on at Queenstown into the recent enlistment of a number of her Majesty's subjects for service on board the Federal corvette Kearsage.

Mr. Crossley, the ex-Mayor of Halifax, presented a bust of the Princess of Wales to the Corporation of Halifax, yesterday week, as a companion to that of the Prince, which he gave a short time ago. Mr. Crossley has also commissioned Mr. Marshall Wood to execute a bust of the Queen.

The trial of George Victor Townley for the murder of Miss Goodwin, of Wigwell Hall, was brought to a close, at Derby, on Saturday. A plea of insanity was set up; but the jury, after a few minutes' deliberation, found the prisoner guilty, and he was sentenced to death—Mr. Baron Martin stating that he "entirely concurred" in the verdict.

The large screw-steamer the Pampero, being built on the Clyde, which has lately been the subject of much speculation, on the allegation that, though ostensibly a passenger-vessel, she was intended for Confederate use as a war-ship, was on Thursday week seized by the Collector of Customs, acting under instructions from the Lord Advocate.

The *Gazette* of yesterday week contained an Order in Council directing an alteration in the Northern, Midland, and Norfolk Circuits, by which the county and city of York are taken from the Northern and annexed to the Midland Circuit, and the counties of Leicester, Rutland, and Northampton are taken from the Midland and annexed to the Norfolk Circuit.

The Birmingham papers narrate a desperate affray with three burglars which a Mr. Chivers, a gentleman residing at Birmingham, had early on Saturday morning. It was fortunate for Mr. Chivers that he encountered them singly. By his courage and determination Mr. Chivers saved his property, which was packed up ready to be carried off, administered a sound thrashing to two out of three ruffians, and, though he was unable to follow and apprehend them, yet marked them so that they are not likely to escape the attention of the local police.

The Earl of Leitrim has been cast in damages, to the amount of £100, by a Dublin jury, for a libel on Mr. Studdert, a sub-inspector of constabulary. The noble defendant, who appears to have been a good deal troubled with threatening notices, received one of these missives some time ago, and assumed that it was written by Studdert. He sent a series of letters to Dublin Castle on the subject; but the authorities there, finding that there was no evidence to substantiate so grave an accusation, declined to comply with his demand that Studdert should be brought to justice. These letters contained the libel which formed the subject of the trial which has just ended in a verdict against the noble Earl.

At a meeting of the Glasgow Faculty of Procurators on Thursday week—Mr. A. Bannatyne, Dean of the Faculty, presiding—it was announced that Mr. George Baillie, late Sheriff-Substitute of the western district of Perthshire, had executed certain deeds, conveying the sum of £18,000 to the Dean and Council of the Faculty, as trustees for the erection of free libraries and public schools. The sum so conveyed is at present vested in good movable securities, and the income derivable from the estate is to be accumulated for twenty-one years. At the end of that period it is expected that the sum conveyed will, at compound interest, amount to fully £40,000. With this sum Mr. Baillie contemplates the erection of one or more free public libraries, as the trustees shall then deem expedient, to be constructed on the principle of the public free library established by Mr. Brown, in Liverpool. Another object which Mr. Baillie has in view, if the funds should admit of its being carried out, is the establishment of public schools for the poorer classes, in which education will be given at such moderate fees as the trustees may think fit to exact. The meeting resolved to authorise the Dean and Council to accept of the trust conferred on them, and to express to Mr. Baillie their gratification at his disinterested gift.—*Scotsman.*

Sir Stephen Glynne, Bart., and Mrs. W. E. Gladstone gave a grand ball at Hawarden Castle, Flintshire, on the 10th inst. More than 200 of the local nobility and gentry were present.

The Emigration Commissioners' ship Vernon, 891 tons, Captain Goldsmid, belonging to Messrs. Powell and Co., London, sailed from Southampton on the 8th inst. for Brisbane, Queensland, having on board 31 married couples, 153 single men, 80 single women, 31 boys, and 34 girls between the ages of 1 and 12, and 13 infants—in all 373 souls—under the care of Mr. Sheridan Hughes, surgeon-superintendent.

The botanical world is at present taking more than usual interest in a plant lately brought from Japan by the celebrated Japanese traveller Mr. Fortune. This is the male aucuba—Aucuba japonica mas (Monœcia tetrandria). All the aucubas (or spotted laurels, as they are commonly called) in Europe are female plants, and have all been propagated by cuttings from the original introduction, which took place eighty years ago. The value of this new introduction is very great, for the aucuba is the best of all evergreen shrubs for thriving in large, smoky cities; but in a few years—that is, as soon as the male plants are sufficiently disseminated, aucubas will be covered with bunches of bright crimson berries, similar to those of the holly, but of four times the size. The male plant is at present in flower at Mr. Bull establishment for new and rare plants, at Chelsea.]

THE POST OFFICE LONDON DIRECTORY FOR 1864.—This useful and indispensable volume has long been the largest annual work of reference in the world. Every year, however, it grows larger; it this year contains 2428 pages, being ninety-six more than the volume of last year. London not only grows and furnishes more names and addresses for compilation, but new trades and pursuits to be classified. Among the fifty trades which appear this year for the first time in the Directory are boot and shoe elastic manufacturers, wind-engine manufacturers, pyrites merchants, paper-material dealers, church and schoolroom decorators, mica merchants, and talc merchants. The value of the volume depends, of course, on its accuracy and the lateness of the corrections rendered necessary by the constant changes taking place in the community. In the present issue we notice one or two cases, which will show to how recent a date the lists have been revised and the information brought down. The name of Bonamy Dobree, sen., Esq., whose death was announced on the 26th of November, is taken out of the Official Directory, p. 47; list of Directors of Bank of England, p. 83; and list of City Lieutenancy, p. 2281. The new Solicitor-General, Sir Robert Porrett Collier, gazetted Nov. 27, appears as such throughout the book:—Streets, pp. 325 and 710; Commercial, p. 925; Law, pp. 1986, 2008, and 2012; Court, p. 2104; and Parliamentary, pp. 2253 and 2262. The appointment of Sir Gillery Pigott, Baron of the Court of Exchequer, gazetted Dec. 4, is noted in two places:—Law, pp. 1985-1989; Court, p. 2185. The name of the new member for Andover, W. H. Humphery, Esq., gazetted Nov. 24, is inserted in Court, p. 2147; and Parliamentary, pp. 2256 and 2261; and the name of the new French Ambassador, Prince de la Tour D'Auvergne, who was presented at Court on the 2nd of December, is entered in the list of Foreign Ministers, p. 111; and Court, p. 2110.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE Bank of France having lost nearly £600,000 in specie within the last few days, the market for Home Securities has been very inactive this week, and prices have had a drooping tendency. Consols, for Money, have realised 90¾; Ditto, for Account, 91 to 91¼; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 90¾ ¼; Exchequer Bills, 11s. to 6s. discount. Bank Stock has been 234 to 236. India Five per Cents have sold at 105¼ ¼; Ditto Bonds, 13s. to 5s. discount. There has been rather more inquiry for accommodation, and, for the most part, the rates have been well supported. However, a few short first-class bills have been done at 7½ per cent. On the Continent money is held at extreme rates. Nearly £890,000 in bullion has arrived, chiefly from Australia, America, and Mexico. A portion of that amount has been disposed of to the Bank of England, but several parcels have been withdrawn for export to the East. Most of the Continental exchanges are unfavourable; but there is still a profit on the import of gold from New York. The dealings in the foreign house have been much restricted:—Mexican, Turkish, Greek, Spanish, and Brazilian Bonds have given way, and the scrip of the Confederate Loan has declined to 35, buyers. Joint-stock Bank and Miscellaneous Securities have been dealt in to a fair extent, at steady currencies. The Railway Share Market, however, has been somewhat heavy, at barely previous rates.

The return for the Bank of England for the week ending Dec. 16 shows the following results, when compared with the preceding statement:—A decrease of circulation of £418,443; an increase of public deposits of £473,882; an increase of other deposits of £283,792; an increase of Government securities of £50,000; a decrease of other securities of £369,610; an increase of bullion of £666,857; an increase of rest of £8016; an increase of reserve of £1,059,892. The total circulation is £20,382,764; public deposits amount to £9,103,738; and private deposits to £13,265,063. Securities are £21,303,049; and the stock of bullion is £13,675,474.

THE MARKETS.

CONSIDERABLE inactivity has prevailed in the corn trade this week, and wheat has given way 1s. to 2s. per quarter. The value of other produce has had a drooping tendency. In the Colonial markets the transactions have been on a limited scale. Sugar has declined 6d. to 1s per cwt. Tea, coffee, and rice have ruled about stationary. Tallow has fallen to 40s. 9d. per cwt., on the spot; but linseed oil is steady, at 35s. American turpentine is nominal; but French qualities are selling at 65s per cwt. Hay and straw have supported previous rates, but the demand for them has ruled inactive. Owing to short arrivals, the best home coals have realised 20s. 6d. per ton. Potatoes are coming to hand in full average abundance, and the inquiry for them is somewhat heavy, at from 50s. to 90s. per ton. In the various other markets the transactions have been on a restricted scale; nevertheless, the currencies may be considered tolerably firm.

Metropolitan Cattle Market (Thursday, Dec. 17).—There was a full average supply of beasts on sale in our market to-day, even for the time of year, and the general quality of the stock was prime. Included in the show were about 2000 beasts left over from Monday. All breeds met a dull sale, and the quotations had a drooping tendency. A few very superior Scots realised 5s. 2d., but the general top figure for beef was 5s. per 8 lb. Sheep—the supply of which was good—changed hands slowly, at late rates. The best Downs sold at 6s. per 8 lb. Prime calves were scarce, and 6d. per 8 lb. dearer; otherwise, the veal trade was in a sluggish state, on former terms. In pigs and milch cows very little was doing, at late currencies. Per 8 lb. to sink the offal:—Coarse and inferior beasts, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 10d.; second quality ditto, 4s. to 4s. 4d.; prime large oxen, 4s. 6d. to 4s. 10d.; prime Scots, &c., 4s. 10d. to 5s.; coarse and inferior sheep, 4s. to 4s. 6d.; second quality ditto, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 2d.; prime coarse-woolled sheep, 5s. 4d. to 5s. 8d.; prime Southdown ditto, 5s. 10d. to 6s.; large coarse calves, 4s. to 5s.; prime small ditto, 5s. 2d. to 5s 6d.; large hogs, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 2d.; neat small porkers, 4s. 4d. to 4s. 8d.; suckling calves, 12s. to 20s.; and quarter-old store pigs, 21s. to 26s. each. Total supply:—Beasts, 3160; cows, 100; sheep, 5500; calves, 150; pigs, 380. Foreign: Beasts, 220; sheep, 1900; calves, 110.

Newgate and Leadenhall.—The supplies of meat are large, and the trade is inactive, as follows:—Beef, from 2s. 10d. to 4s. 4d.; mutton, 3s. 8d. to 4s. 8d.; veal, 4s. to 5s.; and pork, 3s. 6d. to 4s. 8d. per 8 lb. by the carcase.

ROBERT HERBERT.

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LORD WALSINGHAM,

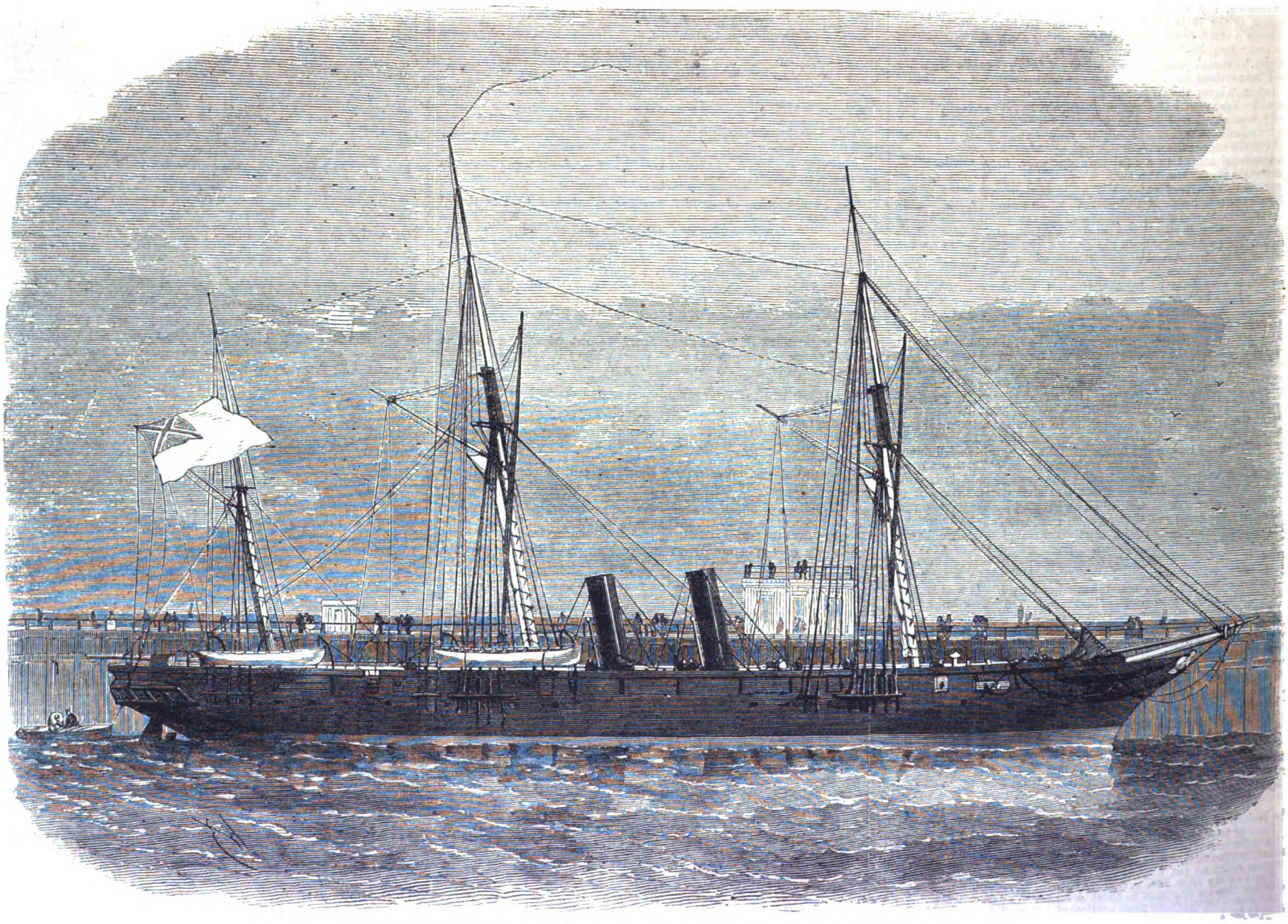
GOSWELL-STREET will always be famous as the residence of "Mr. Pickwick," but still more so as the *locale* of the Dolphin Yard, where the Smithfield Club first held its meetings, in a most supremely uncomfortable manner. The club has now such a fine balance (£4800) at its banker's that it keeps increasing the prizes year after year, and, as one of its leading members declared at the dinner, "it hardly knows what to do with its money." The president of such a society has certainly no need to be oppressed with care on its account. His duties throughout the official year are more honourable than onerous; and the list since its establishment, towards the close of the last century, presents a very fine array of names eminent in the agricultural world. Lord Walsingham, who was born in 1804, has been creeping (since the late Mr. Jonas Webb gave up showing) to the top of the tree with his southdowns. He was then tempted to exhibit at local shows; and so, by judicious breeding and using the best of the Babraham rams, he has been enabled to wander farther afield, and to collar the *Rs* Richmond, Radnor, and Rigden, both at the Royal and the Smithfield. Four seconds and three thirds formed the aggregate of his prizes in 1858-62 for fat wethers above and under twenty-two months. Last week he won in three classes, took the silver cup for the best pen, and came second to the Duke of Richmond in two other classes. At the Royal Agricultural Society he was second with his pen of shearling ewes in 1860-2, besides winning a third and a second for old rams, and divers H.C.s and C.s; but at Worcester he came with quite a rush, and had the first prize in all the Southdown classes, and all the prizes in two of them. His Lordship has never given very high prices for shorthorns; but Beauty, the Islington prize cow, and a "very good one indeed" (as the "Nestor of shorthorns observed), was bred from the Merton stock. The Norfolk President's year should long be remembered, as he and his countymen carried away seventeen firsts, six seconds, and two thirds. Nothing came amiss to them; and the shorthorn, Hereford, Devon, Suffolk, Galloway, Southdown, and cross-bred classes of sheep and cattle all attest their prowess as breeders, or feeders, or both.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

LORD WALSINGHAM, PRESIDENT OF THE SMITHFIELD CLUB.

REMOVAL OF THE LATE KING OF DENMARK'S REMAINS.

SINCE the death of King Frederick VII., which occurred at his palace of Glucksburg, in Schleswig, on the 15th of November, the church bells have tolled throughout Denmark two hours morning and evening. The late King had forbidden the embalming of his body, and it was in consequence immediately inclosed in a leaden shell, and remained lying in state in a chapel at Glucksburg until Monday, Nov. 30, when, as described in our last Number, his Majesty's remains were removed, with much ceremony, to Flensburg, and placed on board the Royal steamer Schleswig, for the purpose of being conveyed to Copenhagen. Having proceeded down the "fiord," the Schleswig cast anchor, and proceeded the next morning on her mournful mission. Copenhagen was reached at four p.m. on Dec. 2, and the whole town was astir, the bells tolling. Before the coffin was disembarked darkness had set in. Innumerable torches were lit along the quays and in the port, and a naval cortége was formed of a peculiarly solemn character. The Royal barge, containing the coffin, surrounded by officers and guards, was towed by barges of the Royal navy, and surrounded by more than fifty boats bearing torches, solemn music announcing the progress of the almost mystic procession through a great part of the town surrounding the long inner basin of the port of Copenhagen. At six p.m. the pier of the arsenal was reached, where the landing immediately took place, and the coffin was placed on a hearse drawn by six horses. His Majesty King Christian IX., the Crown Prince, and other Royal Princes, the Ministers, and a great many other civil and military officers, joined the procession, and walked to the inner court of the Palace of Christiansborg, which was lined with horse and foot guards and brilliantly lighted up. The coffin was here removed and carried through the principal corridor of the palace to the Chapelle Ardente, or Castrum Doloris, where the Royal Chaplain received the body and said prayers. From the 10th to the 18th the Castrum Doloris was open to the public, and to-day the funeral ceremonies will close by the removal of the remains of his late Majesty to the Royal vaults at the cathedral of Roeskilde. All the people of Denmark wear deep mourning in token of the severe loss they have suffered.



THE CONFEDERATE SCREW-STEAMER RAPPAHANNOCK LYING AT CALAIS PIER.—SEE PAGE 637.

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DEEDS, NOT WORDS.
"Why call ye me Lord, Lord, and do not the things which I say?"—LUKE vi. 46.

Not far ever on thy knees, man,
Would Jehovah have thee found;
There are griefs Jehovah sees, man;
There are burdens thou canst ease, man;
Look around!

Work is prayer, if done for God, man;
Prayer which God, delighted, hears.
See, beside yon upturned sod, man,
One bowed 'neath affliction's rod, man,
Dry her tears.

Not long prayers, but earnest zeal, man,
This is what is wanted more:—
Put thy shoulder to the wheel, man;
Bread unto the famished deal, man,
From thy store.

Not high-sounding words of praise, man,
Does God want, 'neath some grand dome;
But that thou the fallen raise, man;
Bring the poor from life's highways, man;
To thy home.

Worship God by doing good, man:—
Works, not words; kind acts, not creeds:—
He who loves God as he should, man,
Makes his heart's love understood, man,
By kind deeds.

Deeds are powerful, mere words weak, man,
Battering at high heaven's door.
Let thy love by actions speak, man;
Wipe the tear from sorrow's cheek, man;
Clothe the poor.

Be it thine life's cares to smother,
And to brighten eyes now dim;
Kind deeds done to one another,
God accepts as done, my brother,
Unto Him.

The above is from a volume of Poems just published by Hatchard and Co., 187, Piccadilly, London. The volume is elegantly bound, and the poems are beautifully printed on tinted paper, with gilt edges, size, square 8vo. Price 5s. A charming book for a Christmas present. Ask for "Poems," by G. WASHINGTON MOON, F.R.S.L. See also ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, Dec. 5, page 580, "Who Shall Roll Away the Stone?"

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BIRTHS.

On the 10th inst., at Wooburn House, Bucks, the wife of Alfred Gilbey, Esq., of a son.

On Oct. 4, at Magill, South Australia, the wife of James Todman, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

On the 29th of October last, at Hong-Kong, the wife of G. F. Mclean, Esq., of a son.

On the 13th inst., at Hisele, Yorkshire, the wife of John Burstall, Esq., of Quebec, of a daughter.

DEATH.

On the 11th inst., at Monte Video House, near Weymouth, Colonel L. Percy D. Eld, late of the 9th Bengal Native Infantry, from the effect of wounds received in the Indian mutiny, aged 55 years and 2 days.

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2057	1816	123 13 4	4000	8574 11 2
2916	1818	181 7 6	5000	9351 13 5
3024	1821	165 4 2	5000	10,164 19 0
3644	1821	49 15 10	1000	2494 7 6
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CHRISTMAS SUPPLEMENT

TO THE

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

1863

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

THE VILLAGE CHOIR REHEARSING THE CHRISTMAS ANTHEM.—DRAWN BY A. HUNT.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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THE CHRISTMAS ANTHEM.

BY THE OLD DOCTOR.

WE do not trouble ourselves very much, in our quiet village here, Layndon, with what goes on in other places. We are ten miles—at the Raven Hotel they call it eleven, but then the Raven keeps post-horses—from the railway, and we are not much visited, chiefly, I suppose, because there is nothing to come to Layndon for, unless it be for a sight of our old church, of which we are as proud as it is right to be in regard to a place in which we are warned against pride. But we manage very well, or at least entirely to our own satisfaction, without taking example from other folk, or having other folk constantly coming down to disturb our social harmony and put us out of conceit of what has been good enough for Layndon for many a long year. I know—for as the one medical man in the village I hear a good many things—that some of the other villages affect to look down upon us. I know what was said at the vestry meeting at Daresbrook about our having no gas, and I think that the churchwarden, who was in the chair, might have said a word against such uncalled-for remarks, especially as his youngest daughter married into Layndon. If I mention that there was an explosion of gas at Daresbrook the very next week, and that two of the gaswork man's pigs were blown in at a bedroom window, I am sure I do not set it down out of any unfriendliness. I am quite aware, also, that the people at Gladdington contrast the knobbly pebbles with which their streets are paved with our single narrow row of flagstones, which, I allow, are not in the best order; but I would rather see those flagstones than a distress put into a house for paving rates, and the collector of Gladdington will know to what I refer. We can bear these little insinuations that we are behind the age. Perhaps we choose to be behind it, and to let it clear the way for us. We could have all the improvements if we liked, for there is no want of money in the parish; and though, as I said before, we know better things than to indulge in pride, perhaps the subscription-list for the Lancashire folk will show that Layndon did better than Daresbrook, with all its gas, and than Gladdington, with all its paving. I know that Daresbrook sent £14 6s. 8d., while Layndon sent only £11, but Daresbrook has no right to include a cheque for £5 5s. which was paid by two commercial gentlemen to compromise the charge of breaking two cherubs off a tombstone. This went into the subscription, and it did credit to David Womblow, the stonemason, that he mended the cherubs for nothing but Daresbrook cannot justly call that fine a charity gift.

There is one thing that I will say. I am an old man now, and I travel about only in the exercise of my profession, which, I am happy to say, has taken care of me, in return for my taking care of it. But I went about a good deal in other days, and I used to be fond of attending cathedral services. Now, although Nichebury Cathedral is within twenty miles of us, I have not been there for years. But I will say this much—a cathedral has an organ, and the organist is a great man, and is allowed to conduct at the musical festivals (much, I am told, to the discomfiture of the musicians); and there are vicars-choral, and choristers, and all is done on a grand scale. But, for the real feeling of the music, I do not believe that at Nichebury or anywhere else the anthems are better given than in our own old church. I know this is a bold thing to say, and that I shall be told that I am simply making an insane comparison, whereas I am making no comparison at all. I should as soon think of comparing the architecture of Nichebury Cathedral with that of Layndon Church (though, by-the-way, I have heard that Mr. George Gilbert Scott thinks our east window one of the gems of sacred architecture); but I speak of the earnestness with which we go to work, and the real feeling of all our people. Now, it is notorious—I am sure I do not want to wound anybody; but the truth is the truth—that the grown-up persons who sing in the choirs always look as if they were bored, and the way the chorister-boys pinch one another and eat unripe fruit is perfectly inconsistent with propriety. I am a very quiet man, and I like to see such things done quietly and reverently. Perhaps at Daresbrook and Gladdington they may be good enough to call *this* behind the age; but I can afford to listen to remarks of that nature.

If there is one anthem with which we take more pains than another (though I will not say that it is so), it is the Christmas Anthem. We begin to rehearse it in October, but we work at it harder in the following month, and then we have the three weeks before Christmas for what Mr. Screebes, the clerk, calls polishing off. We have no organ, and I do not know why we should want one, as we have nearly all the instruments separately which are combined in the organ, while we have this advantage—namely, that a dozen players are co-operating instead of leaving all the work and all the credit to one. I consider that it is more churchlike, if I may use the expression, that as many people as possible should join in the service. But it is only right for me to say that Layndon could have, if not an organ, certainly a harmonium, if we wished it. The matter has been broached and the parish has been sounded, and there would have been plenty of money forthcoming; but it was clear there was a general feeling that we were quite satisfied with our present musical force. Mr. Screebes, who, though only a parish clerk, has had a sound education in music, considers that all the necessary effects can be got out of such a band as ours, if, as he says, it will only give its whole mind to the work. If a band will not do that, it may be very well to have a noisy machine to smother all blunders. But ours does give its mind to it.

I had a voice at one time, but after that fearful cold which I caught the night I was out in the snow with the poor gipsy woman in the fever my singing days were over. But though I can take no part, I like to sit in a pew and hear the rehearsals, and the rule that shuts out all who are not engaged in the business is relaxed in my favour. If I am wanted, my assistant sends for me; but I am not called out very often now—patients are very considerate, and desire that the younger doctor may come to them instead of troubling the old one, and this is kind. I can trust cases in Mr. Spinkling's hands, for he is a very shrewd and prompt young man, with much nerve, and people like his cheerful manner. I suspect, between ourselves, that though he does not come to church to the anthem rehearsals, he will be coming there one of these mornings to say a few words to that very pretty young lady who is now governess at Franton Hill. The children there seem to require a great deal of attention from him, and yet they are rosy enough. The young folks think that because we wear spectacles we can see nothing. Well, well! I can see enough to say that Mrs. Spinkling will be the prettiest creature in Layndon, and as for Daresbrook and Gladdington, there is not a girl in either that ought to be named on the same day.

I like to see Screebes at rehearsal. He wears spectacles, too. I made him do so, for he got into an awkward habit of losing the place in his Prayer-book, and not finding it in a hurry, and Mr. Mortimer, our worthy Rector, did not much like it, and, himself wearing glasses, he saw no reason for Screebes insisting on having young eyes. So, one day when I was attending him for rheumatism, I frightened him a little with a word or two about sudden loss of sight, and the safeguard which science offered, and the very next Sunday he had mounted a pair which Mr. Mortimer gave him, and the responses went twice as correctly. It is a good sight to see him drilling the children at the anthem, spreading out his fingers, and repressing their exuberant vocal efforts, but keeping them up, notwithstanding, so that they may not be extinguished by the accompaniments. His whole heart is in the work. I know that after one rehearsal, at which the children did not do very well, he took them away to his little house by the duck-pond, and kept them singing there till their parents went rushing about the village in alarm, and, finally, they discovered the whole party at supper on beans and bacon. Mrs. Mortimer, also, is a most valuable assistant, being a perfect musician; and, then, the children mind her, and half a look from her, if any one is careless, sets matters right in a moment. She always comes, and brings that lovely little Edith of hers, who is too young to do much singing, but who has a belief that she leads the entire affair. Mr. Mortimer comes for a short time to see how we get on, though, between ourselves, I do not think that he knows much about it, for I have seen him smile and look satisfied when everybody knew that they had been anywhere that time but in the right place. But it is well that the clergyman should be seen to take an interest in the business. Then there is the Rev. Cecil Swinton, the handsome young Curate. I do not know how it was, but he used rather, we fancied, to look down upon our performances, and could not be got to take any part in them. But all of a sudden he changed his manner, and joined us, and sang away in a style that made it very clear that he had sung other things besides anthems before he took Orders. He never missed a rehearsal. It was a curious coincidence that our choir was strengthened at the same time by another voice, that of Miss Muspratt, the sister of Mrs. Mortimer, and a very sweet young lady, indeed—just what a Curate's wife should be; but I am not saying, you know, that the Rev. Cecil Swinton thinks so. I only mention the coincidence.

I said that we keep our rehearsals private, and this is quite right, I think. The musicians are undisturbed, and, besides, the effect on Christmas Day is all the greater, because people have not been hearing fragments of the anthem. But when the time comes to put up the holly it is difficult to get the church clear. The wonderful reasons why the children who have been helping with the greenery, and do not sing, have for lingering in the hopes of hearing a little music—how they "thought they were told to stop," or how they "wanted to ask when they should come again," or how they had impossible messages from their mothers to Mrs. Mortimer, amuse us; but Mr Screebes is firm, and, in spite of Mr. Mortimer's good-natured plea in their favour, turns them all out before we go to work. All, that is to say, that he can find, for upon one occasion little Ellen Woodman was too many for him, and secretly trotted up into the gallery, hid herself, was put to sleep by the music, and woke up in a fright screaming for her mother. She was fetched down to be scolded dreadfully; but Mr. Mortimer would allow no scolding at all, and sat her in his own pew until the business was over. He is too much given to spoil children—that is certain; but Mrs. Mortimer is a firmer person, and I think Edith is kept in very tolerable order. I judge by the unhesitating way in which she takes cod-liver oil, which I have had occasion to prescribe for her, and which I myself would not take even if it would have the effect of macassar oil, and give me back the curls of my youth.

I have also said that there is nothing to tempt visitors to Layndon, and, if there were, no persons are likely to visit us on Christmas Day. But if a stranger should find his way into our village and should come, as I trust he would do, to morning service, he will hear our anthem and a short and excellent sermon from Mr. Mortimer, who is content on that day to confine himself to reminding us of our duty to be thankful for all happiness, and of our duty to show that thankfulness by trying to make others happy. He could preach a long and eloquent sermon if he liked, mind; but he never does upon this day. Then, if the stranger looks as if he had been pleased with our singing and our sermon, and likes to ask any questions about the place, he may address himself to a cheerful-looking old gentleman, whom he will recognise by his lingering nearly to the last, and by his wearing a large pair of gold-mounted glasses dangling on his waistcoat. Then, if the parties should seem to suit one another, and the stranger is inclined to stay, he may give the old gentleman his arm, and, in return, when they have reached a comfortable-looking house, with gables and ivy, at the other end of the village, the old gentleman will give him an invitation to hear all about Layndon over a Christmas dinner. For Mr. Spinkling is going to dine at Franton Hill (the children *will* have him, he says; but the pretty governess should teach them better than to say "will") and his chair shall be at the stranger's service. There will be no one else at the board, for all the Old Doctor's children have settled elsewhere, and there is no one in Layndon who does not spend this day with his own friends. A dozen households would rejoice to welcome the Old Doctor to their board, but he passes the evenings of his Christmas Days in one place only—in the room where hangs that picture of the gentle and faithful wife who for years made his home blessed—who used to listen, by his side, to the Christmas anthem, and who has gone before him to join the anthem that ceases not with Christmas Day.

S. B.

KING HENRY VIII. KEEPING CHRISTMAS AND THE NEW YEAR AT GREENWICH.

BY E. F. BLANCHARD.

ROYAL residences in England are so few and far between that all records of them become more and more valuable as the days pass by. Excepting to antiquarians, the palace at Greenwich is a palatial residence long since numbered with the things which have been; or is only remembered by the few students of ancient customs and manners, who give to modern times pictures of what has gone before, making that which is indeed dead apparently more awake than sleeping. When gay holiday folk go down to Greenwich, some of them may be struck by two several ways of making the journey. Whilst speaking of Christmas revelry, the short, sharp journey by railroad seems to be the best means of getting over the ground quickly, as, indeed, under any circumstances, it must always be. But the idler, *flaneur*, or lounger, as the man with time on his hands may indifferently be called, will lovingly linger over the delights of the river passage, where many places of interest will strike him, from busy London Bridge to the comparative quietude of the moorings of the old Caledonian, hospital for seamen of all nations. Without paying more than ordinary general attention to such curious stations as Cherry-garden Pier, or the Thames Tunnel, where the Naiad or Osprey is always emptied of foreigners and re-filled by them, it is our present business to make Greenwich at once, and then to conjure up visions of the old place as it was patronised by Royalty some three hundred and fifty years ago. Londoners who remember the celebrated fair, and those youthful mutual adorers who still find annual pleasure in rolling down One-Tree-hill, or taking a pennyworth of observation from the telescopes on the mount, may be unaware that thereabouts a Royal residence stood from at least the year 1300 until a century later than the reign of Mr. John Anthony Froude's favourite King, Harry the Eighth. Mr. Gilbert's picture of Christmas and New-Year's festivities gives a good idea of regal merrymaking in the year 1513; but, as the Royal residence is probably unknown to a large majority of readers, a few words about the abandoned palace will be, doubtless, welcomed.

Greenwich was a Royal palace in the year 1300—the earliest fact about it known. Edward I., Longshanks, the "greatest of all the Plantagenets," as an admirer has called him, "made an offering of seven shillings at each of the holy crosses in the Chapel of the Virgin Mary, at Greenwich, and the Prince half that sum, three and sixpence." No modern chronicler is quoted. Here Henry IV. made his will, long before that scene of hunger for his empty chair with the Tennis-boy of France, as Leigh Hunt styled Harry of Monmouth. Henry V. granted the manor of Greenwich for life to his uncle Beaufort, Duke of Exeter; and after that it fell to Duke Humphrey of Glo'ster—a name well known amongst the non-dining fraternity of the Mall and Paul's Walk—who was, in fact, founder of Greenwich as it stands. In the year 1437 he obtained a Crown grant of two hundred acres, with license to himself and his wife "to embattle and build with stone, and to inclose and make a tower and ditch within the same, and a certain tower within the park to build and edify." That same tower was built on the site of the present Observatory. Perhaps, in grateful acknowledgment of this grant, Humphrey Glo'ster was good enough to rebuild the Royal Palace, which stood on the spot where the west wing of Greenwich Hospital now stands, and he called it, from its pleasant position, L' Pleazaunce, or Placutia. Then it changed hands—into the fortunate hands of Henry VII. Here Royal Harry was born, and here many of the principal events of his life were divided with what happened at Windsor.

Henry VIII. was born at the palace, 1491, June 28—same day as the coronation of her present Most Gracious Majesty, as the loyal reader will remember. Here, too, he married his first wife, Katherine of Arragon, widow of his brother Arthur, in the year 1510, when Lambard, the historian, describes it as "a pleasant, perfect, and princely palaice." Here he held tournaments, to which, as Stow describes them, all comers were challenged, and he kept Christmas "with great and plentiful cheer." At Greenwich, also, he married Anne of Cleves, but the records of that important event in Henry's life are but frail and scanty. But we know that over her weddingring she had a "keeper," inscribed within, "God send me wel to kepe." How well she was, and what was sent her to keep, English history knows.

Turning to something brighter than were most of the lives of Henry VIII.'s wives, we come to his celebrated merrymaking, portrayed on pages 628-629 by Mr. John Gilbert. Hall, the old chronicler, seems to say that such festivals held by Henry were by no means confined to Christmas Day, but extended to the jollities accompanying the inauguration of the new year. Mr. T. K. Hervey's "Book of Christmas" (now very scarce) is sufficient evidence that, in even very recent times, great licenses in social custom were allowed, and boars' heads were by no means unfrequent; but three hundred and fifty years ago the games were fast and furious, compared with anything that modern society could tolerate. Here is chronicler Hall's description of King Henry's Christmas at Greenwich verbatim, the ancient spelling being kindly sacrificed:—

"The King, this year, kept the feast of Christmas at Greenwich, where was such abundance of viands served to all comers of any honest behaviour as hath been few times seen; and, against New-Year's Night, was made in the hall a castle, gates, towers, and dungeon, garnished with artillery and weapons after the most warlike fashion; and, on the front of the castle was written, *Le Fortresse Dangerus;* and within the castle were six ladies, clothed in russet satin laid all over with leaves of gold, and every owde knit with laces of blue silk and gold: on their heads coyses and caps, all of gold. After this castle had been carried about the hall, and the Queen had beheld it, in came the King with five others, apparelled in coats, the one half of russet satin, spangled with spangles of fine gold, the other half rich cloth of gold; on their heads caps of russet satin, embroidered with works of fine gold bullion. The six assaulted the castle; the ladies seeing them so lusty and courageous were content to solace with them, and upon further communication to yield the castle, and so they came down and danced a long space. And after, the ladies led the knights into the castle, and then the castle suddenly vanished out of their sights.

"On the day of the Epiphany, at night, the King, with eleven others, were disguised after the manner of Italy, called a masque, a thing not seen afore in England; they were apparelled in garments long and broad, wrought all with gold, with visors and caps of gold; and, after the banquet done, these masquers came in with six gentlemen disguised in silk, bearing staff torches, and desired the ladies to dance; some were content, and some that knew the fashion of it refused, because it was not a thing commonly seen. And after they danced and communed together, as the fashion of the masque is, they took their leave and departed, and so did the Queen and all the ladies."

This pretty scene is the text of Mr. Gilbert's large drawing of Henry the Eighth's revelries. Contemporaneous accounts assure us that such jovial occasions were common enough at Court. For, whilst Henry was strong enough to defy the all-important Pope, he was a man who wanted but little unbending to associate with any of his courtiers disposed for an evening's amusement after the day's hunt, or fruitless chase of Herne the Hunter in the park on the opposite side of London. In the picture may doubtless be seen with him such men as Sir Edward Howard, Charles Brandon; Duke of Suffolk, who married his sister, the Queen Dowager of France; and Edward Neville—all his bosom friends, as much as if they had been school and college fellows. Also, there may be the Earl of Surrey contemplating poetry and the fair Geraldine, and little conscious of a Shakspeare and a rare Ben to revolutionise that decorous school of verse which he had done so much to conserve. Conspicuous are Henry himself and his Queen, and Wolsey is accommodated with nothing short of a second-best place. But yet the centre of attraction is the tower, which the King and his comrades are about to besiege, and which the fair ladies will presently surrender. Upon the whole, they look very happy where they are, guarded by merry buffoons, who drop flowers and morning-stars, and care but little for picking up the laugh of the light-hearted dame or the sigh of the enamoured maiden. The knights are going to the ladies soon to play the sanctioned pranks of the seasonable revelry, and, before long, those young gallants will be questioned by the "patresfamilias" of the period as to their intentions in regard to Amabel, Amyrillis, or Sacharrissa. They will be happy—happy as the evening itself; and there is no doubt that that went off pleasantly enough.

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FREEMAN'S PHANTOMS.

BY HAIN FRISWELL.

"AT last," said John Freeman, shipping agent and citizen of ——, as he shut a private ledger with a sudden snap, and with a little key locked the heavy, square patent brass lock. "At last! At last!"

He repeated the words so often that they must have afforded him peculiar satisfaction. If they did so no sign appeared on his face. It was a hard, square face—not without marks of refinement—not without intellect; the brow was open and broad, the mouth shut and determined, the complexion a clear light brown, indicative of health and strength, but bearing traces of hard work, that hard work which had wrinkled his forehead and had made those shrewd-looking marks at the corners of his eyes. The eyes themselves were bright, clear, and cold, of a grey colour; the hair on the head was thin; and around the temples were silver threads, which could be only seen in the sunlight, and not where John Freeman sat.

For he sat in his little office, in a street of a seaport town—a private room at the back, with a glass door, through which he could see his two clerks at work, when they were at work, in the outer office—the first floor front, a room hung with notices of sales of indigo, of foreign timber, of shares in ventures, of notices of the date of sailing of many a good ship of goodly register, A 1, and copper bottomed; of placards which told of voyages to Jamaica, New York, to Prince Edward Island, or to Matamoras—a room in which there were great ledgers and samples of strange goods, and where heavy porters in fustian coats came and thrust in invoices of export and import goods, or took away bills of lading through the rails of the high wainscoat desks. But no clerks were there then, although a new desk within a fresh partition had been set up—for John Freeman's business was increasing every day, thanks to his energy, punctuality, and business habits.

John walked into this room and looked round him, took down a large ledger, and extracted some figures on a slip of paper; then went again to his own office, and, sitting down, unlocked his private book, and, checking again the figures by the extract, rubbed his forehead and the thin hair that grew above it, and said, "At last, ten thousand pounds!"

Still his eyes did not brighten, and he looked sternly at the opposite wall as he said, "Gained, one thousand pounds a year. Well, and what is that? Why, nothing—merely nothing. Fagging hard for ten years! Why, there's many a man in these stirring times, who, by a contraband adventure, has cleared the sum in ten months! Ay, double the sum, too—a paltry sum—a pitiful, paltry sum, unless as a nest-egg—a nest-egg that may attract other geese to lay other golden eggs in the same nest; and I to work for it, and for so long, too." He tapped the little ledger again, and locked it tightly, and was about to place it in his breast pocket, when a knock came at the outer door. John Freeman started, almost unpleasantly, and called out gruffly, "Come in."

He was busy placing his ledger in his strong box, with his back to the door, when his visitor entered.

"I am sorry to say my clerks are gone," said he, speaking with his back to his visitor; there is some absurd notion now about Saturday half holidays, but if I can do anything I will. Holidays! who wants holidays? I'd work to-morrow."

"I know you would, you good John, you," said a soft voice—that of a woman—nearly in his ear. "I know you would, John; and so I thought you might be working late, and I brought you down this letter."

"Oh, it is you, Susy, is it?" said John, turning round and saluting his sister. "How do? Thank'ee for the letter. Ah! I see it is of no consequence, only a woman's." He flung on his desk the unopened letter, the address of which was in a thin Italian hand, faltering and trembling, and weak and thin as the foreign paper it was written on. "Of no consequence whatever; but thank you, Susy, you're a woman of business."

"I wish I were only a man, John, to sit by you and help you," said Susy, but without any warmth. "I should so like to make money. It is all I care about now, except you, of course. And how goes business, John? Pretty well, ay? More ventures and more money? I thought it might be a commission, so I brought it, especially as I had to come in the town; but as it is of no use burn it, John; burn it without reading it. It is not upon business, I dare say, and why need you distract your brains."

Miss Susan made her way to the letter, but Freeman put his hand upon it, and said, "Susan, I never burn letters; they may be useful some day."

"Very good," said Miss Freeman, sharply, dropping her earnest intention; an intention which showed that she had a very strong interest in the letter. "Very good, I don't care; I thought that some old lady might have wished you to do something on commission for her. Commission, don't you call it, John?"

"Yes, commission," he repeated moodily, not looking at Susy's wicked eyes, which plainly told what a story her tongue had invented.

"Well, John," she continued cheerfully, "I'm off; I won't bother you; cast up your accounts for the year, like a good brother, and come and tell me whether you have not got more gold, more gold!" And so away Miss Susy bounced; a hard, well-built woman of thirty, cold, calculating, and clever, with nothing young about her but her curling hair and her name; a woman who had always looked out for the main chance, who worked well for her brother and herself, and who, though three years younger than he, determined to keep him to herself.

"So," she said, "she's pestering him again, is she? I thought I had given her a pill, a bitter one, too, in the letter John let me answer. Now, do go away, my good woman, if you have those sort of things you must take the consequences."

Those sort of things! The sort of thing was a fat brown baby, burnt brown by lying with its face to the sun, and being dragged by its weary mother from town to town to the seaport where its father worked—a seaport not far off now, thank Heaven! thought the weary mother. The poor thing—the mother, not the baby—gave one glance into Miss Susy's face and turned hopelessly away, just in time to be relieved by a stalwart workman coming late from the docks, who caught Susy's hard glance, and saw the poor woman turn away.

"Eh, lass!" said he, stuffing his finger into the baby's clenched fist. "Eh, lass! That sort o' thing's a fine one, at any rate. You'd better buy him a crust, or he'll swaller his fist tho'." And a ready sixpence fell into the mother's hands.

Susy saw the whole affair with half a glance, which was as hard as a steel bead. "The folly of these people is immense. They will toil like horses for a shilling a day, and go and throw away half of it to a beggar. It is like their grand notions. It flatters their pride to be generous."

If it flattered their pride, it did not flatter Susy's; and, as regards the matter of sixpence, the giver took its value out in good humour for the rest of the evening, during which Susy walked to her next home, and sat waiting for John, and studying that interest table of which we are all too fond—the table of self-interest.

John Freeman, however, did not come. He had intended to be home early; but as the evening closed in the letter still lay unopened before him, and he sat there in deep thought. At length he started up, and with a match lighted his jet of gas, shut up his strong box and his book in it, closed every drawer in his desk, locked them, shut the shutters, buttoned his pockets like a man with a fatal resolution, locked the door, and then opened the letter.

Timid little letter to cause so much alarm! What was in it?

John Freeman at last made up his mind, and after opening proceeded to read what the thin note-paper contained, and the small, delicate hand had traced. It began thus:—

"Dear Mr. Freeman," but that was run through, and the letter went on thus—

"Dear John,—It is now just ten years since you gained my heart, and after much persuasion—how fond, how often-repeated, I need not say—made me promise to become your wife. That promise I have never forgotten, although since then my father, who wished me so much to marry some one else, and my mother, who grieved so much to leave me quite alone, are dead and at rest. You know that all of us had natural objections to long engagements, all except the writer of this, who trusted that the generous fervour of youth would last through life, and waited for the man she loved till his vow had been kept and he had made his fortune. It would be ungenerous of me, John, and untrue, to say that in this long and weary waiting I could have married others, and might have been now a happy wife and mistress of a home. It is true that I have had many offers, but I could have married none because I love you."

John's hard eyes glistened a little, and the paper crackled and shook as he read this.

"And now," continued the letter, "and now comes the point to which I am driven. Ten long years, John, have turned me from a little girl almost into a mature woman. They have also taught me much; oh, so much! They have made me feel that man's love does not last as woman's does; they have taught me to sit, as some sad Vestal might have sat, watching the sacred fire as it died down, year after year, till the glow had paled month after month, and the mass was charred and black, and cold as death. I have felt that, John, with you"——

There were no tears upon the paper; it was written so neatly, so evenly, if in that weak hand that Miss Susy hated; no, there was not one sign of emotion, except in the calm words, when John read them; but, as he read them, a heavy drop fell on them from his own hard eyes.

"I have felt that so with you," he repeated; "and so have I; I have, by heaven, every day and hour till I won my prize at last. I am changed, too, Patty; I feel I am." He set himself to read the letter again, very quietly and more softly. He passed his hand once or twice over his eyes, for it was plain that something was the matter with the gas, which burnt dimly enough. He held up the letter to the lamp, but beyond the shadow of the paper upon the hard white-painted wall where some notices of ships hung, and an almanac, as hard and dry as a miser's heart or a ship's biscuit, dangled, and gave commercial men all the trade events of the week, with the Sundays left out;—beyond this shadow a white circle kept growing larger and larger on the wall; a white circle, in which two diminutive figures grew also with the space upon the wall, and took form and action.

"And so, John, I have determined to take the step which will surely have to be taken, and to anticipate you in the determination, which I feel that you will take, and thus break off our marriage. Rumours I have heard that long ago you had achieved that which was to have been the reward of your ambition. I believe it true, for I have seen you every day grow colder and harder. My love has not changed, nor altered where it alteration found; it is still yours, John, still yours as firmly as ever; but it is content to be yours at a distance; and because it is yours, it forbids me linking my fate with yours, or burdening you with a marriage which would only add to my misery and to your embarrassments. Good-by, John, dear John, and God bless you. I feel happier even now I have written these words, because I feel that I have put an end to the long wearying anxiety, the restless days and nights, the sickening of hope deferred, the misery of disappointed and unrequited love. Good-by! Your letters and your portrait—the fond words you wrote, and that which I thought once had the same fond look you had—these I have packed up and sent to you; in a short time our love will be but a memory with one—with the other forgotten. "MARTHA CLEAVE."

The letter fell suddenly from John's hand, and his eyes were wet with tears as he started up and stared at those unwelcome visitors at the opposite wall. There, in the magic circle, were two figures: the one, an elastic, bright-looking, upright young man of twenty-two, but who looked younger—almost boyish; the other, a sedate merchant, still young, but stern and unbending—a man in years and carriage. It was indicative of the reflecting mind of the elder, and of the impulsive mind of the younger, that the latter assumed the superiority over the other, for they were in high altercation, and treated the more staid and ripe man as if age had conferred folly, not wisdom. John Freeman had, moreover, this strange feeling, that everything he wished to say seemed frozen in his mouth, and that, when the elder figure seemed brought to a standstill, not a word would come out of John's mouth to help him; and he noted, also, that he felt much more sympathy for the elder than for the younger figure, although he could plainly see that both figures were himself, or, rather, his two selves. It was strange also that, although he knew that the younger one was himself, still he did not feel at all friendly towards him, and was once or twice hurt at his words, which he knew were his own, but which sounded like the recollection of a dream.

"So," said the young man, almost insolently; "so, you are now a British capitalist. You have achieved the dream of your youth, and the first use you make of your wealth is to break loose from engagements; and a promise which you once thought sacred as an oath—which was an oath"——

"Circumstances," said John's other self, calmly; "circumstances alter cases."

"Yes, I know," sneered the younger; "I know; it is the old story. You would once, and now you would not. In the fever heat of what you called love you desired to possess a heart that you could call your own, for you were poor and struggling, and you felt somewhat lonely then."

The real John moved his lips—the elder shadow said, "I did, indeed."

The younger then went on. "In the deep, fervent feeling of young love, you promised what you felt. Her heart leaped up to meet yours; she believed in the pictures that you drew; she thought—what woman does not so think of him she loves?—that you were wiser, more clever, more capable than you are, and that a few short months—a year or so—would make your talents seen, and would grant you that modest stipend upon which she and you, with the money she had—and which was yours as freely as her love—could live cheerfully and happily, with children clinging round your knees."

"Such was my dream," said the other, sadly; "but the time has not yet come. Look at me now!"

"Look at you!" cried the other, with rare scorn, "look at you! What are you? A blighted, cowardly miser—a half-souled creature! Between your love and you the world stepped in. You worked at first with love and energy; you reached the goal which you had appointed, and then you paltered with delay—you would have a little more. Your fortune, you thought, should be larger than your wife's. It grew larger; it grew ten times as large last night. But, as it grew, your true heart shrunk and dwindled; and you did not hesitate to let the woman you loved wait and hope, and wait and hope, till hope itself became but blank despar, and patience folly!"

The younger figure dilated as he said this; the elder figure shrunk. John saw, as plainly as ever he saw in his life, that the younger was a gentleman of high blood and feelings, the latter a mere tradesman. He wished to aid the tradesman, out of mere fellow-feeling, but he could not. The elder phantom spoke.

"The world taught me a hard lesson; schooled me with icy sentences and frozen wisdom, but wisdom if you like. I resolved to pay it back. I saw it worship gold and success; I determined to win gold."

"And to worship, too," broke in the younger. "You were not and are not, the only fool. People throw away youth, life, hope itself, and all the pure bright feelings they inspire, to follow in the dusty track which leads to fortune, and which, when won, they know not what to do with. Well, you have taken the course you once abhorred; you determine to persist in it, and you are satisfied. I am not so. Keep on your path yourself and by yourself; go on your selfish way, and hug the gold you win, but go alone, for I disown you."

The grand air with which the younger John said this might have made the elder phantom start with offended pride, or curl his lips with deadly sarcasm, or a thousand things, but it did no such thing. He absolutely rather, to John Freeman's disgust, fell down on his knees, and shrank up tremblingly, and wept. In the thinnest of voices he seemed to plead. But young John stood up, like a prince of men, grand, calm, wise, and majestic. He shook his head, and turned away from the other phantom.

"Yes, I disown you. True to my promise, remembering how I loved, and what I firmly purposed, I must do so. Your youth disowns you. No more gentle thoughts, no memories of summer days and winter frolics, shall be yours; your manhood's earliest, freshest wishes are all gone; the boldness and the hope, the tenderness of heart which, if it felt another's woes and grew a moment saddened, was repaid a thousand fold by sharing the others' joys and simple pleasures. Go; once more, for all, I tell you I disown you! You are not many men in one as others are. You have cut yourself away from the others of your youth. Go; ponder on your business, your money-bags, and books. Your mind is undivided and fitter to succeed, and I renounce you."

So saying, away walked young John like a gentleman, as he was, leaving the elder on his knees, confused and helpless. At the time of the departure of the younger phantom the real John Freeman felt such a despair, such an anguish and sinking at his breast, that he could no longer bear himself, and rushed up to his double and nervously threatening him and crying, "Get up, you fool, you; get up. Run after him and lay all your gold at his feet; tell him to come back. Would you lose yourself, your goodness, the memory of your thoughts, your youth, the childhood prayers, the sunny days of school—for mere gold? Get up, I tell you. Will gold buy it? No more than it will old blood or family ties, or a gentleman's thoughts, you oaf, you. Get up, I say."

The figure groaned and sighed and did not rise, for Freeman's threats seemed to have little effect on him. "Get up," said John," more earnestly, his head growing colder as every moment elapsed since the younger phantom had left him.

The same hollow voice then spoke, "I learnt the lesson that you set me, John Freeman; it was you that told me every day that women with plenty of money would gladly marry you—that the sisters of rich merchants would add their store to yours, and give you prospective advantages until the money generated and grew double without your aid, and you were rich even beyond your wishes. I studied every day that refined selfishness which is called worldly wisdom; I prospered at my lessons, I loved my gold, and my gold grew with my love. What is the next lesson I shall learn to please you?"

But John Freeman was not to be taken in with this sort of answer from a phantom, and, feeling himself more and more lonely, he cried out more lustily than ever, "Get up; get up, you lout! Rush after him; offer him anything to buy back the fresh feelings and the wisdom of youth."

John pleaded so effectually that he forced his double on his feet, and then, by great exertion—for the other was slow to move—he drove the shadow from the bright and magic circle on the wall, which, as he stood up, wondering and excited at himself, faded slowly, and grew into dim darkness on the wall.

"There is nothing the matter with the gas," said John, slowly folding up his letter and pocketing it. "Ah! I must go home to tea. Susy will be waiting. I am glad of it at last; it has come at last."

What was he glad of? Not that Susy was waiting; and waiting she had been, with a dry, semi-political novel in her hand which she had been trying to read; and the tea nearly as cold as the toast.

"Why, you dear John," said Susy, "I suppose you have been making money enough for both of us. Well, I won't blame you. There is nothing like devotion to business."

"Umph!" said John.

"I believe," said Susy, "that if the world were carried on upon strictly business principles, that there would be no poverty, nor dirt, nor trouble, nor anything which disturbs the routine of a well-regulated family."

"Umph!" said John.

"Here's your favourite journal, John. I've cut it and aired it—and so Susy had, and read it too—and there is such a capital article in it exposing the folly of all those who attempt to marry under a thousand a year."

"Umph!" muttered John. "I suppose, Susy," he said, softly, "after all, the present dispensation has its advantages, and the different layers of society are of use to each other. If we had no poor we should have no servants and no rich; and—— but I am so confused that I do not know what to say. What o'clock is it?"

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UNDER THE MISTLETOE.—DRAWN BY G. THOMAS.—SEE PAGE 639.

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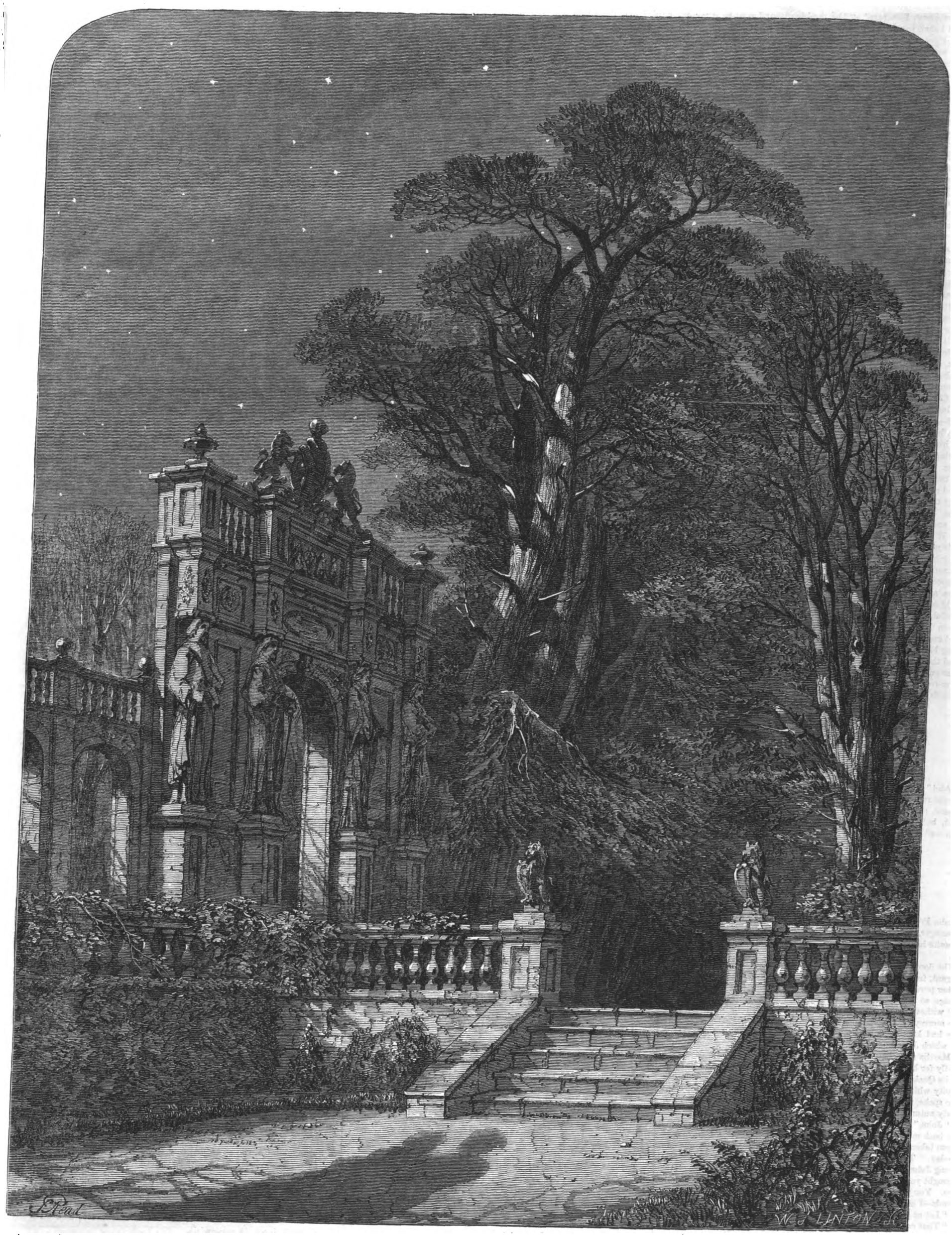

"COMING EVENTS CAST THEIR SHADOWS BEFORE."—DRAWN BY SAMUEL READ.

SEE "THE MASTER OF ARAN GARTH."—PAGE 638.

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"About nine. No; it is half-past, I declare," said Susy, looking at the timepiece and herself in the glass.

"I shall go to bed," said John. "I want to go a little journey to-morrow, upon business, too."

"Well," said Susy, "I suppose it must be done occasionally. The wind and the rain do their business on a Sunday, and why not we? That's a good argument, John, is it not?"

"I do not know, I am sure," said he, meekly; "but I must be at my office, and I shall journey also to-morrow. Good-night!" and so John left Miss Susy, with her political novel and her dry thoughts of business; and she, who did not care for his presence very much, looked round the comfortable room, and plumed herself upon its being all her own.

The very next morning John was early down, breakfasted without waking Miss Susan, and went to his office. He took a master-key, and descended into a strong room where a heavy box stood—one of those strong boxes in which gold is placed to be shipped away abroad, for gold was scarce in America at that time, and John knew that when his money reached New York it would buy 10 per cent more goods than bills would—that is, realise its own premium as well as the profit on the goods it bought. In that particular box, ready to be transported aboard ship, was half John's fortune—five thousand pounds. Had Susy seen him cause this to be taken by two stout porters to an early train and to be ticketed for a little country station, she would have pronounced him to be mad. But it was evident that John thought otherwise.

When the train stopped at the station John hired a little horse and a light cart, the proprietor of which was hovering about in search of a job, and ordered him to transport the box and himself to Miss Cleave's cottage. The railway porters, who were full of the news of the gold-dust robbery which had lately been discovered, looked suspiciously at the box, and thought that it was "main heavy." They lingered about also to ascertain its destination, but, having heard Miss Cleave's name, they went away satisfied.

So the cart and the box of gold, with John Freeman sitting on the top of it very stern and determined, but handsomer than he had looked for many a day, arrived on a bright Sunday morning at Cleave Cottage, a little ivy-embowered, low, but pretty cottage, not much larger than a gentleman's park lodge, in which Martha Cleave and an old aunt spent their days.

Miss Cleave was going to church, and was in her bedroom putting on her bonnet; and so John was shown into the room she had just vacated—a room so full of Sunday quiet and peaceful calm that, when the big, heavy box was put down in its centre, John sat on it and wiped his heated, fevered brow, and sat with his hat in his hand wondering at the quiet, and stunned, as it were, with the noise of nothing.

The breeze, scented with garden sweets, lifted the curtains on one side and stole into the room, taking with them scents from a fresh nosegay on the table, played round John's thin hair and cooled his temples. As it did so once or twice, the man so hard grew softer, and softer, and softer. He looked round the room with an almost awful look. It was so different from his heated business-room, with telegraphic message-boys, noisy clerks, hurried clients, and persistent men of business, that he felt as if he had been buffeted about in a heavy storm and had escaped now into a quiet little bay, wherein he could perchance cast anchor, in happiness and peace.

Then away stole the breeze, murmuring and sighing, and John thought of his phantoms, and wondered whether the elder one would ever catch and bring back the younger, and then, his eye falling upon an open book, he went to the table, looking into it more out of vacant curiosity than anything else; for Miss Cleave was a long time making her appearance, and John had time not only to take up, but to read the book. It was "Herbert's Poems"—those quaint, poems; stiff, angular, and fantastic as Gothic carving, but, like it, preserving an ever-fresh poetry and beauty. So, almost without understanding the words, John read Herbert's sonnet on

SIN.

Lord, with what care hast thou begirt us round!
Parents first season us; then schoolmasters
Deliver us to laws; they send us, bound
To rules of reason, holy messengers.
Pulpits and Sundays . . .

"Ah!" thought John, "I have forgotten those, and made every thought run upon one track, upon one idea." He shut his eyes for a moment, and saw the younger phantom as he stood on the previous night, but, he thought, with less fierce denunciation in his looks. John read on, skipping a line or so:—

Blessings beforehand, ties of gratefulness,
The sound of glory ringing in our ears;
Without our shame; within our consciences;
Angels and grace, eternal hopes and fears.
Yet all these fences, and their whole array,
One cunning bosom sin blows quite away.

John Freeman felt almost stunned. The verse had been a holy messenger, and had opened his heart. He returned and sat down opposite his box and covered his eyes, and thought of his own bosom sin.

The door opened softly, and Miss Cleave stood before him, calm, elegant, fresh, and with the whole beauty of goodness beaming out of her pure eyes. John looked down, not caring to face her steady glance, so full of pure kindliness and an almost motherly friendship, but without, he thought, one ounce of love. But then Miss Cleave, in the secrecy of her chamber, had been at prayer. Hence it was that she had kept John waiting, and was then upheld by a secret power of which John knew little.

Martha saw that she must speak first; which, by the way, argued badly for her lover. Holding out her gloved hand—so small, so fresh in its Quaker neatness; and putting aside the little lace fall from her pretty white bonnet, she advanced towards him. Her clear tones, as she spoke, mingled with the church bells which rung out in the air of early autumn.

"John," she said; "Mr. Freeman, I suppose that you have brought me back my letters. Yours are now at your house, for I have had them taken by a careful messenger. I can understand why you come to-day. Time is valuable to you men of the world"—(the words stung John, though the speaker did not mean it)—"and so you have brought your message rather than write it. I can understand that, too. You were always prudent. As it is so, will you say your last words—I can bear them well—and let me go to church?"

"Let us go together," stammered John.

"That can hardly be," she said, sweetly. "Our paths are so different now, and I have been enabled to put away the love you know I felt, I hope for ever. My life henceforth will be spent here, I hope, in doing good, until quiet hours, and days, and years, gliding by easily and softly, will bring me gently to a quiet grave."

How soft and how roundly fell the voice; how sweetly, even without one tremor of emotion, one inflection of sadness, calmly and softly as those Sabbath bells.

But if she were calm her bosom heaved slightly, and her colour came flushing with maiden blush her ripe cheek, and with a cherry tint her pretty lips. If she were calm John was not. With a cry of anguish such as he gave the previous night when his phantoms were with him, he knelt down before her, saying hurriedly,

"Oh, Patty, Patty! do not leave me. I have grown selfish, mad, foolish; I have forgotten my better self, and it has forgotten me. I saw him—him, the John Freeman you remember ten years ago."

"Ten years ago," said Patty, looking up to heaven and speaking calmly, though the tears ran down her cheeks. "Ten years ago; ah! I saw him, too, last night. How noble, good, and generous he was; how careless of the world's verdict or applause so he were right; how tender, how compassionate; how ready to believe in good; how hard to be persuaded of evil——

She stopped, with her hand upon her heart, pressing the lavender silk boddice tightly, and crushing the delicate pink ribbons that fluttered in a strange unreat upon her bosom.

"Well!" said John hurriedly, "I saw him last night, and he has left me, Patty—left me with all his memories of youth, his better thoughts, his good purposes, his hope, his faith. Help me to find him, Patty; help me, for I am old, and worn; help me to find my better self."

He stared wildly about him, with outstretched hands. Patty sat down on a chair for one moment, and then stood up again irresolute.

"I shall find him soon," again said haunted John. "Look here, Patty, look here!" He fumbled away with a patent key at his box, and, opening it, showed her, not her letters, but a box of bright gold, showing all the brighter in the mouths of the little sacks into which John plunged his strong hands, bringing them out again full of bright sovereigns, and laughing strangely. "This is all your fortune, Patty. This is the money I give you to keep the letters; this is the dower with which I dower you in order that you may help me to find my better self."

Poor Miss Patty, whose courage had sustained her up to this point, had absolutely untied her bonnet-strings, taken off her gloves—as ladies do when about to give way—and had sat down and actually given way; and Freeman, very unlike a man of business, was kneeling at her feet, trying to clinch the phantom-hunting bargain by filling her lap and spoiling her pretty slate-coloured silk dress by a whole lapful of sovereigns. "Help me, Patty!" he cried, on his knees, holding up his hands, his face beautiful with emotion, his eyes beaming with love. "Help me, my darling! Help me to find my better self."

"Oh, John! dear John!" said Patty, putting one soft hand on his shoulder and one on his forehead, her calm eyes melting into little but deep wells of liquid love as she looked at him. "Has it come right at last. The search will not be difficult. I think I have found him now."

She pressed her lips to his eager lips and rested her cheek against his; and he and she both murmured the words with which I have begun this history, "At last! at last!"

* * * * * * *

John Freeman and Patty Cleave certainly went to church together, but whether or not on that particular Sunday, History does not say. Miss Susy was pleased to express herself "utterly disgusted with his romantic weakness," and to betake herself off on a visit to the daughter of a stony-hearted millionnaire, whom she had destined for John. She kept up this acquaintance with great self-sacrifice and spirit for some time, the rich daughter being both old and ill-tempered. But what would not Miss Susy do for a purpose? The stony-hearted millionnaire—stone being liable to decay—had evidently one soft part about his head or heart, for one fine morning he married Miss Susy, and she is absolutely able to look down on John and Patty as poor people.

But John is not poor, and is absolutely rich in love and happiness. It is to be presumed that the elder Phantom, after a good chase, caught and brought back the younger; for as John and Patty, man and wife, sat, upon one winter evening, in their pretty wayside cottage, just out of the town wherein Freeman and Co. were well known and respected, he told her how the night before, as he was in his office, executing some late and important business, the wall grew light again and again; the Phantoms came, not two, but three. The young one was between two very old Phantoms—one a pleasant grandsire, hale and hearty, with children round him; the other a crabbed, single old man, clutching useless money-bags, praying against death, yet cursing life—dreading the grave, yet hastening to it. John quite believes in the reality of these visions, and Patty has too much reason to be thankful to them to doubt the reality of FREEMAN'S PHANTOMS.

TELL US A STORY.

BY GEORGE MACDONALD.

THE Christmas dinner, pudding and all, was over; the wine and nuts had held out for a time, but they had given in at last; and even snap-dragon would snap no longer. The children, some of whom were very young, and others with grey hairs younger still, drew round the drawing-room fire. There were a grandfather and grandmother, and about fifteen grandchildren, with three papas and three mammas, besides two young aunts and three young uncles, one of whom the children called Uncle Bogie. He was, in fact, no uncle at all—quite the contrary. But the children liked him the best of all their uncles, and so did one of their aunts. The reason why they called him Uncle Bogie was that he knew all about bogies. You would have thought he had been the papa of all the bogies, he knew so much about them.

No sooner were they all seated, and the responsible ones thinking what should be done next, than a long-haired, solemn little girl said, staring hard into the fire, and never turning her big, deep eyes towards the person she addressed:—

"Do tell us a horrid story, Uncle Bogie."

"You little Goblin!" said Uncle Bogie; "because you like horrid stories you think every one else does."

"I do."

"And I do."

"And I do."

And all the children called out "I do" except one child, whose sweet face faded a little as she turned and got hold of her mother's dress.

"Uncle Bogie," said the child he had called Goblin, going up to him, "you know your head is full of stories about ghosts, and giants, and fairies?"

"How do you know, Goblin?"

"I will tell you. Mamma says stories of that kind are all nonsense, and Auntie says your head is full of nonsense. So I know, you see."

"Which Auntie said so, Goblin?"

"Why, Aunt Kate."

By this time Aunt Kate's face was as red as the Christmas fire. Uncle Bogie caught sight of it, and, being very good-natured, replied instantly,

"Well, Goblin, Aunt Kate is quite right; my head *is* as full of nonsense as it can hold, and I must positively let some of it out. I will tell you a story directly."

"Oh! thank you, Uncle Bogie;" broke from all parts of the circle.

"What shall it be about then?"

"A wicked fairy."

"No; that's stupid. I'm tired of wicked fairies," said a scornful little beauty.

"A good giant, then," said a priggish imp, with a face as round as the late plum-pudding.

"I am afraid I could not tell you a story about a *good* giant; for, unfortunately, all the good giants I ever heard of were very stupid; so stupid that a story would not make itself about them; so stupid, indeed, that they are always made game of by creatures not half so big nor half so good; and I don't like such stories. Shall I tell you about the wicked giant that grew little children in his garden instead of radishes, and carried them about in his waistcoat-pocket, and ate one as often as he remembered he had got some?"

"Yes, yes, Uncle Bogie; please do."

"He used to catch little children and plant them in his garden, where you might see them in rows, with their heads only above ground, rolling their eyes about, and growing awfully fast. He liked greedy boys best—boys that ate plum-pudding till they felt as if their belts were too tight."

Here the fat-faced boy stuck both his hands inside his.

"Because he was so fond of radishes," Uncle Bogie went on, "he lived just on the borders of Giantland, where it touched on the country of common people. Now, everything in Giantland was so big that the common people saw only a mass of awful mountains and clouds; and no living man had ever come from it, as far as anybody knew, to tell what he had seen in it."

Somewhere near the borders, on the edge of a great forest, lived a labourer with his wife and a great many children. One day Tricksey-Wee, as they called her, teased her brother Buffy-Bob till he could not bear it any longer, and he gave her a box on the ear. Tricksey-Wee cried, and Buffy-Bob was so sorry and ashamed of himself that he cried, too, and ran off into the wood. But he was so long gone that Tricksey-Wee began to be frightened, for she was very fond of her brother; and she was so sorry that she had first teased him and then cried that at last she ran into the wood to look for him, though there was more chance of losing herself than of finding him. And, indeed, so it seemed likely to turn out; for, running on without looking, she at length found herself in a valley she knew nothing about. And no wonder; for what she thought was a valley with round, rocky sides, was no other than the space between two of the roots of a great tree that grew on the borders of Giantland. It led her right up to what she took for a black, round-topped mountain far away; but she soon discovered that it was close to her, and was a hollow place so great that she could not tell what it was hollowed out of. By staring at it she found that it was a doorway, and, going nearer and staring harder, she saw the door, far in, with a knocker of iron upon it, a great many yards above her head, and as large as the anchor of a big ship. Now, nobody had ever been unkind to Tricksey-Wee, so she was not afraid of anybody. For Buffy-Bob's box on the ear she did not think worth considering. So, spying a little hole at the bottom of the door, which had been nibbled by some giant mouse, Tricksey-Wee crept through it, and found herself in an enormous hall, as big as if the late Mr. Martin, R.A., had been the architect. She would not have seen the other end of it at all, except for the great fire that was burning there, diminished to a spark in the distance. She ran towards the fire as fast as she could, and was not far from it when something fell before her with a great clatter, and she tumbled over it, and went rolling on the floor. She was not much hurt, however, and got up in a moment, when she saw that she had tumbled over something not unlike a great iron bucket. When she examined it more closely she saw that it was a thimble, and looking up to see who had dropped it beheld a huge face, with spectacles as big as the round windows in a church, was bending over her, looking everywhere for the thimble. Tricksey-Wee immediately laid hold of it and lifted it about an inch nearer to the nose of the peering giantess. This movement made the old lady see where it was, and, her finger popping into it, it vanished from the eyes of Tricksey-Wee, in the folds of a white stocking, like a cloud in the sky, which Mrs. Giant was busy darning, for it was Saturday night, and her husband would wear nothing but white stockings on Sunday.

"But how could he be so particular about white stockings on Sunday, and eat little children?" asked one of the group.

"Why, to be sure," answered Uncle Bogie, "he did eat little children, but only *very* little ones; and if ever it crossed his mind that it was wrong, he always said to himself that he wore whiter stockings on Sunday than any other giant in all Giantland."

At that instant she heard a sound like the wind in a tree full of leaves, and could not think what it could be; till, looking up, she found that it was the giantess whispering to her, and, when she tried very hard, she could hear what she said well enough.

"Run away, dear little girl," she said, "as fast as you can; for my husband will be home in a few minutes."

"But I've never been naughty to your husband," said Tricksey-Wee looking up in the giantess's face.

"That doesn't matter. You had better go. He is so fond of little children, particularly little girls."

"Oh! Then he won't hurt me."

"I am not sure of that. He is so fond of them that he eats them up."

"And I am afraid he couldn't help hurting you a little. He's a very good man, though."

"Oh! in that case," began Tricksey-Wee, feeling rather frightened; but before she could finish her sentence she heard the sound of footsteps very far apart and very heavy. The next moment who should come running towards her, full speed, and as pale as death, but Buffy-Bob. She held out her arms, and he ran into them; but when she tried to kiss him she only kissed the back of his head; for his white face and round eyes were turned to the door.

"Run, children, run and hide," said the giantess.

"Come, Buffy," said Tricksey; "yonder's a great brake, we'll hide in it."

The brake was a big broom, and they had just got into the bristles of it, when they heard the door open with the sound of thunder, and in stalked the giant. You would have thought you saw the whole earth through the door when he opened it, so wide was it; and, when he closed it, it was like nightfall.

"Where is that little boy?" he cried, with a voice like the bellowing of cannon. "He looked a very nice boy, indeed. I am almost sure he got in through the mousehole at the bottom of the door. Where is he, my dear?"

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KING HENRY VI

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He had set his crown all about the nest,
And out of the midst shone her little brown breast;
And so glorious she was in russet gold,
That for wonder and awe Sir Lark grew cold.
He popped his head under her wing, and lay
As still as a stone, till the King was away.

As soon as Tricksey-Wee had finished her song, the lark's wife began a low, sweet, modest little song of her own; and after she had piped away for two or three minutes she said,

"You dear children, what can I do for you?"

"Tell us where the she-eagle lives, please," answered Tricksey-Wee.

"Well, I don't think there can be much harm in telling such wise, good children," said Lady Lark; "I am sure you don't want to do any mischief."

"Oh, no, quite the contrary," said Buffy-Bob.

"Then I'll tell you. She lives on the very topmost peak of Mount Skycrack; and the only way to get up is to climb on the spiders' webs that cover it from top to bottom."

"That's rather serious," said Tricksey-Wee.

"But you don't want to go up, you foolish little thing. You can't go. And what do you want to go up for?"

"That's our secret," said Tricksey-Wee.

"Well, it's no business of mine," said Lady Lark, a little offended, and vexed that she had told them. So she flew away to find some breakfast for her little ones, who by this time were chirping very impatiently. The children looked at each other, joined hands, and walked off.

By this time the sun was up, and they soon reached the outside of the tree. It was so knobby and rough, and full of twigs that they managed to get down without any great difficulty. Far away to the north they saw a huge peak, like the spire of a church, going right up into the sky. They thought this must be Mount Skycrack, and they turned their faces towards it. As they went on they saw a giant or two now and then striding about the fields or through the woods, but they kept out of their way. Nor were they in much danger, for it was only one or two of the border giants that were so very fond of children. At last they came to the foot of Mount Skycrack. It stood in a plain alone, and shot right up, I don't know how many thousand feet, into the air, a long, narrow, spearlike mountain. The whole face of it, from top to bottom, was covered with a network of spiders' webs, with threads of various sizes, from that of silk to whipcord. They all shook, and quivered, and waved in the sun, shining like silver. All about ran huge, greedy spiders catching huge, silly flies and devouring them. Here they sat down to consider what could be done. The spiders did not heed them, but ate away at the flies. At the foot of the mountain, and all round it, was a ring of water, not very broad but very deep. Now, as they sat watching, one of the spiders, whose web was woven across this water, somehow or other lost his hold and fell in on his back. Tricksey-Wee and Buffy-Bob ran to his assistance, and laying hold each of one of his legs, they succeeded, with the help of the other legs, which struggled spiderfully, in getting him out upon dry land. As soon as he had shaken himself and dried himself a little, the spider turned to the children, and said, "And now, what can I do for you?"

"Tell us, please," said they, "how we can get up the mountain to the she-eagle's nest."

"Nothing easier," said the spider. "Just run up there and tell them all I sent you, and nobody will mind you.'

"But we haven't got claws like you, Mr. Spider," said Buffy.

"Ah! no more you have, poor, unprovided creatures! Still, I think we can manage it. Come home with me."

"You won't eat us, will you?" said Buffy.

"My dear child," answered the Spider, in a tone of injured dignity, "I eat nothing but what is mischievous or useless. You have helped me, and now I will help you."

The children rose at once, and, climbing as well as they could, reached the spider's nest in the centre of the web. They had not found it very difficult; for wherever too great a gap came the spider spun a strong cord and stretched it just where they would have chosen to put their feet next. He left them in his nest, after bringing them each an enormous honey-bag taken from bees that he had caught. Presently about six of the wisest of the spiders came back with him. It was rather horrible to see them all round the mouth of the nest, looking down on them in contemplation, as if wondering whether they would be nice eating. At length one of them said,

"Tell us truly what you want with the eagle, and we will try to help you."

Then Tricksey-Wee told them that there was a giant on the borders who treated little children no better than radishes, and that they had narrowly escaped being eaten by him; that they had found out that the great she-eagle of Mount Skycrack was at present sitting on his heart, and that if they could only get hold of the heart they would soon teach the giant better behaviour.

"But," said their host, "even if you could get at the heart of the giant, you would find it as large as one of your elephants. What could you do with it?"

"The least scratch would kill it," said Buffy-Bob.

"Ah! but you might do better than that," said the spider. Now we have resolved to help you. Here is a little bag of spider-juice. The giants cannot bear spiders, and this juice is dreadful poison to them. Now we are all ready to go up with you and drive the eagle away. Then you must put the heart into this other bag and bring it down with you."

"But how can we do that?" said Buffy. "The bag is not much bigger than a pudding-bag."

"But it is as large as you will find convenient to carry."

"Yes; but what are we to do with the heart?"

"Put it into the bag, to be sure. Only, first, you must squeeze a drop out of the other bag upon it, and you will see what will happen."

"Very well, we will," said Tricksey-Wee. "And now, if you please, how shall we go?"

"Oh, that's our business," said the first spider. "You come with me, and my grandfather will take your brother. Get up."

So Tricksey-Wee mounted on the narrow part of the spider's back, and held fast. And Buffy-Bob got on the grandfather's back. And up they scrambled over one web after another, up and up. And every spider followed; so that when Tricksey-Wee looked back she saw a whole army of spiders scrambling after them.

"What can we want with so many?" she thought; but she said nothing.

The moon was now up, and it was a splendid sight below and around them. All Giantland was spread out under them, with its great hills, trees, and animals. And all above them was the clear heaven, and Mount Skycrack rising into it with its infinite ladders of spiderwebs glittering like cords made of moonbeams. And up the moonbeams went, crawling, and scrambling, and racing, a huge army of huge spiders. At length they reached the very top, where they all stopped. Tricksey-Wee and Buffy-Bob could see above them a huge globe of feathers that finished off the mountain like an ornamental knob.

"How shall we drive her off?" said Buffy.

"We'll soon manage that," said the grandfather spider. "Come on, you, down there."

Up rushed the whole army, passed the children, over the edge of the nest, on to the she-eagle, and buried themselves in her feathers. In a moment she became very restless, and went picking about with her beak. Then all at once she spread out her wings, with a sound like a whirlwind, and flew off to bathe in the sea; and then the spiders began to drop from her in all directions on their gossamer wings. The children had to hold fast lest the wind of the eagle's flight should knock them off; but when it was over they looked into the nest, and there lay the giant's heart—an awful and ugly thing.

"Make haste, child," said Tricksey's spider. So Tricksey took her bag and squeezed a drop out of it upon the heart. She thought she heard the giant give a far-off roar of pain, and she nearly fell off her seat with terror. The heart instantly began to shrink. It shrunk and shrivelled till it was nearly gone, and Buffy-Bob caught it up and put it into the bag. Then the two spiders turned and went down again as fast as they could. Before they got to the bottom they heard the shrieks of the she-eagle over the loss of her eggs; but the spiders told them not to be alarmed, for her eyes were too big to see them. By the time they reached the foot of the mountain all the spiders had got home, and were busy again catching flies as if nothing had happened. So the children, after renewed thanks to their friends, set off towards home, carrying the giant's heart with them.

"If you should find it at all troublesome, just give it a little more spider-juice directly,' said the grandfather. And so they took their leave."

Now, the giant did give an awful roar of pain the moment they anointed his heart; and he fell down in a fit, and lay so long that all the boys might have escaped if they had not been so fat. One did, and got home in safety. For days the giant was unable to speak. The first words he uttered were,

"Oh, my heart! my heart!"

"Your heart is safe enough, dear Thunderthump," said his wife. "Really a man of your size ought not to be so nervous and apprehensive. I am ashamed of you."

"You have no heart, Doodlem," answered he. "I assure you that at this moment mine is in the greatest danger. It has fallen into the hands of foes, though who they are I cannot tell."

Here he fainted again, for Tricksey-Wee, finding the heart begin to swell a little, had given it the least touch of spider-juice.

After a while he recovered, and said,

"Dear Doodlem, my heart is coming back to me again. It is coming nearer and nearer."

After lying silent for a few hours, he exclaimed,

"It is in the house, I know;" and he jumped up and walked about, looking in every corner.

Just then, Tricksey-Wee and Buffy-Bob came out of the hole in the tree root and through the cat-hole in the door, and walked boldly towards the giant. Both kept their eyes busy watching him. Led by the love of his own heart, the giant soon spied them, and staggered furiously towards them.

"I will eat you, you vermin," he cried. "Give me my heart."

Tricksey gave the heart a sharp pinch, and down fell the giant on his knees, blubbering, and crying, and begging for his heart.

"You shall have it if you behave yourself properly," said Tricksey

"What do you want me to do?" said he, whimpering.

"Take all those boys and girls and carry them home at once?"

"I'm not able; I'm too ill."

"Take them up directly."

"I can't till you give me my heart."

"Very well," said Tricksey; and she gave the heart another pinch.

The giant jumped to his feet, and, catching up all the children, thrust some into his waistcoat pockets, some into his breast pocket, put two or three into his hat, and carried a bundle of them in his arms. Then he staggered to the door.

All this time poor Doodlem was sitting in her armchair, crying, and mending a white stocking. The giant led the way. He could not go very fast, and Buffy and Tricksey kept up with him easily. When they reached the borders, they thought it would be safer to let the children find their own way home. So they told him to set them down. He obeyed.

"Have you put them them all down, Mr. Thunderthump?" said Tricksey-Wee.

"Yes," said the giant.

"That's a lie," cried a child's voice; and out came a head from his left waistcoast pocket.

Tricksey-Wee pinched the heart till he roared with pain.

"You're not a gentleman. You tell stories," said she.

"He was the thinnest of the lot," said Thunderthump, crying.

"Are you all there now, children?" said Tricksey.

"Yes, Ma'am," said they, after counting themselves very carefully, and with some difficulty; for they were all stupid children.

"Now," said Tricksey-Wee to the giant, "will you promise to carry off no more children, and never to eat a child again all your life?"

"Yes, yes! I promise," answered Thunderthump.

"And you will never cross the borders of Giantland?"

"Never!"

"And do you promise never to wear white stockings on Sunday all your life?"

"The giant hesitated at this and began to expostulate; but Tricksey-Wee, believing it would be good for his morals, insisted; and the giant promised."

"Then she demanded that, if she gave him back his heart, he should give it to his wife to take care of for him for ever after. The poor giant fell on his knees and began again to beg; but Tricksey-Wee giving the heart a slight pinch, he bawled out,

"Yes, yes! Doodlem shall have it, I swear; only she must not put it in the flour-barrel or the dusthole."

"Certainly not. Make your own bargain with her. And you promise not to interfere with my brother and me, or to take any revenge for what we have done?"

"Yes, yes! my dear children. Do pray make haste and give me back my poor heart."

"Wait there, then, till I bring it to you."

"Yes, yes; only make haste, for I feel very faint."

Tricksey-Wee began to undo the mouth of the bag; but Buffy-Bob, who had got very knowing on his travels, took out his knife with the pretence of cutting the string, but in reality to be prepared for any emergency. No sooner was the heart out of the bag than it expanded to the size of a bullock, and the giant, with a yell of rage and vengeance, rushed on the two children, who had stepped sideways from the terrible heart. But Buffy-Bob was too quick for Thunderthump. He sprung to the heart and buried his knife in it up to the hilt. A fountain of blood spouted from it, and, with a dreadful groan, the giant fell dead at the feet of little Tricksey-Wee, who could not help being sorry for him after all.

"Silly thing!" said one little wisehead.

"What a horrid story!" said

"Now darlings, go to bed mothers.

"No, thank you, mamma. I don't think it at all a nice story

"Well, you must go to bed

In this all the mammas we elaborate *Good-nights!* the li afraid, to dream.

As soon as they were gone Uncle Bogie, saying that the now the grown children must tell one for them just as well.

"Now, do give us a downri know you can?"

Aunt Alice said nothing; Bogie turned towards her and were talking as fast as they co plainly as they could speak.

"Very well," said Uncle Bo for the *Monthly Moonshine*; intellect, the editor would not think *it will*

So he went up stairs and b following story, which he rea audience:—

THE OWL

"BING, Bim, Bang, Bom
Sang the Bell to himself
Up in the tower alone an
In a twilight of ivy, cool
With his Bing, Bim, Ban
Singing bass to himself i

Said the Owl to himself,
On a window-ledge, like
"Pest on that fellow, sitt
Always calling the people
With his Bing, Bim, Ban
Mighty big in his house a

"I would move," said the
And one may get used to
So he slept in the day wit
And rose and flapped out
When the bell was asleep
Dreaming over his Bing,

For the owl was born so p
He was forced from the fi
He scorned to work for ho
"Better have never been b
So he slept all day; for h
Till night had silenced the

When his six little darling
He must steal the more:
And they ate the more th
"It's their gizzards," said
For they quiver like leaves
When the bell bellows out

But the Bell began to thro
O' bringing the house abo
And his people were patch
And propping the walls to
So a fortnight he sat, and
For he dared not shout his

Said the Owl to himself, a
"I do believe the old fool
Now—now, I vow, I shall
And stealing shall be all s
But I'll see the corpse, ere
And shout in his ear Bing,

"Hoo! hoo!" he cried, as
"They've hanged him at la
His swollen tongue hangs
I am sure at last the old br
There let him hang, the sh
Choked, with his throat ful

So he danced about him, si
And flapped the poor Bell,
Where is your voice with i
Banging poor owls, and ma
A fig for you now, in your
Too-whoo! is better than B

So brave was the owl, the
That he flew inside, and sa
And he shouted Too-whoo!
Like the sound of a ghastly
"Ah! ha!" quoth the Owl
I will take your place with

The Owl was uplifted with
He hissed, and called the ec
And he sat the monarch of
Till—Bang! went the Bell,
Like an avalanche of feathe
Loosed by the booming Bi

He sat where he fell, as if n
Though one of his horns wa
Said one of the owlets, "Pa
He's at it again with his vu
"Be still," said the Owl; "
I brought him to life by per

"But why, my dear?" said
"You know he was always
"I have given him a lesson
Perhaps the old ruffian will
The Owl looked righteous, a
But the Bell bawled on his

ge of a last year's nest and looked down with
ossy cave. Then they crept gently in, and,
's arms, found it so deep and warm, and
they were soon fast asleep.

in the hollow of a tree, was another nest,
is wife, and the children were awakened very
dispute between Mr. and Mrs. Lark.

lark.

he lark's wife,

rather rudely. "The darkness is quite thin.
beak."

lark's wife. "You know you came home
worn out, you had to fly so very high before
he would not mind if you took it a little
go to sleep again."

said the lark. "He doesn't want me. I
say."

Tricksey-Wee and Buffy-Bob, having now
him:—

ll sing a song,
the Lark."
sing, Throat-strong,
e Kill-the-dark."
t will you sing about,
the night is out?"

a only call;
n't think.
up—that's all.
me drink!
ng all the long night
a drink of light."

was standing on the edge of his nest and

u can't fly," said the lark.
p," said Tricksey.
that it is to see the very first of the sun."
to wait till he comes. He's no worse for

," answered the lark with condescension;
s jubilate, he sprung aloft, clapping his
down.

Buffy-Bob.
sight. His song was all that was left of
e and he was nowhere.
ffy. "It's all very well for larks to 'go
have no business to despise their neigh-

you?" said a sweet bird-voice out of the
wife, who staid at home with the young
nt to church.
u please," answered Tricksey-Wee.
brown head; and then up came a brown
ll came the slender legs on to the edge of
d, and, looking down into the nest, from
y of chirpings for breakfast, said, "Le
turned to the children. "My husband is

p, and Tricksey-Wee curtseyed very low.
e bird, looking very shy. "I am only his
And she looked up after him into the sky,
alling like a shower of musical hailstones.

id Buffy-Bob, "only you know he *will*

s only his way, you know. But, tell me

rk, where the she-eagle lives that sits on
."

ell?"
be discreet. They see more than other

h, like your husband, do you?"
matter. I come to know things for all

ng you a song," said Tricksey-Wee.

a song I learned the other day about a

wife. "Be quiet, children, and listen!"
lad she happened to have learned a song
ase the lark's wife at least, whatever the
it, if he had heard it; so she sang,

Lord!" in the sky alone
e sun ascended his throne.
Lord, I only am come,
, to welcome you home.
hour, right up, I swear,
ine of your golden hair!"

then," said the King, "Sir Lark,
nd hating the dark?
or half a thirst,
nd half love to be first;
that makes no haste
e. That's as much to my taste."

s head in a turban of cloud
d singing, quite vexed and cowed;
r and thought, "Anon
g will be over and gone;
ng out of the cloudy fold
wn feathers to a glory of gold."

strength of a lark he flew,
loud rose too,
the golden hair
epth of the misty air,
ng, with sighing sore,
r could do no more.

o chrism of gold,
withered and worn and old,
vered, and dropped like a stone,
t where he left her alone
her little eggs,
with wings and legs.

h, no such thing!
shining the king.
you look tired," said he,
e best way to me.
singing so high and away,
your little wife all day."

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THE HAIRDRESSER OF TETHERHAM.

BY WESTLAND MARSTON.

CHAPTER I.

HAD Common-Councilman Jacob Poppleton been asked, about forty years ago, who was the most important person in the seaport and borough of Tetherham, he would, had he replied honestly, have awarded that distinction to Jacob Poppleton himself. There would have been a fair leaven of self-conceit in the assertion, no doubt; yet it would not have been so absurd as it may appear when we state that Mr. Poppleton was simply the hairdresser and perfumer of Tetherham aforesaid. We say *the* hairdresser, because, although Tetherham had its half dozen barbers who professed to handle the scissors as well as the razor, their very existence would have been ignored by the august Poppleton. It was in his windows alone that you might contemplate the two busts in wax, on which art had lavished its resources, one effigy being that of a florid cavalier, with masses of dark, wavy hair, a snowy brow, perfectly arched eyebrows, and the longest fringe of jet-black lashes; the other that of a lady, blessed with a wealth of auburn ringlets, but whose pallid complexion and passive expression suggested how long and hopelessly she had gazed on the masculine charms in her vicinity. Nor did the interior of the perfumer's shop belie the expectations which these works of art naturally excited. In a glass case upon the counter was a glittering array of silver-mounted smelling-bottles, delicate phials of perfume, scissors, pencilcases, choice tortoiseshell combs, and aromatic soaps, from the last of which, when the case was opened, a delightful fragrance—the incense, as it were, of this temple of elegance—subtly diffused itself. Indeed, to my boyish mind, an influence of almost religious awe reigned in Mr. Poppleton's shop. There were various causes for this effect. First, the green curtain, which ran behind the window, toned down into a sort of ecclesiastical solemnity the sunbeams that fell upon walls painted to resemble oak, and upon the well-polished chairs used by ordinary customers. Then, there was the mystery of an inner room reserved for select patrons, which, when the door was ajar, disclosed a vision of rich carpet and of stately chairs, backed with green velvet and studded with brass nails. Above all, there was the imposing presence of Poppleton himself. He was short and stout of build. A sense of self-importance lurked in every line of his grave but complacent face. His words were few, his gestures slow and oracular.

That our hero had grounds for a reasonably-good estimate of himself has already been hinted. You will please to observe that Mr. Poppleton was no common hairdresser. His father had ministered in the same capacity to the old families near Tetherham when some of them—a stanch though small band—still wore powder. A generation earlier, when that custom was almost universal, his grandfather had presided in the present shop. His great-grandfather and the immediate ancestor of that worthy had also been hairdressers. Jacob was, then, enabled to boast a line which had made the human head its peculiar care, and which reached from the days of full-bottomed wigs and black patches to those of the wavy locks and ringlets which bespoke the exquisite in the days of George IV.

As a man having himself a pedigree, Jacob naturally admired the old country people of his neighbourhood, and looked suspiciously upon innovators and men of yesterday. The chief object of his veneration in the former class was John Varnham, Esquire, one of the members for Tetherham. Mr. Varnham had a seat close by the borough, and came of a family which had represented it in the Commons even longer than the Poppletons had officiated as its hairdressers. For nearly two hundred years there had never been a Parliament in which a Varnham had not sat for Tetherham; never an election at which a Poppleton had not voted for a Varnham. Setting aside Jacob's affection for his wife and only child, his ruling passion may be described as a devotion to Mr. John Varnham and his political interests. The latter, in his turn, was much attached to his humble friend, whose faithfulness he valued, and whose eccentricity he relished.

One fine October afternoon, Mr. Varnham drove into Tetherham, and, having sent the carriage with his daughter and her governess further into the town, entered Poppleton's shop. The patron was at once shown into the inner sanctum. His arrival had been remarked, and the shop was soon filled by the townspeople, anxious, on the pretext of custom, to indulge their curiosity with a glimpse of their member. For this privilege, however, they had to wait. Half an hour passed, during which nothing of interest was seen but the shadow of Jacob's head on the glass door. That head was gravely shaken at certain points of the conversation, while its owner busied himself with the hair of his distinguished customer.

Mr. Varnham was predicting that the next Session would be fraught with danger to the country. The Opposition was daily gaining strength, and likely to push the Government hard on the question of Parliamentary Reform.

"Yes, my good Poppleton," continued Mr. Varnham, "if these men once come into power, they will swamp the constituencies with a host of new voters; and, instead of returning two members for Tetherham, I may have to fight for my own seat."

"Good heavens!" ejaculated Jacob, in his emotion applying the scissors with a recklessness that was perilous to his patron's left ear.

"I don't say," resumed the latter, "that I am opposed to temperate and well-considered improvements; but such wild and sweeping innovations"——

"Exactly, Sir," interrupted the zealous Poppleton; "what becomes of the landed interest?"

"With which," pursued the other, "all our institutions are bound up!"

"Beyond doubt!" groaned the hairdresser, with a shake of the head that presaged the approaching dissolution of society.

We need not further report a dialogue which consisted in the constant iteration of doleful predictions on the one side and equally doleful assents on the other. In due time, Mr Varnham's carriage returned, giving the loiterers in the shop leisure to admire the sweet face and elegant costume of Miss Varnham, a young lady of fifteen, who, in company with her governess, awaited her father's reappearance. At length, the great man issued forth, and, after a few genial words to the group in Jacob's shop, drove rapidly off.

You may be sure that with the quidnuncs in the shop Mr. Poppleton, fresh from his interview with the member, was a man of no common importance. Nor did he neglect to improve the occasion. Longing to be questioned, yet feigning unconsciousness, as one to whom interviews with statesmen were of common occurrence, he touched briefly on the weather and the state of the markets, then assumed an air of abstraction, which he had often found serviceable in stimulating curiosity. His customers, on the other hand, though no less eager to gain information than Jacob to impart it, were yet too much in awe of him to venture on direct questions. So for a few minutes there was silence, only broken by the snip-snap of the scissors plied by the elder apprentice and John Poppleton, the hairdresser's son.

"Mr. Varnham be looking main well," at last observed a small farmer, without addressing any one in particular.

"Main well, indeed," responded the baker and confectioner. Jacob coughed dubiously twice.

"Looks arn't allast to be trusted," remarked the shrewd-looking plumber, translating, as he thought, Jacob's cough into plain English.

"Nowt wrong, I hope?" asked the farmer, in an undertone.

At this point Mr. Poppleton's taciturnity began gradually to thaw. He assured his hearers that, so far as Mr. Varnham's health and fortunes were concerned, there was no pressing cause for apprehension. To further questions he made no instant reply, perhaps because he was for the moment intent on giving edge to a razor. That task accomplished, he touched the blade significantly, and said, as one who muses aloud, "It may come to this!"

"To what?" gasped the baker, with a whiteness of complexion that could scarcely be accounted for by his occupation.

By way of answer, Jacob held up the razor.

"Yes; it's nigh at hand," he continued, after a pause. "You've heard of the French Revolution?"

His auditors dismally assented.

"But that sort of thing ar'nt likely to happen in our country," laughed the shrewd plumber, who prided himself on having an opinion of his own.

"Ar'nt it?" said Jacob, sardonically. "Ar'nt evil-disposed folks already clamoring agen the landed interest? Ar'nt they taking to monster meetings, burning of hayricks, and threatening letters? Ar'nt they denying the vested rights of the gentry in their own boroughs? How did they begin in France? Why, they attacked the landed interest. Now they're doing the same thing here."

After this unusual expenditure of breath the speaker relapsed into silence.

"Some of them agitating chaps will have a precious sight to answer for," observed the farmer.

"And here comes the head and front of 'em," cried another of the company, pointing out a tall, sparely-built man, who was quickly approaching.

The person indicated was Mr. Frank Driver, who, having begun life as a marine clothier, had made a good deal of money by supplying outfits to the crews of ships that traded between Tetherham and the ports of Northern Europe. His ambition had kept pace with his prosperity. No longer content to be a purveyor for seamen, he had gradually extended his connection, and was now the clothier, par excellence, of Tetherham and the neighbourhood. Mr. Driver had enlarged his premises; rebuilt his frontage, and, by the aid of plate glass, pilasters, and stucco, given a metropolitan character to his shop which he thenceforth designated "The Emporium." To Jacob Poppleton "The Emporium" was an eyesore and an offence. His conservative nature abhorred all kinds of change, and he loved to recall in the Tetherham of his manhood the features which had been dear to him as a boy. He regarded, therefore, with special disfavour the flaunting, London-looking shop, which had ousted a time-honoured tenement from its place and stood staring with huge, immodest eyes of glass amidst its meek, gable-ended neighbours. "The Emporium," however, was in the mind of our hero the least of Frank Driver's sins. It was Frank Driver who sneered at the landed interest; Frank Driver who declaimed against the abuses of the pension list, who opposed church rates, spoke evil of the members for Tetherham, also of its Mayor and Corporation. Finally, it was Frank Driver who had been the life and soul of the "blue" party, when Mr. Luke Driffield, chairman of the New Dock Company at Tetherham, attempted to wrest one of its seats from the Varnham interest. It was hardly surprising, then, that Common Councilman Poppleton, who always seconded the nomination of Mr. Varnham, should look somewhat austerely upon the energetic figure which, with swinging arm and with hat pushed back from the forehead, was now almost at his door. Nothing daunted, however, by the hairdresser's solemn frown, Driver halted to accost him.

"So, friend Poppleton," he cried, with a bantering laugh; "you're a great man to-day; been closeted with our distinguished and immaculate member, I hear! Well, make much of him while you have him."

Jacob made no reply, and did his best to ignore the presence of "that low man," as he was accustomed to designate the presumptuous Driver. The latter, much too thick-skinned to heed Jacob's lofty contempt, repeated his sinister chuckle and passed on.

But when his customer had departed, after being indulged with sundry fragments of the conversation with Mr. Varnham, Jacob gravely approached his son and laid his hand upon the lad's shoulder.

"My boy," said he, "promise me two things. Whenever thy father shall be called to his place, keep stanch to the Varnhams, and never own that low man, Driver, for a friend."

Mrs. Poppleton, who had entered the shop, was greatly moved at this appeal. In her eyes Jacob was the embodiment of human wisdom and virtue; so she rebuked her son rather sharply for not at once responding to the paternal adjuration.

John was just then absorbed in watching the procession of Miss M'Tabinet's pupils as they went by on their evening walk. But he soon roused himself, and replied cheerfully, "Of course, father; the Varnhams and Royal red for ever!"

But the lad evaded any pledge of enmity to Driver, whose daughter Margaret—at once senior pupil and junior teacher in Miss M'Tabinet's seminary—was now passing the hairdresser's door. Margaret was an arch-looking, blooming maiden on the verge of seventeen, who already knew how to set off her charms by nicety in her attire. Poor John, endowed with a susceptible nature, had often watched Margaret admiringly in her daily walks, and he now thought it hard that he must, under no circumstances, press the most perfectly-gloved hand in Tetherham, far less throw himself at the little feet which, in their delicate boots, were now waking light echoes on the pavement.

It was now seven o'clock, and the unsuspicious hairdresser, contented with his son's answer, indulgently released him for an evening stroll. On John's return the shop was closed, and the Poppleton household were assembling for supper in the old parlour, which, with its deep recesses and long beam across the roof, looked the picture of quaint comfort in the October firelight. This was the hour dearest to Jacob's heart. Not even the deference paid to him as a political oracle yielded a content so full as that afforded by the bright face of his comely wife, or by the playful sallies of John, who had gradually learned how tender a nature lurked under the somewhat formal manners that had overawed his childhood. At this social time, when the toils of the day were over, Jacob was seen at his best. The cloth having been removed and the Hollands produced, he compounded a beverage of modest strength, and, having ladled out three wine-glassfuls of the same, distributed them to his wife, his son, and the apprentice. Having lit his pipe, Mr. Poppleton proceeded to regale his lady with the latest Tetherham news, which on this occasion proved so interesting that John Poppleton and the apprentice often paused in their game at draughts to listen. There was a plan in agitation to establish a seaside resort about three miles from Tetherham. The scenery at this point was bold and romantic; the medical sages in the neighbourhood were agreed as to the rare healthiness of the climate, and even such poor accommodation as the huts of two fishermen supplied had this year been eagerly seized upon by an invalid family from the county town. The speculation, in short, looked so promising that Jacob had resolved to invest in it, a purpose to which the dignity of becoming a freeholder and belonging to the landed interest had not a little conduced. His rather grave and immobile face grew flexible, and his small, gray eye twinkled with unusual light, as he pictured a future line of seaside villas which should be called "The Varnham Esplanade," and one pleasant cottage to which Mrs. Poppleton and himself might occasionally repair, or in which John and—who could say?—perhaps a Mrs. John Poppleton to be, might spend one very particular month which is traditionally free from life's common toils and vexations. At this humorous notion the apprentice laughed outright and the sensitive John laughed and blushed. He quickly rallied, however, and begged his father to name the family in Tetherham from which Mrs. John Poppleton was to be selected. All the good neighbours blessed with daughters—the Drivers excepted—were then passed in sportive review, John displaying no little shrewdness and good-natured satire in criticising their peculiarities. Jacob, as in duty bound, called his son to order, and gently rebuked him for disrespect to his elders and betters. But the reprimand was so far neutralised by the pleased smile on the paternal lips that the delinquent continued his offences until the production of the family Bible called the household to devotions. These being concluded, the lads retired for the night. There was a wistful look in Jacob's face as his son disappeared. Contrary to custom, the good man refilled his pipe, a long interval between each whiff denoting the abstraction of his mind. It was indeed no light matter on which he was now pondering. The changes in fashion and the rapid improvements in the hairdresser's art had left Mr. Poppleton in the rear, not only of the metropolis, but of many country towns. Averse as he was from new-fangled changes, the demand of the public for novelty could hardly be resisted with success. Jacob felt that unless he kept abreast of the times some competitor might arise to dispute his pre-eminence in his own birthplace. He had relations in London, and he had almost determined to place John with them that he might acquire the latest secrets of his craft. To part from the boy, who for nineteen years had been under his own eye, was a grave trial to this affectionate father. But Jacob, though a tender man, was not a weak one, and to-night the speedy execution of his project seemed to him more than ever desirable. He was musing between those long intermitted whiffs how he could best break the matter to Mrs. Poppleton.

CHAPTER II.

Jacob's purpose was carried out. John went to London, and returned after an absence of three years.

During that period the land had been convulsed by political strife. Another Monarch wore the crown, class had been arrayed against class, the Commons and the Throne had been in collision with the Peers, and the Reform Bill had been passed.

Tetherham had suffered from the new Act even more severely than Mr. Varnham had predicted. That ancient borough had been included in Schedule B, and deprived of one of its members. A new election was looked for shortly. The democratic Driffield, backed by the Dock Company and a strong party of new voters, had again thrown down the gauntlet to the Varnham family, and began his canvass. Frank Driver was once more inveighing against that "corrupt and boroughmongering house," not only with his usual energy, but with the exultation of expected triumph. Jacob Poppleton groaned inwardly when he marked the enthusiasm of the crowd for Driffield and heard of daily accessions to his ranks. But our friend masked his sufferings with Spartan fortitude. Often when the blue band and banners filed down the street, followed by Driffield and Driver, a long line of committee-men with blue rosettes, and a shouting crowd at their heels, Jacob would affect to mistake them for itinerant showmen, and to wonder why the magistrates permitted the disturbance. If apprised of his error, he would carelessly stroke his chin and say, "Oh! the blues, is it? Well, they could always get up a noise."

One day, after feigning his usual indifference before others, he turned to John when they were once more alone, and exclaimed anxiously, "John, we must put our shoulders to the wheel in earnest Varnham and the landed interest are in danger."

The young man, who with a block on his knees was combing out a lady's wig, answered by some remark upon the quality of the hair.

Jacob turned, and, perhaps for the first time in his life, darted on his son a glance of keen suspicion.

We must here digress to observe that the lapse of three years had told powerfully not only upon the State, but upon that humble unit in it named John Poppleton. Quick and observant, and with a relish for new ideas and manners, which was partly due to his methodical training, John was at once surprised and delighted by the chances of independent thought and action which London presented. At the time of his arrival the capital, like the provinces, was engrossed by the one question of reform. At the hairdresser's where young Poppleton was placed he often heard political doctrines which shocked him, so opposed were they to the teachings of honest Jacob. Soon, however, these new views began to have a charm for the lad's mind, and he espoused them with all the zeal of a youthful convert. He studied the journals, attended debating societies, and at times enlivened their meetings by his own eloquence. Progress, enlightenment, and popular rights became his watchwords; and, in brief, he returned to Tetherham with a stock of principles which, had they been suddenly avowed, would have appalled his father to the soul.

Filial respect induced John to keep silence as to his new convictions when at home; but in other places his vanity and, it is fair to add, his honesty made him less cautious. Whispers began to reach Jacob that there was a wide difference between himself and his hopeful heir upon the vital subjects of the landed interests and the rightful influence of the aristocracy. To such insinuations Jacob was for a time deaf. Naturally slow of perception, it seemed incredible to him that his son should hold any other sentiments than those in which he had been reared, and which, moreover, had formed for ages the family creed of the Poppletons. It is true that there were certain changes in John's habits and deportment which his father did not cordially approve. He would look grave when the former, no longer limiting himself to a modest [wineglassful of hollands and water, called out, "Governor, push the bottle," and proceeded to compound a more liberal allowance. He thought, also, that if John must smoke he might have contented himself with a clay pipe, and looked unfavourably upon the well-coloured meerschaum which was produced with such conscious pride. Nor was it without a vague uneasiness that he now and then heard the puppy speak of Tetherham as a place behind the age and describe its magnates as "slow coaches."

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LILY'S BALL.—DRAWN BY J. A. FITZGERALD.—SEE PAGE 639.

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"FREEMAN'S PHANTOMS:" THE PHANTOM OF HIS YOUTH UPBRAIDING THE SORDID PHANTOM OF HIS MATURE AGE.—DRAWN BY A. HUNT. - SEE PAGE 623

"TELL US A STORY:" BUFFY-BOB, TRICKSEY-WEE, AND THE GIANT OWL. DRAWN BY C. ROBINSON.

TELL US A STORY:" TRICKSEY-WEE WITH THE GIANTESS'S THIMBLE.—DRAWN BY C. ROBINSON.—SEE PAGE 626.

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Still there was such a dash in his bearing, such cleverness, or at least what simpleminded Jacob deemed such, in his playful sallies, that the pride and fondness of the parent perhaps more than qualified his feelings of disapproval.

The repeated allusions of the neighbours to John's heretical opinions produced, however, an effect at last. The elements of doubt often remain latent and undefined until some special occasion rouses them into distinctness. Such was the case with Jacob on the day of which we write. John's lukewarmness in the interest of Mr. Varnham flashed on him like a revelation, of which the pained, suspicious look already mentioned.

"I expect an answer when I speak," observed Mr. Poppleton, with forced calmness.

"Of course, father," replied John, a little hoarsely, while he busied himself with my Lady Dummy's curls, and reddened with apprehension, felt even more on his father's account than on his own.

"I say," pursued the latter, "we must all work hard for Mr. Varnham; you're a man now, John, and must do your duty."

"But, dear governor," said John, diplomatically, "all people haven't your interest in politics; it's a gift, you know."

"John Poppleton," was the reply, "your father's a red, your grandfather was a red, his father was a red; the Poppletons have always been reds. What are *you?*"

"Why," answered the perplexed young fellow, "men are not all made alike."

"No, they arn't," rejoined Mr. Poppleton; "some of 'em's made Poppletons, some of 'em's made Drivers. I want to know which *you* are."

"Pray let's drop the subject, father; you know I didn't begin it."

"John, if I thought you wasn't a red" ——

"Well, Sir?" (rather proudly.)

"I'd disown you," said Jacob, in a low, stern whisper.

"I've a right to my opinions," replied the young man, with a kindling face.

"To the opinions of your father; all others is luxuries, and will have to be paid for."

After which sarcasm, with even more grief at his heart than bitterness on his tongue, Mr. Poppleton withdrew.

It so happened that John had that day business at the marine village of Sarscombe, which, in accordance with the project named in our last chapter, had been recently founded. We may here mention that Mr. Poppleton had incurred serious responsibilities in the speculation, and that it had, so far, resulted in disappointment. The chief cause for this ill success had been the establishment of a still more attractive seaside resort in the same neighbourhood while Sarscombe was in course of erection. To Sarscombe, however, John took his way, with a mind at once wounded and provoked by his father's rebuke—an unjust return, the former thought, for the long and deferential suppression of his conscientious opinions.

His errand having been accomplished, John began his homeward progress amidst indications of a coming storm, which he still hoped to escape by rapid walking. The day had been comparatively fine when he started, but a south-west wind and a rising bank of dark cloud had induced him to provide against contingencies by taking his waterproof cloak on his arm.

The prudence of this measure was now shown by the gathering masses of cloud, which soon broke in gusty rain. Equipping himself in his cloak, John trudged moodily on, while the rain, which increased in violence, drifted in his face, swelled into noisy brooks the little rivulets which here and there tumbled seawards through the hollows of the cliffs, and wrapped all the landmarks of the coast in impenetrable gloom.

Our pedestrian now observed looming before him in the dense atmosphere a female figure, apparently unprotected by any sufficient covering from the severity of the storm. As he gained on the figure there was something in its outline and carriage which made his pulses beat quicker with expected recognition.

His conjectures were right. A minute or two showed that the object of his old, silent admiration, Margaret Driver, was before him. Since his return, in spite of his father's mandate, John had at times exchanged greetings with Driver and his daughter. The former, having heard that young Poppleton was at heart more of a blue than a red, had bestowed on him a few cordial words and meaning smiles. More than once when they met Miss Driver chanced to be on her father's arm, and joined in his courtesies with a certain coyness that increased their significance. The romantic sentiments which John had formerly cherished for Margaret now revived in still greater force. Three years in town had rendered him more fastidious than ever; and the young governess, with her beauty, accomplishments, graceful manners, and taste in dress, stood out to him in bewitching contrast to the homely maidens of Tetherham in general.

Margaret, now a teacher of French and music on her own account, had been giving lessons at Sarscombe on this eventful afternoon. Less prudent than John, she had taken no precautions against the weather, and, in spite of warnings, had left the village to return home.

Thus occurred one of those happy chances which relenting Fate sometimes throws in the way of lovers. John lost no time in improving his good fortune. Accosting Miss Driver, he gained permission, after a few protests, to wrap her in the cloak of which he had divested himself, and then, as a matter of course, walked by her side towards Tetherham.

Their way led along the cliffs, which offered few chances of shelter. Besides this, Margaret was so thoroughly drenched that to delay on the road would have been the height of imprudence. Our pair, therefore, pursued their walk without interruption, and, towards the close of it, at a diminished speed hardly consistent with the inclemency of the weather. To John, however, their tardy progress seemed travelling by express. Margaret, on her side, was so absorbed in a reverie on the charms of London, and its power to render young men agreeable and interesting, that she was quite startled when a martial air from the blue band, which was playing under cover at the Dragon, apprised her that she had entered the High-street and was almost at her father's door.

Mr. Driver, who had just returned from the blue committee-room, was standing at the entrance of his shop when his daughter and John Poppleton arrived. A few words from the young lady explained the situation, and not only called forth her father's hearty thanks but a request that John would drop in that very night to take his bread and cheese, and a supplementary pipe, in Mr. Driver's parlour.

With warm acknowledgments, but without giving any distinct promise, John, who had never felt more comfortable than in his soaked garments, walked rapidly home, and was soon in his father's presence. There was an ominous cloud on Mr. Poppleton's brow.

"Change your clothes," he said, "then come to me."

In a few minutes John again presented himself.

"John," began the stern parent, "it's best to come to the point at once: you've been in company with the blues."

"The blues, father!"

"You've been seen holding intercourse with that low man, Driver, in his own shop; and at this time, too, when he's doing his best to hound on the mob agen Mr. Varnham."

"Mr. Driver has a right to think as he likes, and, although the blues may'nt have many of the fine gentry with them, I don't see why they're to be called a mob."

"I ar'nt going to take lessons from you, Sir, as to my language; you've been rid too easy, John; if the snaffle won't do I shall try the curb. The long and short of it is, that if your shadow darkens Driver's door again you may stay there; that's all."

Now, if the grief which Jacob felt at his son's conduct had been told to the latter gently, the sense of filial duty might have proved stronger even than the attraction of Margaret herself. But, a harsh prohibition, enforced as it was afterwards by chilling silence, merely roused the feelings which it ought to control. To be denied the natural rights of thought and action, not only wounded John's affection, but that sense of self-importance, which is never more keen than in those just entering upon manhood. So John left the shop that evening, convinced that now, if ever, he must assert his independence.

In spite of this resolution, he had already passed and repassed Mr. Driver's door without making up his mind to knock, when he was accosted by Mrs. Driver and Margaret, who had been to call upon a neighbour and were now returning. The matron immediately welcomed him as an expected guest, and, upon hearing his dubious response, overwhelmed him with hospitable entreaties. John still hesitated, seeing which, Margaret demurely begged her mother to press him no further. They must not put force, she said, upon Mr. Poppleton's inclinations, nor presume from his polite kindness in the afternoon that he would treat them without ceremony, and drop in on so short an invitation.

The effect of this little speech was just what the sly maiden had anticipated. John made no further resistance, and was soon installed in Mr. Driver's comfortable parlour. The uneasiness which he had at first felt wore off after supper. Mr. Driver's talk, though a little boisterous, was genial and amusing, and he had the tact to avoid politics for the night. Then he drew John out on his London experience, while Margaret leaned back in her chair with pleased attention, twisting pipe-lights with her taper fingers and resting on the fender the little sandalled feet of which she was pardonably vain. In time the presence of the pianoforte induced Mr. Poppleton to request that she would place herself at the instrument. She complied, and did not quit it until she had displayed, in a double sense, her powers of execution, in which it was difficult to say whether her archness or her pathos were the more captivating.

It was eleven o'clock when John withdrew, taking with him earnest requests for the repetition of his visit. It had proved even more delightful than he had expected. He had no longer a doubt that Margaret Driver was the most enchanting of her sex, and that she, or no one, should be Mrs. John Poppleton.

On reaching home the door was opened by his father. The young man had prepared himself for disagreeable inquiries and subsequent reproaches. Neither, however, were uttered. Mr. Poppleton calmly pointed to John's candle which was set on a bracket in the hall, bade him good night, and went at once to his room.

At breakfast next morning Jacob returned his son's usual greeting, and replied briefly to his direct questions. But he never volunteered a remark—an omission which, coupled with his stern though composed look, at once apprised Mrs. Poppleton that something was amiss between her husband and her son. She drew the latter aside, and then heard for the first time of the disagreement which had taken place. The distressed mother earnestly besought John to obey his father's wishes. Her entreaties might have prevailed, at least for the time, but for the course taken by Jacob himself.

Mrs. Poppleton retired to her housekeeping duties, and father and son were once more alone. The latter was on the point of entering the shop for his daily occupations.

"Take off your apron, Sir," said Jacob. "You're not wanted in the shop."

"Why not?"

"Because I know what's due to a fine gentleman who has lived long enough to despise his father's opinions and take part with his enemies. It's my business, no doubt, to feed and clothe such a superfine young fellow; and perhaps I ought to be rather proud of the chance. But to let him *serve* me, you see, would be quite out of place. The apprentice and my old journeyman, James Dodd, whom I shall send for, will attend to the shop. You're a free man, Sir. If you want employment you can join the spouters at Driffield's committee-rooms; or, if you prefer society, why, there's Driver's house up the street."

"Father! Will you hear me?" cried John.

"No," said Jacob, putting on his great coat.

"Not even hear me?"

"John," said the other, softening for a moment; "if you're going to tell me that a father's word 's law to you, and that you'll break, at once and for ever, with the Drivers, say on."

There was no answer. Mr. Poppleton buttoned up his coat and went out.

Cruelly hurt as he was, John had yet no thought of obeying his father's taunting injunction, but remained at his post in the shop. That day, and for several days after, Jacob was rarely at home. The time of election was now fixed, and he was straining every nerve to secure Mr. Varnham's return. To attain this end, as the state of the canvass showed, no common energy would be needed. Every absentee voter in the interest of the Reds was hunted up by express. The great landlords of the neighbourhood, and even the ladies in their families, were incessant in their canvass. Even poor Miss Varnham, the daughter of the candidate, was pressed into the service; and, although she said little, her young winning face, and the recollection of her kindness and charity, perhaps did better service than all the blandishments of her more knowing companions. Poor Jacob, who could recall Miss Alice Varnham from the days when the child's golden curls fell beneath his hand on the little mourning frock worn for her mother, now wondered how any heart could resist her pleading look. While gazing on her the tears started into his eyes at the bare thought that the old link between Tetherham and the Varnhams might be on the point of severance.

The day of election came at last, and the whole town was astir with the dawn. Never before had there been in Tetherham such a rattling of post-chaises with rosetted postilions; such a cavalcade of squires and farmers with red favours; such dense masses from shop, factory, and dockyard, choking the narrow streets, and shouting for the blue banners which swayed to and fro with the pressure of the crowd. But why give the details of such a well-known scene. Of course you will suppose that Driver's balcony was draped in blue, and that a large, red flag, with the inscription, "Varnham and the Landed Interest," floated from Poppleton's window; that throughout the day perspiring committee men were cleaving their way through lanes of excited faces; that cheering and yelling were at times alternated with street rows and fights, and that all these elements of sound and fury were occasionally blended. The result of the poll is all that concerns us; and this we cannot more surely learn than at Mr. Poppleton's shop.

Little business was done that day. John and his mother were at the shop door watching the passing throng, when sounds of a scuffle, accompanied by loud hooting, arose in front of Mr. Driver's house. Shortly afterwards, Jacob, in rather forlorn condition, made his way from a group of blues, who followed him with threats and derision. He had been roughly jostled, then knocked down, and was now hastening to his own door in a battered hat and rent coat, from which his red favours had been ruthlessly torn.

John ran immediately to protect his father and offered him his arm. But Mr. Poppleton waved him off, rushed into the shop, and, throwing himself into a chair, relieved his feelings in bursts of bitter laughter. For some minutes no more coherent mode of expression seemed at his command.

When at length he did speak it was to his wife.

"Wish that fine gentleman joy, Mary," he gasped, pointing to John. His new friends have won the day. Mr. Varnham's turned adrift. Luke Driffield's the member, and"——

Here another fit of laughter checked his utterance.

His son attempted to soothe him. "Surely, father," he said, "I've not brought this about."

"Oh! they're a lot to be proud of, Sir," resumed Jacob. "They kept our men back in true English style, with brickbats and bludgeons. How comes it you're not amongst them? Like loves like, you know. A brave lot! They set on me ten to one, and I just got off with life, by the help of a constable. Why don't you go to them and stand treat?"

"Father!" exclaimed John, sternly.

"Why did you miss the fun? You might have seen it all from Driver's balcony. There he stood with his pert hussy of a daughter."

"Stop, Sir! You've no right to speak so of Miss Driver."

"Be still, John!" said his mother authoritatively.

"I can't be still," cried John excitedly. "To please him I've choked my own judgment and feelings, given up the common right of a man to say what he believes and to act as he thinks best. But if he chooses to insult Margaret Driver it's time I should tell him to his face that if ever I take a wife she'll be the woman."

All Jacob's violence was gone. He simply turned to his son and said, in tones intense from the very quietness, "Remember, when that day comes you've no longer a father."

For a month after this scene Jacob scarcely exchanged a word with his son except upon necessary business. It was in vain that Mrs. Poppleton pleaded with the latter. His father's sternness was hardening him into steady rebellion. Nor were the poor woman's efforts more successful with her husband. "Mary," said he, "if you let me be quiet I can perhaps bear all that's to come. If you talk of it I shall lose my wits."

At length John made up his mind to confide what had passed to Mr. Driver. The oratorical clothier, softened by his triumph, felt no great ill-will to Jacob, and one day went to him with a message of peace and explanation. He had scarcely opened his lips, however, when Jacob left the shop by an inner door, which he closed in the face of his visitor. One evening, a fortnight later, John briefly told his father that he had proposed to Margaret Driver, and that his suit had been accepted.

"Very good," was the answer; "you're going to Driver's house, I suppose?"

"Yes."

"Then I've only one favour to ask. Enter mine no more."

"Very well, Sir;" and the young man went his way.

But when parting from his betrothed that night, John's heart, subdued perhaps by the influence of love, yearned to his father. He resolved once more to knock at the old door and seek for reconciliation.

It happened, too, that after his scarcely-tasted supper, Jacob felt a strange restlessness which impelled him to go abroad.

"I must have a breath of air, Mary," he said; "I sha'nt be away long."

The poor wife and mother meekly raised her swollen eyes and smiled a faint assent. She had a dim hope that he might be going in search of John.

Anxious to shun the few loiterers yet in the streets, Jacob took the first byway that offered, and soon struck into the turnpike road. He passed through the toll-bar, and walked on until he reached the avenue of Varnham Park. The moon was near her full, and the meeting trees cast a fine vibrating network of light and shade upon the path beneath them. The hairdresser, who was known at the lodge, passed the gate, and did not halt until the white front of Varnham Hall—spiritualised, as it were, by the moonlight into an architectural dream—shone before him. At first, the sight of the old building, with its gables and long irregular roof, kindled afresh Jacob's wrath against the inhabitants of Tetherham, and against his son, whom he regarded as their ally in the late conflict with the Varnhams. But, by degrees the familiar scene before him brought back thoughts of days that were no more. Jacob's heart, touched through his memory, felt that pathetic contrast between the present and the past which preaches kindness and forbearance from the instability of all things around us. As he walked back the images of other years thronged to his mind—chief amongst them that of the lad whom he had just banished from his roof.

Then a cry which he had stifled for weeks rose from the father's heart. Re-entering the town, an uncontrollable feeling led him to Driver's house, between which and his own he continued to pace until the hour of eleven was pealed from the church clock. Five minutes later he heard Mr. Driver's door open and a farewell for the night exchanged between the host and his guest. Jacob then walked slowly homewards; he had proceeded but a short distance when his son overtook him.

"Is it you, father?" asked the latter, and his tones were gentle and mournful.

Alas! from the moment that Jacob had heard Driver's voice, the old bitterness returned. He thought, too, that John's subdued manner gave signs of yielding, and once more he resolved to force submission by severity. So, he answered his son's question in hard and implacable accents.

"What do you want with me?"

"I was going home, father. May I?"

"You remember what I said?"

"Do you keep to your word?"

"Have you often known me break it?"

"Then all's over between us. Good-by! don't let this fall too hardly on mother."

He waited a minute for an answer, for a sign; but none came.

Jacob heard his retreating steps. One sharp pang shot through the father's heart; then a vague stupor came over him, and he stood for some minutes rooted to the spot where John had left him.

At length he roused himself, shivered, as if the mild air had been that of December, and stole feebly to his own door.

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CHAPTER III.

John Poppleton was married without delay to Margaret Driver, whom he took for the honeymoon to a watering-place some twenty miles distant. About a week before his son's return, Jacob Poppleton, while passing through the market-place, was struck by a new sign-board in front of some vacant premises which had recently been purchased by Mr. Driver. Workmen had been busy for some weeks in repairs and improvements, and a name, &c., outlined on the sign-board showed that a new tenant was about to take possession. The brief inscription ran thus—JOHN POPPLETON, HAIRDRESSER AND PERFUMER.

Soon afterwards Jacob entered the parlour where his wife was sitting.

"I've a bit of news for you, Mary," said he; "there's a new hair-dresser in Tetherham."

The poor fellow tried hard to put the matter lightly, but Mary saw at once through his feigned indifference.

"Oh, Jacob!" she cried, with a quick presentiment of the truth, "it's not—it's not"——

"Yes, it is; he's been and set up agen me."

Spite of himself his lip quivered, and he hid his face in his hands.

For awhile his wife was silent, in respect to his emotion. Then she ventured to remove one of his hands, on which her tears fell as she exclaimed, "It's a sore trial, Jacob!"

"Hush, Mary, love!" he said; "thou'st seen me as thou'lt never see me again. Let me say my say and have done with it. I know flesh and blood arn't easily got over, especially with a mother. If so be thou can't keep from seeing him at times—see him. I lay no orders on thee as to that. But never tell me aught of him. Let his name drop between us, now and for ever."

John's conduct, however, was not without its palliations. It was with the utmost reluctance that he had taken the step which his father regarded as the climax of filial treachery. Mr. Driver was naturally loth to lose his daughter's society, and his power over her husband was almost absolute. It was Driver who had supplied funds for John's start in life. The town of Tetherham, the former argued, would yield a good living for two hairdressers at the least. If John did not take the field some one else would, and that some one would be less friendly to Jacob. Present animosities would in time blow over, and, though father and son would for awhile be rivals, they might in the end unite their interests.

This last consideration subdued John into assent, if not into contentment. But his better motives were, of course, a secret to Jacob, who met his son in the street on the day of his return, and gave him the cut direct. The family feud was by this time a public affair, and all Tetherham was in excitement.

His enterprise once undertaken, John did not suffer it to languish. His tact, vigour, and modern ideas, aided by Mr. Driver's money, soon produced results. The town gossips, who had all their lives looked upon the elder Poppleton's shop as a model institution, stared at the bold improvements which his rival introduced. John's inner saloon was a perfect conservatory, vases of flowers being ranged at intervals on both sides through the entire length. Tetherham had scarcely recovered from this pleasant surprise, when it was regaled with a new one in the shape of an elegant fountain, which on special occasions played scented water. But amazement reached its climax at the final novelty which graced John's window. This was nothing less than a bust in wax of the illustrious lady whose taste then gave law to the feminine coiffure of the country. By a mechanical contrivance the bust, crowned with a tiara that glittered like diamonds, was made to revolve slowly before the delighted spectator.

John had from the first been patronised by the blue party, who regarded him as a martyr in their cause. His liveliness and address, together with the wonders displayed in his shop, brought over to him a large neutral section, and even many of those who, though hostile to his opinions, did not think it necessary to regulate their taste by their politics. Before long custom at the shop of Mr. Poppleton, senior, began sensibly to decline, and he had the pain of seeing himself deserted by some of his oldest supporters. It might have been otherwise had Mr. Varnham and his daughter remained at the Hall, but they had both left for the Continent a few weeks after the election.

At the end of a twelvemonth Jacob found his income seriously reduced. Nor did the calamity of fast-declining patronage come alone. His occupation was one which did not admit of very rapid gains, and a great part of his savings had been invested in the unlucky speculation at Sarscombe. There was yet another source of disaster. Part of the land which he owned at Sarscombe had been bought at public auction. Jacob's solicitor was dissatisfied with the venders' title, and advised his client to decline completing the purchase. Jacob, rather litigious when he believed himself wronged, suffered the matter to go into Chancery, and a decree had just been obtained in favour of the venders. Thus our unfortunate friend was not only saddled with a worthless bargain, but with the heavy costs which his resistance had provoked.

Grave rumours as to Mr. Poppleton's affairs began to circulate, and there was something in his altered appearance which gave them considerable weight. In his bent figure, listless manner, and curt speech it would have been hard to recognise the self-satisfied but kindly man who had so long basked in the light of an even prosperity and in the reflected importance of Mr. Varnham.

There was a change, too, in the very aspect of the shop. The unpurchased goods were becoming tarnished or spoiled beneath the glass case; the painted oak was assuming a look of sickly yellow; the green curtain, though worn and faded, was not replaced. The testimony which inanimate things bear to the decayed fortunes of their owners was visible in all Jacob's surroundings.

John Poppleton did not hear without a pang of his father's condition, nor without prompt efforts to remedy it. He wrote him a conciliatory letter, but it was returned unopened. He once ventured to accost him in the street, but was met with a withering frown, which showed that all advances were hopeless. He then sought to make an envoy of his mother, who ventured at rare intervals to call at his house. The poor woman complied, and was opening her commission with trembling lips, when Jacob sternly cut her short. He reminded her of the compact between them—she was permitted to see her son solely on the condition that she never named him.

"I've given you fair warning, Mary," he said; "if you speak of him you shall see him no more."

So Mary shrank into silence; and when, a few weeks later, a son was born to John, she dared not tell her husband, but sat that night by the fire, swaying to and fro in dumb grief, because the new blessing had brought a new torture.

Another month passed, and Jacob could no longer hide from his wife the critical state of his affairs. One December night, when the shop was closed and the apprentice dismissed to his walk, Jacob placed his chair by Mary's, who was sitting as usual in the chimney-corner, with her head propped upon her hand. He took her hand kindly, and she raised her sunken, care-worn face, on which the traces of more than a year's grief were too plainly written. Somehow, those records, so imperceptibly deepened, had never struck Jacob before as they now did. He spoke to her with a tremulous tenderness, very different from the hard, sharp tones which it was become his habit to use.

"Mary," he began, "thou'rt the one blessing left to me, and, perhaps, I oughtn't to complain of anything while I've still thee. However, as thou'st guessed ere this, affairs have gone contrary. Our means is reduced, and we must square our expenses according. And now I've got something to say. It may make thee wince at first—it did me—but thou'lt get over it. Mary, I must sell the old house and shop to pay law bills, and I must take some small, cheap place where the few that's stood by me so long will follow me still."

Intensely as Mary loved her son, she both loved and venerated her husband. His very sternness seemed to her like the ways of Providence—inscrutable, but, no doubt, right. So, when Jacob told her so gently the pang that was before him, her tried heart was fairly overcome. She wound her thin arms round his neck and sobbed aloud.

"Whist, Mary; whist, love," he faltered, "I've thee yet."

Encouraged by his tenderness, Mary ventured once more to plead for her son.

"Dear Jacob," she said, "we might be so happy still. I'm sure John would help us."

"Help us, Mary! Do you think I would take help from him?" he exclaimed, starting from his seat and dashing his clenched hand violently upon the table.

"Oh, have pity!" she implored, clasping her hands, "this is killing me!"

The cry, which seemed wrung from her heart's depths, went to that of her husband. Gazing on her emaciated face, a terror struck him that her words might prove true. For a moment he felt that for Mary's sake he could triumph over the wrath born of outraged love. But the bittter thought of his poverty returned, and his pride rallied.

"Mary," he said, "I would give my life for thee, Heaven knows. I won't deny, too, that there are times when I'm a weak—weak fool; and the thought of him, as he was when a boy, comes back on me and drives me almost mad. If he was poor, and wanted a crust—as I may do—I could, perhaps, forgive him. But to make it up with him now I'm in want—I can't! I can't! The bread he helped me to would choke me."

Mary urged her husband no further. One consoling revelation had escaped him in the struggle of his passions. She went back to her place and murmured, "He loves him still."

A few days after, when Jacob was with his lawyer, the apprentice opened the parlour door, where Mary was sitting, and announced Miss Varnham. After fifteen months' absence she had returned rather suddenly with her father, so that the young lady's presence was the first intimation to Mary of their arrival.

Miss Varnham had alighted at the hairdresser's door for various articles which he had been accustomed to supply. She inquired eagerly for her father's old friend, and then asked to see Mrs. Poppleton. Shocked by her altered appearance, Miss Varnham addressed to her a few sympathising words, which at once opened the sufferer's heart. Her visitor did not leave until she had heard all the sorrow which had come upon the humble pair since her departure.

Having comforted the poor woman to the best of her power, Miss Varnham left her, but, before returning home, drove to John Poppleton's shop.

When Jacob heard who had been, his face lightened up as it had not done for many a day. In the couse of the week he received a summons to attend the young lady at the hall.

"Jacob," said his wife, as he embraced her before setting out, "you look almost your old self to-day."

And so he did. He felt as if the old times were come back.

It was a bright, frosty morning when he once more took the well-known road. Again, on entering the avenue, past scenes crowded on his memory. He recalled the day of his marriage with Mary, when Mr. Varnham's father provided the wedding feast in the housekeeper's room. He remembered the present Mr. Varnham's marriage, and the gallant show of the bridal party as it passed up the avenue to the church. He remembered, too, a sadder procession, when the mother of Alice Varnham was borne to her last resting-place. And another image intruded in spite of him—that of the curly-headed urchin whom, by way of treat, he had sometimes taken to the hall—that of the boy who, when old enough to be of use, had often trudged merrily thither by his side.

These last recollections he struggled hard to repress. That boy had lived to make common cause with the foes of Mr. Varnham, lived to be the son-in-law of Driver, lived to be the successful rival of his own father. Still, Mary's appealing look would steal in. To resist it her husband had to employ one all-powerful argument. He was fallen in the world. John was prosperous. It should never be said that interest was his motive for reconciliation—never!

On reaching the hall Jacob met with a surprise. The servant had announced him, and he was about to enter the room, when a figure emerged from it that took away his breath, a figure that had all the attributes and even the dress of Frank Driver. And Jacob heard Mr. Varnham say, quite pleasantly, "Good morning, Mr. Driver."

The next instant Jacob's hand was in the cordial grasp of Mr. Varnham.

"Welcome, honest friend," said the Squire, "there goes an old acquaintance of yours."

Jacob drew himself up. "Frank Driver, Sir, is no acquaintance of mine."

"I'm sorry to hear it," said Mr. Varnham, laughing.

The hairdresser's amazement increased. "You seem to forget, Squire," he answered, reproachfully, "that Driver 's the head of the blue lot."

"True," laughed Mr. Varnham again, "but he's an honest fellow, and turns out first-rate work. I have just given him an order."

An order to a blue, and that blue Driver! Jacob had a vague idea that either he or Mr. Varnham had lost his senses.

But the latter went on in the same merry humour.

"I see I've given you a shock, my stanch old friend, but it's nothing to what's coming. Look there!"

He pointed to the window before which a gentleman, looking something more than thirty, and of a lively, pleasant aspect, was passing with Miss Varnham.

"Now, guess that fellow's name, Poppleton," said the Squire.

Mr. Poppleton shook his head.

"You never would. Well, his name's Driffield."

"Driffield!" echoed Jacob, aghast.

"Yes; Charles Driffield, barrister-at-law, and nephew of the member for Tetherham."

The good gentleman now entered upon a series of explanations which, in substance, were as follows:—More than a year since Charles Driffield had met Mr. Varnham and his daughter at one of the German spas. Mr. Luke Driffield was then on the point of applying to Parliament for powers to extend the Tetherham Docks. Mr. Varnham, though no longer member for the town, was still an influential person there, especially in this case, as he possessed land adjacent to the docks. Charles Driffield, who was professionally concerned for his uncle, availed himself of his casual meeting with Mr. Varnham to open an important negotiation. In the conduct of it he showed so much courtesy and intelligence that the acquaintance between the two gentlemen soon ripened into intimacy. Mr. Charles Driffield's political views were not those of Mr. Varnham; but the young man's moderation on points of difference, his general accomplishments, good taste, and engaging manners, secured the favour not only of Mr. Varnham but of his daughter. In short, when Charles Driffield returned to London he left the best impression on the minds of both, and when business subsequently brought him again to Mr. Varnham's retreat, it soon became evident that there was a warmer feeling than esteem between the rising barrister and Alice Varnham. Mr. Varnham would, doubtless, have preferred a son-in-law of his own politics. Nor could he at once get over the fact that Charles was the nephew of his successful opponent at Tetherham. But he frankly admitted the high qualities which his daughter's suitor otherwise possessed, and was eventually content to ensure her happiness, even at some personal cost.

Such was the statement which Mr. Varnham now made to Jacob, whose fidelity, he thought, deserved this mark of confidence. The recipient of it was for a time completely bewildered. That Miss Varnham should marry a Driffield seemed to him like an infraction of the laws of nature. On the other hand, his deference to Mr. Varnham was such that he could hardly condemn an arrangement which had received his sanction. Perplexed by these opposite feelings, Jacob remained silent until his patron reminded him that Miss Varnham was expecting his attendance.

Mr. Poppleton was at once ushered into the young lady's own room, where she soon joined him, greeting him with all the warmth of old and tried regard. For some time, while he was engaged with her hair (much, by-the-way, to the chagrin of her maid), Miss Varnham ran gaily on describing the various scenes which she had visited and the habits of the people. Then she questioned him about his neighbours at Tetherham, avoiding, however, all reference to his domestic troubles. His task was approaching completion when she archly inquired if her father had mentioned the coming change in her own condition.

Jacob rather awkwardly offered his congratulations. "But," continued he, "I couldn't have believed such news, Miss Alice, except from Mr. Varnham's own lips."

The fair diplomatist had now brought her companion to the very point which she desired.

"It will surprise many besides you, my good friend," she said. "In some respects Mr. Driffield's opinions are opposed to my father's. It is not every father who will overlook such differences in a son-in-law simply because he is a good and highminded man."

"No, Miss; it arn't every father that would see things in that light."

"Certainly not. I know how much I owe mine for his goodness. But he is wise no less than good. He knows that we can't fix our affections at will; and that young folks fall in love, not because they choose but just because they can't help it."

"But surely, Miss Alice," said Jacob, who rather winced under this liberal doctrine, "surely young folks should fight against love when it happens to be wrong."

"That is, when either of them is found to be unworthy. Yes, in that case. But when they're both good and upright, and thrown often together, if love springs up then, I don't think they can help it any more than a bird can help singing in the spring. I'm sure, when you courted Mrs. Poppleton, you couldn't have seen her through any other eyes than your own—not even through your father's."

"It would have been an unhappy thing, Miss, for me to have gone agen his will."

"But good fathers will not cross their children unnecessarily; and even when the parent has some minor objections to overcome, he will have his reward in doing so. And there's yet another, my good friend. Children are sometimes called from earth before their parents. Should this be my case, what a dear comfort would my father find, then, in the sense of his goodness to me—in the knowledge that through all the years in which a child clings to a parent he had been all to me that he should be; and that, when in time the new love came that shared my heart with his, he resigned every thought of self and acted only for me."

Miss Varnham noticed that Jacob seemed to avoid her look, that his hand was unsteady, and his voice constrained when he spoke again.

"You'll be leaving the hall soon, Miss Alice, I suppose."

Alice saw that this was an attempt at a diversion, and, like a skilful general, proceeded to check it.

"Yes," she answered, "I shall be leaving the old place and the old friends. But they will not forget me, I hope. *You* will not?"

"Ah, Miss!"——

"You would do your best to send me away quite contented?"

"Heaven knows it, Miss Alice; but what can a poor, broken-down man"——

She laid her light hand on his, and looked beseechingly into his face.

"Jacob Poppleton, forgive your son; heal the poor mother's heart that's almost broken. Do this for her sake—for your own—for your love to Alice Varnham."

"Miss Alice," he cried, with emotion, "he don't want my love—he don't care for my forgiveness."

"If he doesn't," said Alice, gravely, "that's another matter. Step this way, Mr. Poppleton."

The hairdresser, whose duties were now ended, followed Miss Varnham across the hall into an apartment opposite. When the door opened, he found there his son and Mr. Varnham.

John started up. "Father!" exclaimed he, with brimming eyes, "make me and my mother happy—forgive me!"

He seized his father's hand, which the latter attempted to withdraw.

"Grasp him firmly, John," exhorted Mr. Varnham. "Don't let him go. He smiles, doesn't he? No! what's better for our purpose, he weeps. Come, old friend," he added, approaching Jacob with irresistible kindness, "admit that you're conquered."

And Jacob's sobs proclaimed that the victory was indeed won.

"Father," said John, "from to day we'll have one home and one fortune. The shop and all I have is yours."

"No," said Jacob. "I forgive you, John; but I'll never take alms from you."

"What do you mean?" asked Mr. Varnham. "You're rich enough to buy a fair share in the concern. Talk of alms, with your property at Sarscombe!"

"The very speculation," said Jacob, "that has ruined me."

"But it would prosper in my hands," replied Mr. Varnham. "It will be hard if I and Alice can't persuade some of our London friends to pass an autumn at Sarscombe, just to bring it into fashion. In fact, I should make a very good thing of the place. I'm a little jealous, too, at having no share in a property so near my own. In a

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"THE HAIRDRESSER OF TETHERHAM:" JACOB POPPLETON DENOUNCING THE "BLUES."—DRAWN BY L. HUARD.

word, Jacob, I shall think myself fortunate if I can purchase your interest at some advance on the sum you gave for it."

Little remains to be told. The reader will imagine that before Christmas the names of "Poppleton and Son" duly appeared over the shop of the latter, and that the great Christian anniversary was thankfully celebrated by the reunited family. It may be worth recording that Mr. and Mrs. Driver were that day amongst their guests. We dare hardly say that since then the old animosities between the hairdresser and the clothier have been altogether forgotten; but their bitterness has gradually abated, especially since the year when Luke Driffield resigned his seat to his nephew, the son-in-law of Mr. Varnham.

"THE HAIRDRESSER OF TETHERHAM:" JOHN POPPLETON'S OPPORTUNE MEETING WITH MARGARET DRIVER.—DRAWN BY A. HUNT.—SEE PAGE 631.

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THE NEW GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.

SIR JOHN LAWRENCE, her Majesty's new Viceroy and Governor-General of India, left London on Wednesday week for Marseilles, where he embarked for Alexandria on his way to India. He was born, in India, in 1811, and is a younger son of the late Colonel A. W. Lawrence, by Letitia Catherine, daughter of the Rev. George Knox, of Lifford, in Ireland. He was educated at Londonderry School, and afterwards entered Haileybury. In 1829 he went to India as a "writer;" in 1831 he became assistant to the Chief Commissioner and Resident at Delhi. Towards the close of 1833 he was appointed officiating magistrate and collector of Delhi. He held the same office at Paniput. In July, 1836, he received the office of joint magistrate and deputy-collector of Goorgaon and Southern Delhi; and in the following November the office of officiating magistrate of the southern division only. In 1838 he was in sole charge of the Goorgaon district, and conducted the settlement of the duties at Zillah Etewah. From February, 1840, till December, 1842, he took a leave of absence, and came to England. Hitherto Mr. Lawrence was chiefly known as an Administrator of Customs. In 1846 he obtained his first reputation of a high class as a Judge, magistrate, and collector over an important district of Southern Bengal. Sir Henry Hardinge heard of him and took a fancy to him, and henceforth his career was a great success. In 1847 he was appointed Commissioner of the Trans-Sutlej provinces, which had been recently added to our Indian empire after the Sikh campaign. He reduced to shape the political, agricultural, and fiscal systems of these provinces with such masterly power as at once to stamp him as a man of mark in administrative ability. After the assassination of the British Envoy at Mooltan, and the subsequent hostilities which resulted in the capture of that place, the union of Shere Singh and Chucker Singh, the thorough defeat of the Sikhs by Lord Gough at Ferozepore and Goojerat, and the annexation of thePunjaub to the Indian empire of Great Britain by Lord Dalhousie, Mr. Lawrence was chosen, in company with his distinguished brother, Sir Henry Lawrence, the Resident at Lahore, and Mr. Marsh, to form the board for administrating the affairs of the Punjaub. How Mr. Lawrence introduced an admirable system of government into the Punjaub—how he disbanded the Sikhs and persuaded many of them to enlist in the British service—how he raised an irregular force of ten regiments for the protection of the western frontier—are facts known to all the world. The Punjaub was an example of the success of British systems of government and civil institutions. In 1856 he was made a civil K.C.B. for his services in the Punjaub, and as agent to the Governor-General for the north-western provinces of Hindostan." During the Indian mutiny we saw the result of his great administrative genius. Not only did the Punjaub remain signally faithful to us, but its troops were spared to stem the tide of rebellion and to aid in the re-capture of Delhi, the turning-point of the rebellion. In 1857 Sir John was created a G.C.B.; the following year he was created a Baronet and was sworn of the Privy Council. On his return to England he received the freedom of the cities of London and Glasgow, and was honoured by a vote of thanks from Parliament. He was created a Knight of the Star of India in 1861, with Lord Clyde and Lord Harris. Sir John Lawrence married, in 1841, Harriette Katharine, daughter of the Rev. Richard Hamilton, and by her has had issue three sons—John Hamilton (born in 1846), Henry Arnold (born in 1848), and Charles Napier (born in 1854)—and five daughters.

THE RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN LAIRD MAIR LAWRENCE, BART., G.C.B., K.S.I., HER MAJESTY'S NEW VICEROY IN INDIA.

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE WEST-END COMPANY OF THE IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN LONDON TO THEIR CAPTAIN, A. B. LEECH, ESQ.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN LEECH, OF THE IRISH RIFLE VOLUNTEERS IN LONDON.

A SILVER tankard (value 50 guineas) was recently presented by the members of the West-end Company of the London Irish Rifles to their Captain, Arthur Blennerhassett Leech. The tankard, which was made by Messrs. Hancock, of Bruton-street, stands on a polished ebony pedestal, and is 14 inches high. It is elegantly chased with shamrocks; the shield being supported by figures of an officer and private of the corps, and the cover surmounted with a figure of Hibernia. It bears the following inscription—"Presented by the West-end Company of the Irish Volunteers in London to their friend and Captain, Arthur Blennerhassett Leech, as a token of their regard for him and their appreciation of his untiring exertions in behalf of the regiment since its formation." Mr. J. S. Purcell, the Lieutenant of the company, presided at a dinner given on the occasion at the Rainbow, Temple Bar—the vice-chairs being efficiently filled by Ensign Davis and Colour-Sergeant Harty.

TESTIMONIAL TO CAPTAIN C. F. HAWKER, OF THE 2ND MIDDLESEX.

ON the 27th ult., the fourth anniversary of the formation of No. 10 (War Office) Company of the 2nd (South) Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps was celebrated at the head-quarters of the Regiment, Beaufort House, Walham-green. After the dinner (at which were present 110 members of the company) Ensign Morse, in the absence of Lieut. Gaskoin, addressed Captain Charles F. Hawker, the officer commanding the company, in a pithy speech, and, on behalf of all the members of the company, presented him with a piece of plate, bearing the following inscription:—"Presented to Captain Charles F. Hawker, by the officers, non-commissioned officers, privates, and honorary members of No. 10 Company, 2nd (South) Middlesex Volunteer Rifle Corps, as a token of their esteem and affection.—27th of November, 1863."

TESTIMONIAL PRESENTED BY THE WAR-OFFICE COMPANY OF THE 2ND (SOUTH) MIDDLESEX VOLUNTEERS TO C. HAWKER, ESQ., THEIR CAPTAIN.

THE RAPPAHANNOCK IN CALAIS HARBOUR.

WE stated in our Number for the 5th inst. that the Rappahannock, a screw-steamer bearing the Confederate flag, had put into Calais Harbour; and, on account of the interest attaching to this war-vessel, we give an Engraving of her lying at Calais pier on page 616 of our present Impression. There are some curious circumstances connected with the Rappahannock, alias the Scylla, of London, alias her Majesty's steam-sloop Victor. The Admiralty, a short time ago, disposed of her Majesty's screw gun-vessel Victor, and, on being sold, she was permitted to undergo some repairs under the superintendence of the dock-yard officials. It was stated that she was intended for the China trade, and she was ostensibly fitted with that view, while her name was changed to the Scylla, of London. Several suspicious circumstances, however, occurred, and the dock-yard officials made a report to the Admiralty. The result was the receipt of an order at Sheerness directing her to be stopped. The order, however, arrived a few hours too late. Those in charge of the vessel evidently suspected the intentions of the Government, and had her taken out of the harbour. She immediately afterwards hoisted the Confederate flag, and she now sails under the name of the Rappahannock. On leaving the Nore, the Rappahannock sailed direct for Calais Harbour, which she entered as a Confederate privateer. The Customs' authorities at Calais, in answer to a question, have received instructions from Paris to allow the Rappahannock to leave whenever her captain pleases. It is said that the Admiralty have also sold the Amphion, Cyclops, and Phœnix to "private purchasers." About the middle of October instructions were received at Chatham, directing that in all cases in which vessels of war were sold out of the service "the greatest care should be taken in removing all the gun fittings and returning them to the War Department. The Victor, Cyclops, and Phœnix were, no doubt, stripped of their gun fittings, but these could be replaced without much difficulty.

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THE MASTER OF ARAN GARTH.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "ABEL DRAKE'S WIFE."

There is a stillness over Aran Garth this Christmas Eve; such a stillness in the air, and such a light in the sky as there may have been that night when the shepherds of the East kept watch over their flocks. The moon shines over the house; stars glitter through the avenue-trees; and the deer graze among the twisted oak-tree shadows with their breath visible in the frosty air. The cascades and rivulets in the little wood are all struck dumb by frost, and have left an unnatural silence through the place. A little white leveret is at play with the shadows on the path; and the fact of her playing there so fearlessly, and the great stillness together, cause one to turn in wonder to the gabled house to see if there are any signs of human life within, or if those stone lions on the steps, and those stone figures on the grand old gate may have got all Aran Garth to themselves to rule over in their grim frozen silence for ever.

Yes, the chimneys smoke; there is light in several windows—a very bright light from the large one overlooking the court. They were merry in that room awhile since. A deep, gruff, but musical laugh incessantly made the windows shake in their frames; and the large shadow of a head covered with crisp curls kept passing across the blind.

But all is quiet in that room now, and the shadow comes up on the blind no more, nor comes it across any other of the lighted windows.

Here, at the side, are two dark windows, and the moonlight pours through them into the most desolate room in the house. It is called the "Hunter's Room," because the old masters of Aran Garth used to come here when they returned from the hunt, and sit awhile in muddy boots, and pet their favourite hounds, and drink till their unsteady hands let the wine-jugs fall to the floor, which is still covered with dark stains, and has a sour, faint smell of old wine.

What have we to do with this room to-night? The chimney-place is fireless; the heavy bolt is drawn across the door; there is nothing here, surely, but the antlers on the walls and the rusty guns?

Nay, look again a little lower, almost under the window. Who is it sits in the grim oak chair, with hands clenched and body bent? It is the master of Aran Garth; the same whose shadow was on the blind whose laugh made the house ring a few minutes since. His hands are clenched, and he is looking down at the stained floor, and the moonlight falls about him, showing threads of silver in the crisp curls.

It is a head that looks little accustomed to bow down as it is now bowed. In the square brows, and fair Saxon features there is a strength of will that is almost kingly.

What mystery have we broken in upon, looking with the moonlight through the two dark windows?

How comes Sir Stephen Blore to be sitting bowed down in the darkness, and the bolt of the door drawn? How comes he to be here and thus to-night of all nights, when every one thinks he must be rejoicing, for to-morrow his son comes home, the son he has not seen for years.

But see, he lifts his head at last, lays his palms on his knees, and raises himself slowly upright in the chair. He has gone through some trial during those minutes he has sat there, for his stony, blue eyes stare round the room as though he scarcely remembers having entered it. Presently they rest upon an old silver tankard hanging on a nail and shining in the moonlight; and, as a man just awakened from heavy sleep will try to sharpen his senses by an effort to remember the door, or curtain, or thing his eyes first rest upon when they open, so Sir Stephen seems to feel that it is only by recollecting what that bright thing on the wall is that he can find his way out of the painful stupor into which he has fallen.

After looking at it for some time, with those large vacant eyes, with a sort of unconscious curiosity, he strides across the room, reaches it from the nail, and, returning to his chair, sits down with it in his hands.

He turns it over and over in the moonlight in a mechanical, listless way, looking at its bent handle and broken rim, and the armorial carvings dented and chipped. Now he holds it quite still; his attention is attracted by some small old letters; it is the motto of his house—"A deadly enemy, but never a traitor."

A dark flush slowly rises in Sir Stephen's cheek as he reads; his eye fills with anguish, and he laughs—a bitter, harsh laugh.

"Thou'rt wrong, old mug," he says aloud, flinging it from him; "get thee to the dust, and tell them there *is* a traitor in the line at last—a traitor to his own son!"

And once more the large head bows low and the strong limbs tremble.

When he lifts his face again it is changed; it is no longer bitter, but has an expression of passionate self-questioning on it as if some small voice in his heart pleads against the charge he laid to himself.

He looks back upon his past life for evidence against himself.

Ay, look far back, Sir Stephen; look back some eight-and-twenty years, and see yourself, in your early youth again, dreaming of love under the blossoming chestnut trees of Aran. Fair faces came to Aran Garth in those days, but never the face of his dreams. No actual image of an ideal bride haunted him; but he seemed to hear her voice in the early summer mornings calling to him with the birds as he awoke. She breathed on him with the March primroses, and glowed near him in the morning skies. In the storms of April he seemed to see her spirit struggling in the shaken trees, the moaning water, and dishevelled flowers, as though she yearned for a human form in which to come to him. Through long June nights, as he lay upon the grass awake, he seemed to hear her footsteps in the silent paths, and to feel ethereal hands ministering to him, and fanning him with green boughs, and shaking perfumed dew from the flowers upon his face. She sighed upon him with the roses and sung to him with the nightingale, and all night he felt eyes gazing down on him with the throbbing stars, tender and serene, and full of steadfast love.

He grew heart-sick of looking into every face and finding her not; and sometimes he looked back upon the hours he had wasted in dreaming of her in shame and sadness; and, pacing the solitary avenues by night, he would determine to put away from him this vague ideal, and take some good woman for his wife, and cease from dreams. And at such times, as he strode along the old walk, with the trees rocking and murmuring over his head, he seemed to hear a voice pleading with him and saying,

"Wilt thou cast me off because I am a spirit, and cannot yet come to thee in human form? Fear not for time. I will surely come; and, though thy hair be grey before my coming, my beauty shall renew thy youth."

Pacing the Hunter's Room, Sir Stephen looks back upon that time, and then there seems to come a mist in which he sees himself bringing home to Aran Garth a beautiful woman, with a queenly step and cold, proud eyes; and it hardly seems two years after the marriage that he kisses those cold, proud eyes for the last time, and is left in Aran Garth alone with his sister and his infant son.

Again all is mist. What does he see now? His son grown up and going away from him to India. A little ward of his then comes to live with them at Aran Garth. He remembers, the first evening she came, laying his hand upon her curls, and saying to his sister, half in jest, "Elizabeth, she shall be Hector's wife."

And when, year after year, he watched her nature unfolding purely and radiantly, like the white leaves of a lily showing glimpses of rich gold within, he had still said, but with a deeper meaning, "She shall be Hector's wife."

It became the chief delight of his life to write of her to Hector, repeating her sweet, girlish sayings, and picturing her beauty under all its different aspects; and he could but see by Hector's brief, soldierly letters that he must have used some eloquence in doing so; for, brief and soldierly as they were, they showed Sir Hector that she was always in his thoughts, and that his heart often yearned, through the irksome routine of his military life, towards the bride they were cherishing for him at home.

All this Sir Stephen thinks of as he stands in the cold December moonlight in the Hunter's Room; and all this while his stern, questioning eyes see no evidence that proves his charge against himself to be just.

But now! Ay, bend the proud head lower, and look back once again. Hector's ship is on the sea; he will soon be here to claim the bride they have chosen for him and taught him to love. Sir Stephen begins to say to his sister at night,

"Elizabeth, I shall miss the child sorely. She has made it all May Day in the house." Then Miss Blore reminds him that Hector and she will stay at Aran Garth when they are married just the same; but Sir Stephen cannot look forward with any pleasure to sharing her society with Hector, and he is startled and grieved to discover it. Fearful lest she herself should guess such a thought was in his heart, he jests with her about that time, and asks her if he will still be her guardian a little, or if she means to cast him off altogether when Hector comes? But the first time he makes this jest a pair of eyes are lifted to his face with a look that plunges him into still deeper trouble. They rested on his face not more than a second, but he cannot forget them; they haunt him everywhere—blue, humid eyes, full of tears and fire.

Then come nights of wild unrest—of dreams in which he sees a ship bounding to harbour; and he, tossing in the waves, pushes it back with bleeding hands; and the prow drives on, pressing against his heart till the sea foam is stained with his blood; and still at the helm stands Hector, smiling and looking landwards towards his love.

And now—now it is the night before Hector's return, and Sir Stephen has come into the Hunter's Room to wrestle with his own heart.

First, he bids himself look steadfastly at his life—his life as it will be when she has no longer anything in common with it. So he folds his arms, and stands erect, and looks.

What! Begin the day without having touched her hand or met her smile? Sit hour after hour in some strange room and never hear her step upon the stairs? Never again have those eyes lifted to his either in childish mockery or tender, womanly reverence? Never more watch the sweet thoughts flit over her face like cloud-shadows in a lake?

He stands before the window and looks out—far, far out on his future, as one who looks for water over a scorching desert and sees nothing but dead men's bones, and his eyes grow dull and wild; a trembling seizes his whole frame, and he falls down with his arms on the oak chair, and, with a loud cry on his lips—a hoarse, passionate cry, full of tenderness and sharp pain—

"Genevra! Genevra!"

As a martyr, to test his power of endurance, puts his hand into the fire that is to consume his whole body, so Sir Stephen had sent his heart to live a moment in his dark and desolate future, then snatched it back in shuddering agony, blistered and bleeding, but with a fierce joy at finding he can snatch it back—that there is yet a little space to live before the actual torture comes, a little space in which to call her sweet image before him once more and to sob his heart's farewell at her feet.

"Genevra! Oh, my golden-haired! Oh, my life's sole love! My little May flower with the bashful head, who will cherish thee like me? My love! my love! my sweet childlove!"

While the heavy oak chair creaks under the weight of his form, suddenly there comes a look of awe over his face, then a paleness, and his eyes are turned with a listening look towards the door. He hears a footstep and the soft sweep of a dress. Now both are silent—silent but very near, he feels; and his heart throbs with such a dull hard beat that he thinks the listener without must hear it.

A tap at the door,—so gentle and timorous!—but he could hear it.

He has risen to his feet, and stands leaning on the chair-back, looking at the door with wild eyes, like some grand but savage animal at bay.

Is it she? Has God, who alone knows the state of his heart, permitted her to come to him now? Now, in this bitter hour, when all the wild passions of his nature are let loose, and the battle that he came to fight unwon? One look of her sweet eyes might turn the tide and bring him certain ruin. One word spoken by him in her presence would betray to her his love—his fierce, passionate love—for the woman whom he had consecrated from childhood to his son.

She knocks again, and he bends over the chair back, looking towards the door, irresolute. What shall he do?

Oh tender little hand, that never crushed a flower or bruised a butterfly's wing, how can it be so cruel now? Go away, Genevra! Go away, and hide your golden hair, that the fight may be fought fairly and the right hand be made honourable that is to give you to your bridegroom to-morrow!

But she taps again, and louder than before. He steadies his voice, and calls out harshly,

"Well! Who is there?"

"Sir Stephen, it is I. May I speak to you a minute, if you please?"

The sweet, timorous voice goes to his heart like music, but at the same time makes him fearful of himself, fearful that in a minute he will be groping to that door, and speaking uncontrolled words to her that will fill her soul with terror and grief.

Oh, if he could only make her go away suspecting nothing! If he could only speak to her in his natural voice! He tries:—

"What, ladybird, is it you? Take your troubles to Elizabeth, my child; I am busy."

The words cost him more effort than any words he had ever spoken. Surely he will be repaid for them, and she will go away and sob her wounded pride to rest. No, there is the timid, pleading, voice again,—

"Oh, please let me come in. I have been waiting for you to come up stairs so long. I cannot go to bed; I cannot talk to Elizabeth. Do, pray, pray, let me speak to you."

Sir Stephen went to the door and set his broad palm against it. Somehow it seemed to him as if that wild yearning within him must draw it open, spite of bolt or bar. So he set his broad palm against it with all the strength of his body, and, with his other hand on his hip, he looked down on the floor and felt that those two fierce combatants in his heart, passion and honour, had got each other by the throat, and that before he took his hand from that door one must be conqueror.

What he did that moment—whether he invoked some Divine power to his aid, or whether he thought of the helpless babe left in his arms when the coffin lid was closed over his wife's cold, proud eyes—he never remembered; but a great lull came over him, and when she called again—

"Sir Stephen, speak to me—you are not ill?" he took his hand from the door, drew back the bolt, and stood before her erect, calm, with a smile on his face.

The doors leading down into the broad court were open, and the hall was flooded with moonlight; she stood in the midst, and you could scarcely tell whether the sweet light about her came from the moon or from her golden hair.

Sir Stephen smiled upon her and took her hand.

"Well, little one, what trouble now?"

"I was afraid you were ill; you have been shut up there so long. I have been walking up and down here and in the garden all the time. Will you come out now?"

Sir Stephen looked beyond her out into the night, and he felt that this newborn strength of his would have more chance of enduring under those calm stars and swaying trees than anywhere else. So he drew the hood of her cloak over her head, leaving only a pale gold rim visible upon her brow, and took her arm through his, and they passed out into the white, silent court.

"And what is it you wish to say to me, Genevra, my child?" he asks again.

Three times they pace the length of the court before she answers; and now they have come again nearly to the steps, and then Genevra stops and draws her hand away, and they both stand still, looking at their shadows on the white ground. Sir Stephen does not look at the exquisite face set in its gold rim, but he knows that there are tears on it, and that the lips are quivering; and he is obliged to fancy himself standing with his palm set against the door again, and when she speaks there is such a sadness in her voice that all the bright, clear night grows misty to him.

"Sir Stephen," she says, "I have asked many things of you since I have been here, but I have never asked anything yet that has given you pain to grant, have I?"

Sir Stephen is silent, and she is a little afraid of his silence, but goes on with a kind of timorous desperation,

"Because—because I am going to ask you something now that I know will pain you much; and I would not ask it, but that if I did not others may suffer as well as me; it is for his—for his—for Hector's sake—that I speak, much more than mine."

"Speak, then, Genevra."

She lifts both her little hands and folds them on his arm.

"I will. I will tell you all that I have longed to tell you so many days past, but I could not bear to pain you. Sir Stephen, I cannot meet Hector as—as—you wish me, and you must tell him so."

"Genevra!"

"Oh, do not speak like that. Tell him I am not worthy of him; tell him while he has been thinking of me as one whom he will try to love for your sake, I have been not forgetting him, but worse—have been dreading his coming, because I know I can never—never—never love him!"

The bright night is very misty to him, and he has a vague sense of having lifted up his arm, on which her little hands are folded, and kissed them, and wetted them with tears; but now—now that the mist is passed away—he is standing before her with folded arms, and saying, in a hard, stern voice,

"Genevra, you grieve me very much. What you wish said to Hector you must say yourself. As for me, I can do nothing—God help me! nothing! Go, child, to Elizabeth, and talk with her."

He stands and watches the drooping, hooded figure across the court and into the house; and when it has quite gone he no longer remembers that the night has moon or stars; but, ascending the steps, puts out groping hands before him as if he were in pitch darkness. He goes on through avenue and wood till a space of sward opens before him streaked with frost; and there he casts himself down, weary and sick—no longer trembling with stormy passions, but stricken with grief for Hector; and accusing himself not only of the treachery of loving her, but of the double treachery of having—no matter how unwittingly—won her priceless love away from him.

And so, all night, his heart crushed down with shame and anguish, he stayed out in the frosty air—now pacing the avenues, and now stretched upon the dead leaves or the grass. The moon had waned, and there was only one star left twinkling in the grey dawn, when something warm came and touched his stiff, cold fingers as he sat on the root of a tree. It was the lodgekeeper's dog; and in another minute the old man came up himself with a letter, which he gave Sir Stephen, and then passed on without a word to his master, and whistling away his dog.

Sir Stephen rose and leant against the tree trunk, sick at heart with a vague presentiment of some great calamity impending.

What does this letter mean, given to him at such an hour in the morning? It is Hector's handwriting.

He breaks it open with stiff, trembling fingers, and the light of the grey morning is just sufficient for him to read it by. This is Hector's letter:—

"My dear Father,—At twelve o'clock at night, in Jasper's lodge, I am sitting down to write to you. My letter must be brief, for I am off before five in the morning. A long time before starting from India I had resolved to be at Aran Garth a day or so before you expected me. Perhaps you can guess why? I wished to see *her*. As yet I had only seen her through your eyes, and, before we met I wished to see if she would be the same seen with my own. This evening I was by the wall when she came to walk in the court. Several times she disappeared into the house and returned again. Once, when I was watching for her shadow coming before her on the white ground by the steps, two shadows came, and then I knew by instinct all that was to follow. That the image which has been before me so long has lost nothing by the experience of to-night let the fact that I banish myself from home for a few years show you. I shall say no more, except that I conjure you not to mar your happiness in Genevra's love by thoughts of me. I have only been dreaming a romantic dream of love, the effect of which a few years of active life will knock out of me. Remember me to Genevra, and thank her for the brave outspeaking which has opened my eyes to-night, and saved us all three from unspeakable wretchedness. "HECTOR BLORE."

Sir Stephen stands leaning against the tree, with the letter in his hand, the small birds hop and twitter in the boughs over his head,

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and the sweet dawn breaks about him, and soon two great drops roll rattling down upon the paper.

In another minute he is going towards the house,

"Elizabeth!" He does not wait to be answered, but pushes the door of his sister's room open. She is dressed, and kneeling at her prayers. Sir Stephen raises her with his arm and kisses her tenderly.

"Elizabeth," he says, giving her the letter, "read this, then take it to Genevra, and, if she is sleeping, lay it on her pillow."

She is sleeping, and Elizabeth lays the letter on her bosom and leaves her, and the morning dawns and brightens slowly at her window.

Sir Stephen sits in the quaint, old library, watching the sunshine creeping over the lawn. How slowly it comes! When will it touch Genevra's eyes and make them waken?

Hark!—a step—the door opens and closes softly.

Sir Stephen does not look up. He feels she is standing there—his spirit-love that he dreamed of under the blossoming chestnuts long ago; standing before him in the freshness of her youth and the glory of her golden hair. But he bows his head; she is so fair, so radiant, can she have love for him? She sees the sad doubt in his eyes, and smiles and kneels before him:—

"My guardian, my dear guardian!"

Still his head is bent and his eyes despairing.

She lays her little hands one on each shoulder, and looks into his face, and smiles, and weeps:—

"My love! Stephen!"

"Oh, Genevra, Genevra!"

By this time the lazy sunshine has crept into the window, and it finds upon Sir Stephen's breast a rippling stream of gold that would make even July's sunbeams pale.

UNDER THE MISTLETOE;

A STORY OF TWO CHRISTMAS DAYS AND TWO KISSES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "A DAUGHTER OF EVE."

I AM an old man; so old am I that, looking back, life seems so very long, and yet so short, that I do not quite know whether many things did not happen in a dream. I am hale and hearty, and merry, for the matter of that; and when I laugh my laugh rings out clearly and loud, they say; so much so that it makes the people around me, especially my grandchildren and nephews and nieces, laugh too. And when I laugh the old times come back when others, who are silent now, laughed with me, and then I am suddenly still, and the laugh dies away; and when I think of it its empty echoes fill my brain just as if it were sleep-laughter in a dream.

When I stop laughing so suddenly — for the merriment and enjoyment, and, for the matter of that, the grief and pain of old men, are short and sudden, like those of children—my grandchildren, and nephews and nieces, have a great difficulty to stop too; and they choke, and nudge each other, and say, "Ah! that is a good story, Uncle; almost as good as the story you told yesterday."

Told yesterday; let me see what it was that I told yesterday? How long ago it seems; it must be longer ago than the time when I was only twenty years old, a stalwart, brave fellow in yellow breeches, black leggings, a heavy brass-bound leather helmet with a white plume tipped with red, and a clanking sword, which I now could not lift with my two hands. I was a loyal volunteer then, prepared to resist the French; and I and some of my company were encamped in white tents on the coast of Kent; and we had a song, too, a good song, about Boney:—

> We 'll still make 'em run, and still make 'em sweat
> In spite of old Boney and Brussels Gazette.

But I don't quite remember what that gentleman had to do with the inspiration of the *Gazette*. I don't know that I ever knew, for we young fellows were no politicians.

Then we had another song in our tents, or in our rooms, sitting round the fire, and shouting enough to blow the roof off:—

> We 'll rant and we 'll roar like true British sailors,
> We 'll rant and we 'll roar across the salt main;
> Until we catch sight of the shores of old England,
> And I hope, my own true love, to see you again.

And in those days our voices did rant and roar, and the rafters rung again; but I've got a cold now, and my voice isn't what it was; and I must not wake the little children, or I'd sing it to you now.

Yes; people think me very merry. And so, bless Heaven! I am; for I try to stand upright, four-square to the world, as a man should; but, being an old man, I have blank places in my heart now, where no love grows; barren spots in my memory, and chill and numbed parts in my feelings whereto I cannot look back; and whereon I dare not tread and touch lest sudden pain should come back, like to the shooting of an old, old wound.

But I've merry recollections and green spots, too. Just as you see in churchyards where there are barren patches under the yew-trees; so there are elsewhere fertile ones, which tender hands love to deck; and little tombs, which, in the summer and the spring, are gay with flowers. Such pleasant graves are they, where some one lies with happy memories about them—good children, sweet sisters, or dear wives—who lived in peace and died happily, and upon whose memory a halo rests like fleeting sunshine in a distant field. Such graves are for the young, not for the old; and they who are young and happy go and sit the summer afternoon near to the grave, and plant sweet-smelling flowers in the mould, which blossom and spring up, and look gay still, like the calm memory of the happy dead.

But, deary me! I am talking now like an old man, a very old man, as I think I am; but then I've got such spots in my dry brain yet, and pleasant ones to dwell on.

Been in love? Yes, I should think I have; how else could I have grandchildren, those people who laugh so well and heartily when I laugh, and make me tell how old I am a score of times, and say how well I am looking? Well, well; some of them want me to look ill, I think; but I'll laugh and live to spite 'em. No, no; I don't mean that, you know. How can I live but as long as I have breath? and breath and life are in the hands of One greater than us all!

Been in love! I think I was talking of that, was I not? Yes, been in love! Well, we just did love when I was a young fellow, and I recollect my wife, my Alice, that left my side but now it seems, and yet it's twenty years ago; and I recollect her, as I loved her, when she was very young, and as I love her now. She was a merry one, was Alice; we used to walk, and laugh, and talk together like two friends. I think that she could do anything but drink and smoke, or tell an untruth, or do a wrong action. Her face was a sweet oval face; her hair a very dark brown, nearly black; and her eyes a deep blue, full of merriment at one moment, ay, at all moments, except when she heard a sad story or was touched with pain for any one else, and then they grew deeper and deeper as they filled with tears. Not for herself. She never cried for herself that I know of, for she never had a day's illness. But she was terribly cut up when her poor brother died, and that you see was how I knew her. Her brother was my right hand man in my company. Many's the time that he stood shoulder to shoulder with me, good at drill, good at a song—good at anything. He used to live near the coast; and, indeed, he joined us, and I was one of his tent-fellows, and his chum. Well, he knew people that I knew, and we were soon friends; and he took me home to show me Alice. He was always talking about her, and she about him; and, when he was there, scarce a look did she give me. Her brother Joe—his name was Joe, and mine, too—could do everything, and was the be-all and end-all of the world, I used to think; and so one day I tried to run with Joe, and Joe beat me, and Alice laughed; and then I shot against Joe, and he beat me too, and she laughed the more; and I wrestled with him and threw him, and she didn't laugh then, but ran to see whether he was hurt, and said it wasn't fair for Joe to tackle a big fellow like me, although he was nigh an inch taller. In short, I could not please her any how!

Well, it was one day when we heard that the flat-bottomed boats of old Boney were *not* coming over, and that the Army of Boulogne had melted bit by bit away, like a snowdrift, that we made a night of it. Ay, it was a night, too! and, being hot and in the summer, we must needs keep up the fun till the sun came up over the seacoast looking red and angry at our folly. Well, Joe and I—the two Joes, as they called us—ran down to the beach and washed our hot faces, and plunged in the fresh, salt waves, and were in a few moments as fresh and as merry as larks. And, after dressing, Joe must needs take a walk with me—who was nothing loth, you must know—along the edge of the cliff. The seas for centuries have been washing that chalk-bound coast, and at intervals there stand up pillars of chalk, with the sea around them, and with little green patches of land, a few yards square, on the top of them. The people call such a place "No Man's Land," and no man can own it, truly. Well, Joe came to one of these, a few feet—say twelve—from the cliff, and, turning to me, he said, "Joe Junior," said he—I think I see his bright face now—"I challenge you to leap up on that 'No Man's Land,' I do!"

"Joe," said I, hurriedly, "don't be a fool! It may be it would give way at top, and if it did not how could you jump back without a run? You'd be stuck a-top there, like a mad sentinel or a pillar saint. I'm not going to jump it."

"But *I* am!" said he. And, before I could hinder him, if indeed I had tried, he took a run and jumped.

It was so sudden that I could only stand aghast when I saw him there. He stood, indeed, but for a moment, and then he took a step back, and would have jumped back, when I heard a rumbling sound, and half the top of the "No Man's Land" parted, and the chalk and earth, and Joe too, fell down with a crash upon the rocky coast below.

I ran round the little creek to the other side of the small bay and, throwing myself down on the turf, stretched my neck over, looked out, and cried out "Joe! Are you hurt, Joe?"

A faint voice came up, and I could see the poor fellow struggling under a huge piece of chalk which seemed to hold him down in agony. He smiled in a ghastly way, with his whitened face, and said, "Run, Joe, run! *The tide 's coming in!*"

Well, I did run; and we got ropes from the tents, and a few strong fellows held these as I swung over the cliff, just reaching poor Joe as the cold sea water was lap, lap, lapping up to his mouth, taking away his breath and then running back, crawling over him and leaving bubbles of salt foam, as if in sport. I got him out, but he could not stand. Some bones were broken, and he was sadly bruised; so that I was forced to tie him to a rope, and they hauled him up, and afterwards pulled me up, and we took him home.

Well, well! to make a long story short, Poor Joe died, with my praises on his lips, and poor Alice bowed her head like a broken lily. It was a long time before she got over it, and summer had grown into winter, and winter to summer, to autumn, and to winter again. The threatened invasion was all over; our swords were getting rusty, our uniforms dusty, and when the holidays came I left the firm in which I had just become a partner, and went to spend a fortnight at my old friend's in Kent.

Alice was there, well and cheerful now, and reconciled to her loss, though we often talked of poor Joe; and as the days wore on we grew closer together, and she called me by my name, and seemed to have transferred her brother's love to me. She never told me so nor let others see it till one merry Christmas night, when she rejected all her cousins and her other friends, and would only dance with me.

We had the mistletoe, too. At last, one madcap fellow proposed that the ladies should kiss the gentlemen all round when and how they could; and Alice and I, who had subsided into solemn talk, and were speaking of poor Joe, were surrounded, and it was insisted that Alice should play too; and she, in a solemn, quiet way, smiling sadly and yet sweetly too, took me beneath the Christmas bough and kissed me on my lips.

Ay, it's many years ago, but I feel it now. My heart beat so fast that I hardly dared return it; but I put my arm around her and took her gently to the bay window of the old hall, saying, as I pressed her hand, "Alice, dear Alice, did you *mean* that kiss?"

Well, I need not tell you what she answered, 'tis fifty years ago—fifty years ago! and I am surrounded by Alice's dear grandchildren; and there is one, a little thing with light and golden hair that will deepen into brown, who plays around my knees and tells me her little stories, her sorrows, and her joys; so quick, so sudden, so hurried in their coming and their going that they are like my own, and, as we talk, we grow quite friends and companions, like my Alice was to me.

Bless you, she understands it all! She is a woman in her pretty ways; her poutings, pettings, and quarrelings. She manages her household of one wax doll and two wooden ones, and tells me, for the wax doll is the lady and the wooden ones are the servants in mob-caps and stuff gowns, when they are impudent and do no work, and when they gossip with a wooden policeman, who belongs to her brother, little Joe.

So we are fast friends, little Alice and I; and to-night, on Christmas night, I noticed that she would not dance nor play with the pink and shiny-faced little boys who were so unnaturally tidy and clean in their new knickerbockers with red stockings; but she came and sat by me and talked softly in the firelight as Alice did, and made me think of fifty years ago. And only think how old times come back and new times like the old; only just think that when her mother told her she should choose a sweetheart, she got a little bit of mistletoe, and climbing slily on my knee, holding me in talk as if to hide her purpose—though I guessed it soon, I'll tell you—she put her little doll-like arms around my neck, and holding the mistletoe above my head she kissed me again and again, and said I was her sweetheart!

So this child sweetheart brought the old times back—the old times that are still so distant and so near; and with sweet kisses 'neath the rustling leaves made me think of my dead Alice in the grave. The first kiss and the last; the last and first, and of all days in the world on Christmas Day.

LILY'S BALL.

BY D'ARCY THOMPSON

LILY gave a party,
And her little playmates all,
Gaily dress't, came in their best
To dance at Lily's ball.

Little Quaker Primrose
Sat and never stirr'd,
And, except in whispers,
Never spoke a word.

Tulip fine and Dahlia
Shone in silk and satin;
Learned old Convolvulus
Was tiresome with his Latin.

Snowdrop nearly fainted,
Because the room was hot,
And went away, before the rest,
With sweet Forget-me-not.

Pansy danced with Daffodil,
Rose with Violet;
Silly Daisy fell in love
With pretty Mignonnette.

But, when they danced the country-dance,
One could scarcely tell
Which of these two danced it best—
Cowslip or Heather-bell.

Between the dances, when they all
Were seated in their places,
I thought I'd never seen before
So many pretty faces.

But of all the pretty maidens
I saw at Lily's ball,
Darling Lily was to me
The sweetest of them all.

And when the dance was over,
They went down stairs to sup,
And each had a taste of honey-cake,
With dew in a buttercup.

And all were dress'd to go away
Before the set of sun;
And Lily said "Good-by!" and gave
A kiss to every one.

And before the moon, or a single star,
Was shining overhead,
Lily and all her little friends
Were fast asleep in bed.

RIDDLES.

1. What you'd say, were you earnestly praying a King
Or other great person to give you a thing,
And that person kept obstinate silence, will name
Two heroes whom England is happy to claim.

2. What 's as good as a mile, what no honest tradesman does, and what your father is, make the name of somebody who could easily make you cry.

FOR THE LATIN CLASS.

Given; two sighs and a lie, to spell Trinacria.

FOR THE SPELLING CLASS.

1. Spell Prestidigitateur with seven letters.
2. If the alphabet lost its leader, where should it go to get another?

PUZZLE.

"Edward," said his wife, "I am weary of the Noise of those bells, and though the place I propose is not much visited by the Fashionable World, let us go down for a quiet afternoon, and you can fish." I have told you where they went: tell me.

(The Answers to the Riddles and the Puzzle will be given next Week.)

PRIZE ANIMALS AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB SHOW.

ENGLISHMEN do not easily give up old associations. An established race is called "The Gold Cup" long after it has become a mere affair of specie; and although cups have for two years past supplanted those highest tokens of victory in some of the departments, the gold-medal ox or steer and the gold-medal cow or heifer are spoken of as familiarly as ever. We this year give Portraits of both of them. Mr. Charles Swaisland's heifer "Oakbud" is a roan of three years and eleven months, and was bred by Lady Lubbock, of High Elms, near Farnborough, Kent. She came with a high reputation from Birmingham, where she won £40, the gold medal as the best cow or heifer in all the classes, and the Hotel Innkeepers' Prize. At Smithfield she was again first in her class, and was adjudged the silver cup as the best of all the cows and heifers; but, despite her many good points, she is not to be compared in style with some of her shorthorn predecessors. Mr. Heath, who is most cosmopolitan in his tastes, and took a first and two seconds in the Devon and Scotch poll classes, won the silver cup for the best ox or steer with a Hereford ox, four years old and of splendid size and substance, which was bred by Mr. T. L. Meire, of Cound Arbour, Shrewsbury. Good as the Herefords were, there was nothing like him, and, in the absence of the Birmingham President's cup ox and Mr. Stewart's Darlington cup ox, he virtually walked over.

As an "all round" winner no one surpasses Mr. John Overman, of Burnham Market, and the cross between the Leicester and the Southdown seems to be his peculiar specialty. His sheep won the cup for the best pen in the Shropshire, Oxfordshire, and crossbred classes. They form a very beautiful combination between the two great races which Bakewell and Ellman might be said to found.

The Royal Shaw Farm, which has been renewing its ancient strength at Bingley Hall with a first and a second, took the gold medal (the only one which has not assumed cup shape) for the best pen of pigs in the yard, with a capital pen of whites, seventeen months and twenty-two days old, which had been bred on the farm and been fed simply on barley-meal and sharps. This is the fourth time that the gold medal has gone to a Royal entry.

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1. MR. CHARLES SWAISLAND'S SHORTHORN HEIFER, WINNER OF THE SILVER CUP. 2 MR. WILLIAM HEATH'S HEREFORD OX, WINNER OF THE SILVER CUP.

PRIZE CATTLE AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE.

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1. MAJOR-GENERAL THE HON. A. HOOD'S PIGS, WINNERS OF THE GOLD MEDAL. 2. MR. JOHN OVERMAN'S CROSS-BRED SHEEP, WINNERS OF THE SILVER CUP.

PRIZE PIGS AND SHEEP AT THE SMITHFIELD CLUB CATTLE SHOW.—SEE PAGE 639.

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OUR COLOURED SUPPLEMENT.

LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD.

WITH THAT ARTICLE SHAPED IN TWO OR THREE NEW FASHIONS.

DEAR little Red Hood! Hampshire lass!
You ever-welcome comer!
What lucky chance has brought to pass
That you come here—with Summer?

That grass is warm beneath your feet,
Your cheek is warm and rosy;
You've stolen to shelter, from the heat,
And picked yourself a posy.

Pray tell us, Miss, has Mr. Sant
Conspired with Brothers Leighton,
To give a picture which we shan't
Frame with its Christmas date on?

Or come you in that summer guise,
To check us in mid-volley
Of Christmas talk about mince-pies,
Snow, crackling logs, and holly?

And come you, fairy, at our Yule,
To change its wonted moral,
And bid us learn another rule,
And with old teaching quarrel?

While told to bid each heart expand,
Like eight-wived Johnny Bancle's:
To all our cousins give the hand,
And love our ugly uncles.

Come you to stop the festal cup;
Our sentimentals crushing,
By hint that you were eaten up
For being much too gushing?

That meeting, in yon lonely wood,
The wicked wolf uncanny,
All came of hurrying off with food
For that old stupid Granny.

And have you learned, in fairy bower,
From wizards wise and gracious,
That you were quite in luck the hour
The wolf was so voracious?

You might have lived to come to grief
Of variegated pattern:
Your father might have turned a thief,
Your mother grown a slattern.

Suppose their rent were left unpaid
To Forest Ranger surly,
And you turned out, poor little maid,
To beg from Hythe to Burley.

And, from her carriage looking down,
Some Marchioness should spy you,
And think you pretty, though so brown,
And from your parents buy you:

And take you to her stately home,
And teach you all her toilet,
And you her lovely hair should comb,
Crisp, wave, plait, curl, and oil it.

Till, growing up in beauty, you
Presumed to have a suitor;
And dared to marry who knows who?
The chaplain, or the tutor?

Suppose my lady's rage and scorn;
Your husband faithless, may be:
And you left all alone, forlorn,
To nurse your little baby.

And then your marrying once again:
And being starved and beaten—
My pretty child, it's very plain
'Tis lucky you were eaten.

No, no; there's not the Christmas ring
About such cynic fiction,
And on my head it ought to bring
The fairies' malediction.

You never came to grief at all,
Nor did your kind relation:
That little dog, so fierce and small,
Upsets the whole narration.

He shows me how to read your tale
As no one else has read it;
And our new version cannot fail
In gaining instant credit.

He saw the wolf go prowling round,
Red fire in each eye-socket,
Then, with a furious bark and bound,
He shot out like a rocket.

His fangs were in the villain's gorge;
Then came a shout and clamour,
And rushed from yonder Forest Forge
Three blacksmiths, each with hammer.

Ha! they strike well, with certain aim!
Dead! had he lives a dozen.
(I wish Three Blacksmiths I could name
So smote his Cossack cousin.)

And that brave boy, whose eager blow
Clove the wolf's head asunder,
If he struck something else, you know,
Indeed I should not wonder.

Nor if, years after, in that wood,
A wedding made a racket,
And Bride she wore a riding hood
And Groom a wolfskin jacket.

And grandmamma, who did not die,
But eat the "nice new honey,"
Paid for it, and the "cranberry pie,"
With all her hoards of money.

THAT'S TRUE. Let any pretty Miss
(*Quite* like the Pet before ye)
Blow Mr. Shirley Brooks a kiss
For finding out the story.

*** As one of us has just found out at last the true version of Little Red Riding Hood's story, and endeavoured to render it in suitable rhymes and measure, we have only to add—in the more appropriate medium of plain prose—two or three facts relating to the picture and its chromo-typographic reproduction at this season, which helped to a discovery so important both from a juvenile and antiquarian point of view. The original picture, by Mr. James Sant, A.R.A., was, then, exhibited at the Royal Academy in 1860. This artist has long established a sort of specialty in the estimation of the public by his representations of children; and he is justly considered more than usually happy in these representations when he has been free to follow his own fancy in choice of subject. Of all his pictures of this class, none is more felicitous in composition and expression, more solidly painted, or richer in colour than the "Little Red Riding Hood." Our facsimile of the picture must be left to speak for itself. We would merely remark that our copy is of the largest size we have attempted, and the figure itself, from the nature of the subject, has been necessarily rendered on a larger scale than in any of our preceding chromotypes—this enlargement, of course, requiring a proportionate increase in depth and force of colouring. The original picture is the property of Charles Prater, Esq.

CHARADES.

I.

I KNEW a young lady—a lady of France—
And victim I fell to her beautiful glance;
But, making my offer, I said, which was true,
"I haven't my First, if that matters to you!"

To which the young lady responded, quite smart,
It does you much credit the truth to impart;
But if such is the case, I must tell you, Mossoo,
That my Second to me it's quite useless to do!"

I burst into tears, and the lady so mild
Said, "There, don't behave like a petulant child.
Take this rose as my Whole," and away the girl flew,
Leaving me *planté là* to bewail and boo-hoo.

II.

My First "the Jew
That Shakspeare drew,"
Objectionable reckoned.
But when that Jew,
Well play'd, 's on view,
The boxes are my Second.
A negro critic said, with groan,
"Dat Whole, sar, best am let alone."

III.

My First's a kind of mediæval curse,
Which left most folks no better and no worse.
My Second is a lawyer, whom I'd fee
If enemies brought actions *versus* me.
My Whole is said, to utter hideous screams,
A statement which you'll put 'mid idle dreams.

IV.

A King sent books unto my First,
When, to her rival, troops he sent.
So folks in wicked satire versed
Said one with ignorance was cursed,
The other one with discontent.
That Loyalty was void of learning,
While Learning loyalty was spurning.

Full many a meaning hath my Next,
Though meaning nothing now and then:
It may imply that you are vext,
Surprised, or sceptical, perplexed,
Hurt, or have writ Arabian ten.
Its worst place is 'twixt I and you,
As you'll allow when lawyers sue.

My Last is either short or long,
Ruled by the way you're occupied,
The first I'd say, and not be wrong,
If, in a voice as sweet as song,
Talked, next your heart, your promised bride.
The other, if you had to drag
Your old aunt Kate, all mag and knag.

My Whole, the herbalist describes
As full of virtues. It may be.
I'm not aware that any bribes
Would make me risk the chance of blibes
For saying that I liked its tea:
But, then, I hate its cousin pale,
And not much nicer—bitter ale.

V.

When Plato taught, 'twas held enough
To say, "My First hath said the thing."
Folks blest you, if 'twas right good stuff
Your Second made your cellarer bring.
As for my Whole, 'tis reading hard—
Harder, I think, than this charade.

VI.

My First's a title out of date,
Like dandy, kiddy, macaroni;
My Second put in frantic state
(Till it was told at home to wait),
The Rider on the Little Pony.
My Whole encased the mythic foes
Of one more fond of boasts than blows.

VII.

To beard the lion in my First.
And scape without my Second.
May not, I think, among the worst
Of mortal luck be reckoned.
Such luck will scarce reward the games
Of those the drum that roll
And rouse, by seizing what he claims,
The lion in my Whole.

VIII.

Sweetly my First may be heard when, in a boat just off Brighton,
Pleasantly smoking, you lie, regarding the crowded paraders.
Similar gratification, deducting the boat and tobacco,
You may obtain in my Second when Tamberlik sings as the Prophet.
A man who is stated to look as if from my Whole just emerging
Has charm for a frivolous girl, but none for a right-minded lady.

IX.

When a person's my First, he is said to be sold:
Don't appear in my Second, you'd far better not:
But no better breakfast is offered, I hold,
Than my Whole, nicely butter'd, and pepper'd, and hot.

X.

We'll be my First, ring bells, and hang out flags,
When from our necks my Whole shall cut away
The tax that like my Second hangs and drags,
And makes us grumble every quarter day.

XI.

My First, if my Second be triple, is strong,
My Next 's a conjunction, or cockney for hand,
Two initials most dear to a painter. You're wrong
If you've not got a name very dear to the land.

XII.

You'll say my Second's lost,
And in my First be seen,
If at my Whole, unto your cost,
You bet, while jolly green.

XIII.

Take a knock, and add to it three fourths of a Dane,
In the right place inserting this line's primal letter;
And written before you, you'll see very plain,
Where "Bragg" was "a good dog," but Grant was a better.

XIV.

When the fox for his life is a running my Second,
There has rung in his ears what concludes with my First.
To be able to quote from my Whole is still reckoned
The sign of a scholar in poetry versed.

XV.

If a little fair she-baby
Chanced to lose my First and Next,
Ma would call the nurse a gaby,
And be very justly vexed.

Then you'll hardly fail to see that
If those words united fast,
And a man should choose to be that,
He'd be far behind my Last.

If you've often chance of tasting
What 's my Whole (a friend's, and free),
And such chances you are wasting,
You're less wise than you should be.

XVI.

Upon the pavement once I saw
My First, and then I fled,
Guarding my eyes, and wishing law
Would save me from such dread.

But law had taken my first in hand,
I heard a lawyer tell,
To use it on a wicked band
Of rogues, who'd earned it well.

Then home I sped, and straightway heard
That it had got there, too,
Taken my pet canary bird,
Likewise my Irish stew.

This made me tear my hair in rage,
That made me look a Guy;
And I sent out my little page
My next and last to buy.

Then off to Paris did I go,
Though high the waves did roll;
Resolved to visit every show,
Especially my Whole.

But such is life: they told me there
My Whole I could not visit.
Such was the rule, that none should dare
To enter it. What is it?

XVII.

A coin the ancient Romans knew,
And tossed into their actors' laps,
A home, my love, where I and you
Could live in calm contentment—perhaps:
Tell where in June gay fashion seeks
Joy, far from home, 'mid modern Greeks.

XVIII.

If our troublesome decimal friends have their way,
My First is a word you'll soon hear every day.
If my Second's about, just take care what you do,
Or the steps you will take may be hurtful to you.
My Whole, if perceived in a house, is a sign
Of a sad lazy wife, and I'm glad she 's not mine.

XIX.

As my Second, take that which, of men or of boys,
My First had best be, if they're fond of a fray;
And you'll get a man's name who has made much more noise
(Let us hope to good end) than most men of his day.

XX.

Upon my First the billows breaking.
Afford a wild but pleasant sight,
Their rapid run so swiftly taking.
Then sinking to the sea-line white.

My Second, when the ice you're breaking,
And talking—well, you scarce know how—
What joy to find the loved one taking
In pledge of matrimonial vow!

My Third is good, when fast you're breaking
(Not age-ing, but at breakfast set);
But should a Moslem friend be taking
That meal with you, that dish forget.

My Whole thus into three I'm breaking;
It names an English mansion fair,
We saw a husband lately taking
A sweet young bride as mistress there.

(The Answers to these Charades will be given next Week.)

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BOOSEYS' BIJOU PIANOFORTE, price 26 guineas, in Rosewood, or 27 guineas in Italian Walnut. The Bijou Pianoforte is in a highly-finished and elegant case, suitable for any drawing-room. The workmanship is of the very best description, the touch elastic, and the tone of that pure quality that especially distinguishes first-class English pianos.
Boosey and Sons, Holles-street, London.

CRAMER'S PIANOFORTE GALLERY, 207 and 209, Regent-street (the largest in Europe). The most varied selection of Pianofortes are to be found in this Gallery.
The quality of every instrument may be relied upon as at least equal to representation. Pianofortes of the very inferior class are carefully excluded from the stock. Every facility is afforded to exchange, without loss to the buyer, any time within six months, should an instrument of a higher class, or by a different maker, be thought desirable.
Pianofortes by every maker of eminence will be found in the Gallery.

CRAMER'S ENGLISH PIANETTE, 22 guineas.—Cramer, Wood, and Co. manufacture this capital small instrument. It has all the requisites of the best Pianofortes—check action, solid touch, agreeable and powerful tone. The case is of polished ash. In practising on this Pianoforte the fingers of the player will be strengthened much more rapidly than on an old instrument, loose in the key and worn in the hammer. In rosewood, 25 guineas; in walnut, 26 guineas.
Purchasers are particularly requested to observe that this instrument has not the common or simple action, but the double or check action; and that Cramer, Wood, and Co. are the only manufacturers of it in England.—207 and 209, Regent-street.

CRAMER'S INDIAN PIANOFORTE. Cramer, Wood, and Co. manufacture for India a superior COTTAGE PIANOFORTE, in solid Mahogany, with metallic bracings and all other appliances necessary to resist the effect of extreme climates. Nothing has been left solely to the glazing. The mechanism of the Instrument as well as the Case has been secured throughout by screws. Unusual skill and attention have evidently been bestowed upon the manufacture, and they have obtained the highest commendations for their excellent quality of tone and durability.
Cramer, Wood, and Co. deliver these Instruments f.o.b., packed in cases lined with zinc, at any home port, for 50 guineas. Size:—Height, 3 feet 11½ inches; width, 4 feet 4½ inches; depth, 2 feet 1½ inch.—Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street, London.

THE NEW PIANOFORTE.—CRAMER'S Seven-Octave Semi-Oblique Pianoforte, 45 guineas in Rosewood and 50 in Walnut.
Advantages to the Pianiste.—Power and refinement of tone; susceptibility of touch; full scale of seven octaves.
Advantages to the Vocalist.—Height diminished to 4 ft. 6 in.; freeing the voice from interruption; width enlarged to 4 ft. 6 in.; affording increased convenience to the accompanyist, together with greater elegance of position.
In introducing this instrument prominently to the notice of the public, Cramer, Wood, and Co. may be permitted to observe that it is alike remarkable as regards power and quality of tone, firmness and elasticity of touch, durability of tuning, and the capacity to develop its resources. The tone may be forced by the powerful finger of the artist or drawn out by the less accustomed hand of the amateur. In the one case there is no harshness, and in the other its charmingly vocal qualities are called forth with little effort. The action, or mechanism, is of the very best description, being somewhat similar in its principle of construction to that of the semi-grand. The stringing is complete, there being three wires to each note, like the full grands. Cramer, Wood, and Co. guarantee these instruments for any reasonable length of time, and forward them to all parts of the country without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.
Pianoforte Gallery, 207 and 209, Regent-street
(the largest in Europe).

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Secondhand Instruments of all kinds.
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CRAMER'S ARTIST'S CONCERTINA, manufactured under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Richard Blagrove. In purity of tone, delicacy of touch, rapidity of articulation, and general perfection of mechanism, these instruments are unrivalled. The vibrators are of tempered steel, and retain their perfect tuning in any climate. Price 13 guineas, including case.—Cramer, Wood, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

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FLUTES.—Cylinder Bore, with old system of fingering, in wood, 7 guineas; Rudall and Co.'s Standard Cylinder Flutes, silver or wood, with old or new system of fingering, 25 guineas; Flutes with conical bore (old system), eight German silver keys, £1 11s. 6d. to £3 3s.; eight silver keys, £5 5s. to £16 16s. All examined and proved by Mr. Benjamin Wells, who attends daily to explain and to give instruction upon the new flutes. Instruction books for the Standard Cylinder Flute (Carse), 10s. 6d and 15s. each.
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BRASS-BAND INSTRUMENTS.—ADDISON and LUCAS have completed arrangements which enable them to furnish the best English manufactured Instruments at little more than the cost of inferior foreign make. Cornets, first class, German silver pistons and mounting, £6 6s.; Tenor Horns, ditto, £7 7s.; Baritone, ditto, £8 8s.; Euphoniums, £9 9s.; Bass-bardons, £9 9s.; C Concert Horn, £7 7s.; Cornets, 2nd class, £4 4s.; Tenor Horns, £4 4s.; Baritones, £5 5s.; Euphonion, £6 6s.; Bass-bardons, £7 7s.; C Concert Horn, £4 4s. Every instrument warranted. Agents for Rudall and Co.'s patent prize-medal keyed instruments.—Addison and Lucas, 210, Regent-street, W.

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ORGAN ACCORDIONS, fingered [illegible]. Pianoforte, with stop, £5 10s.; without stop, £4 10s.; in case complete. Stands, with pedal, enabling the performer to use both hands, £1 15s.

PORTABLE HARMONIUMS, [illegible] case, three octaves, £8 8s.; three octaves and a half, £10 10s.; four octaves, £12 12s. each. Dimensions, when folded:—Length, 24 inches; width, 12 inches; height, 11 inches.

GUITARS.—The celebrated Panormo [illegible] £6 6s., £8 8s., to £10 10s. each; ordinary make, £2 2s., £3 3s., and £4 4s. each.

VIOLINS.—PRIZE MEDAL COPIES of the great Cremona makers, £4 4s. and £6 6s. each.

METRONOMES.—MUSICAL TIME INDICATORS.—No studio is complete without this indispensable to interpret the tempi of the great masters' compositions. Price, best make, without bell, £1 6s.; with bell, £2 2s. each. Samson's improved Metronome, winding without key, with bell, £2 12s. 6d.; without bell, £2 2s. Foreign Metronomes from £1 1s. each.

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ADDISON and LUCAS, 210, Regent-street, W.

LONDON: Printed and Published at the Office, 198, Strand, in the Parish of St. Clement Danes, in the County of Middlesex, by GEORGE C. LEIGHTON, 198, Strand, aforesaid.—SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1863.

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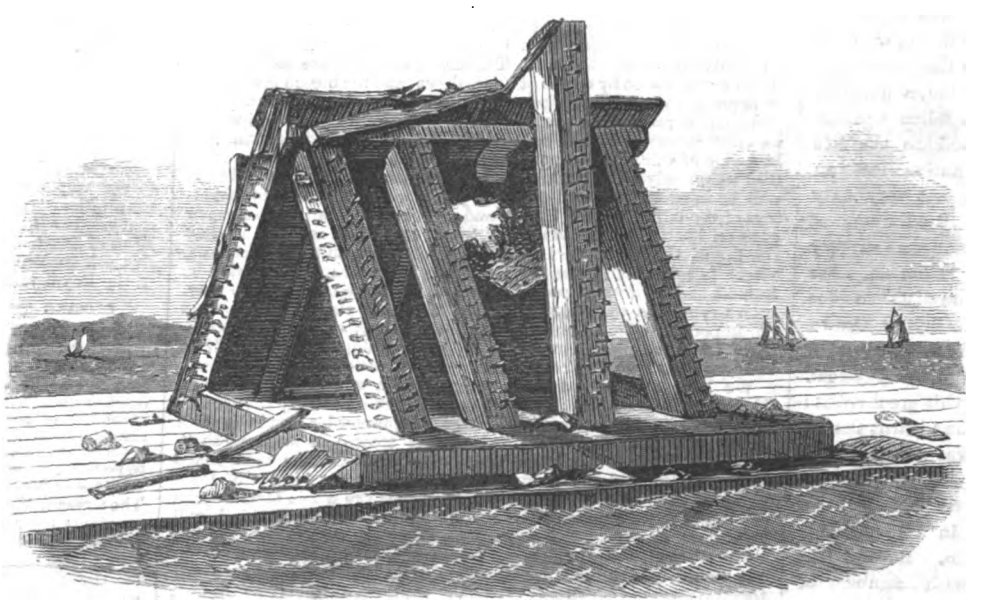
THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

No. 1238.—VOL. XLIII. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1863. WITH A SUPPLEMENT, FIVEPENCE

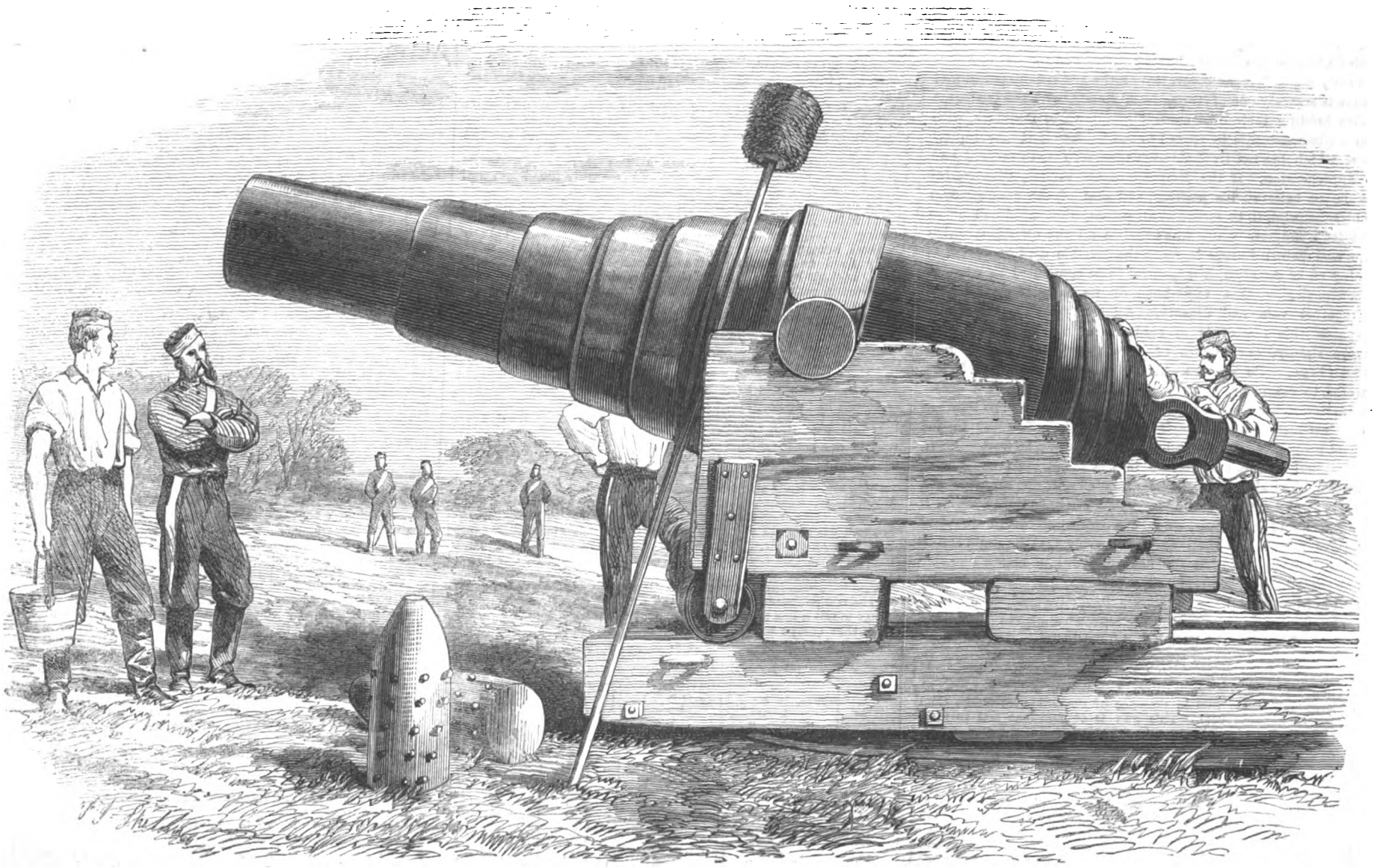
THE YEAR 1863.

EACH year of the world defies augury. Each possesses an individuality in reference to events; and for some time past those events have tended to the indefinite postponement of that period of millennial tranquillity which certain philosophical politicians tell us would speedily come if we did what they would have us do. The prognostics for the year nearly closed indicated quiet at home and abroad, but the verification of facts shows us the whole world in a state of uneasiness and unsettlement almost unprecedented. Diplomatists have been kept at a constant strain to confine the turbulence of the world within the limits of war in America, war in Mexico, war in Poland, war in China, war in Japan, war on the frontiers of India, war in New Zealand, and war in St. Domingo. At present this list is not exceeded; but what is in expectation may well be judged by the proposition of a Monarch who more than any other holds the issue of peace and war in his hands, to avert, by a timely consultation of the Powers, a general war in Europe. Such are, broadly, the circumstances under which the present year comes to a close.

And what has England been doing during the last twelve months? The advantages of her insular position have been made more than ever manifest, by enabling her, in point of policy, to keep herself just so much severed from the rest of the world as to enable her to lay down as a positive rule that she will be no party to sentimental or ambitious wars; while the almost judicial position she occupies causes her influence to be felt and her power to be respected on all international questions. In the mean time, she has gone on adding to her wealth, extending her commerce, expanding her system of national works, such as railways, and reducing her taxation; and if, at a recent moment, there were apprehensions of a financial crisis, those apprehensions have passed away, and it is confidently believed that the foundations of her strength were never set upon a sounder basis. No doubt she has on her hands a couple of little wars in New Zealand and in the East, and the prospects of hostilities in Japan on a more extended scale than that hitherto adopted are by no means remote; but really this seems to be her normal condition, and when she is to be finally delivered from this trouble it is impossible to predict. In her internal history there has been recorded the marriage of the Heir Apparent to the Throne, occasion being taken of the arrival in London of the



REAR OF THE WARRIOR TARGET AFTER PRACTICE.



SIR WILLIAM ARMSTRONG'S 600-POUNDER SHUNT-GUN "BIG WILL."

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE ARMSTRONG 600-POUNDER AGAINST THE WARRIOR FLOATING TARGET MOORED OFF SHOEBURYNESS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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bride of the Prince of Wales for a popular demonstration unparalleled in any time or country. The reception of Princess Alexandra was essentially that of the people, and, except that it was somewhat marred by awkward, blundering attempts at pageantry on the part of the Corporation of London, would have been as successful as it was unprecedented. In the course of the year it pleased the Queen to emerge for the first time from the dark solitude of her widowed grief, and to take part in a public ceremony, thus giving an indication of her Majesty's intention once more to assume the outward and visible duties of her great function. On the 1st of January there were doubts and perplexities with regard to the fate of the operatives in Lancashire, and the most sanguine could hardly anticipate that the ensuing twelve months would be got through without cata-trophe. Happily, by reason of the judicious care and forethought of the Government, and the unwearied zeal, tempered and directed by good management, of private charity, there has not only not occurred any special disaster to the working population of the north, but there has actually been a considerable improvement in their condition; and, rightly or wrongly, the opinion is now universal that the fearful crisis which has always been associated in men's minds with a failure of the cotton trade has been completely averted. The vigour, the great resources, and all the special characteristics of England as a body politic have never been more abundantly exemplified, and she looks forward to a new year with the calmness and the confidence which belong to her.

As usual, the necrology of the year is marked by several celebrated names. Amongst those who have passed away—most of them full of years and honours—are the Marquis of Lansdowne and Mr. Edward Ellice, with whose departure the party of Old Whigs has almost reached its vanishing point. Sir George Cornewall Lewis succumbed to the inevitable doom of mortality, at a time when the country was beginning to look up to him as one of its foremost men and one who ere long would have taken the very highest place in the councils of his Sovereign. An acute lawyer, a subtle politician, a polished orator, and a keen wit, Lord Lyndhurst has fallen beneath the weight of years far beyond those allotted to the life of man. In Sir Cresswell Cresswell the nation lost an able Judge, whose peculiar function it was not very easy to supply. By the death of Sir Benjamin Brodie one of the last links between the older and modern surgery has been severed. The Earl of Elgin has fallen—another sacrifice of our great statesmen and diplomatists to the inhospitable climate of that dependency of the British Crown which, all gorgeous and magnificent without, is tainted within with many an element of destruction, both social and physical. The Bayard of India—Outram—has rendered up his great spirit; and almost the last of England's Generals who had learnt the art of war during a period when military genius was personified in Napoleon and Wellington takes his last sleep in Westminster Abbey; while the name of Colin Campbell Lord Clyde will live for posterity as belonging to one who was in a remarkable degree a representative man of great Britain. Beyond this death has been unusually busy this year with members of Parliament, and the places of many of them know them no more. The Church has lost its ostensible head: Sumner, Archbishop of Canterbury and Primate of All England, has been gathered, in the fulness of years, to his fathers.

In the brief sketch which has been here drawn of the condition of our own country, how singular, and for us how fortunately marked, is the contrast with the state of other nations! There is scarcely one of them, from Russia, with the insurgent Poles holding their own against her, down to Denmark, with her embarrassments in regard to the Schleswig-Holstein question, which has not lived through the past year in turmoil and in apprehension. If the Emperor of the French, all-powerful as he is, believed his position, and that of the country over which he rules, to be secure at all points, what need had he to ask for a congress which was to settle all the questions which vex and disturb Europe? As to the terrible contest which is going on in America, it is painful to be compelled to come to the conclusion that any hope of its early termination is altogether vain and illusory. All that we have to do as regards this matter is to continue as rigidly, or, rather, more rigidly, our system of non-intervention, and to wait and hope. Be it ours, in this happier country of the world, to commence the new year with a desire and a determination to be at peace with all men of all nations; to improve our institutions where they need renovation; to cling to the great principles of civil and religious liberty; to work each in his sphere to aid and elevate in the social scale those who, in the inevitable dispensation of human affairs, are poor and lowly;—and we may rest assured that when, at the corresponding period of next year, we take a retrospect of the previous twelve months, we shall find, not merely that England stands where she was, but that she has advanced in everything that can contribute to her real and substantial glory, her influence, and her prosperity.

THE 600-POUNDER ARMSTRONG GUN.

Among the many costly inventions connected with artillery, the latest, and apparently most satisfactory, production is the large rifled cannon designed by Sir William Armstrong, which has recently undergone a severe trial in presence of the Ordnance Select Committee at Shoeburyness. This gun is of sufficient size to throw an elongated projectile averaging 600 lb., and is really a most ponderous affair, weighing 22½ tons, and, as will be seen by the Illustration on the preceding page, resembles a telescope of corpulent dimensions. This appearance arises from the iron being so disposed as to be thickest at the breech, where the maximum strain has to be borne by the gun. As the shot leaves the bore, the gas generated by the ignition of the gunpowder exerts a gradually lessening strain, and the thickness of metal is, therefore, also gradually diminished by steps, as will be seen in the Engraving, until, at the muzzle, it is comparatively thin. The gun, in common with others that have been invented by Sir William, is "built up," as it is technically termed, and the following is the general principle of its manufacture:—A bar of iron about 5 in. or 6 in. thick is heated to a red heat, and one end being fastened on a mandril or thick roller, which is set in motion by machinery, the bar is then wound in a spiral coil round the roller like so much ribbon. It is then knocked off and left to cool. The cylinder thus formed is again heated and welded into a compact hollow tube by powerful steam-hammers. The whole gun is made up by a series of these cylinders or tubes being joined endwise together, or one over the other as required. This is one of the principal merits of Sir William's method of gun-making. Every one knows that a mass of twenty-two tons of iron could not be worked as one forging; but it can be built together in smaller portions; and this ordnance is thus constructed. Several cylinders, being turned to a size, are joined together by welding so as to form a tube: this is the bore of the gun, and it is terminated towards the breech by a large solid forging, bored out to the same diameter. This is called the breech-piece, and is made from solid forging, because it is the portion which is first acted on by the explosion of the charge. Over this long tube or bore thus formed, layers of thicknessing cylinders are put on hot, being by heat expanded so as to slip easily over the inner tube, which is kept cool by a stream of cold water directed through it. These various layers of metal thicknessing, before they are subjected to this expansion by heat, have each to be turned up and bored out true, indeed, to the exactness of a hair's breadth. When placed over the inner ring or cylinder and contracted by being cooled, they shrink around it with a force which no mechanical power can disturb: in this way strength is given where it is most needed to the gun. The 600-pounder has eight of these layers or cylinders, and is a triumph of mechanical skill. The breech is closed by a large iron plug, which is retained in its place by a second plug in rear of it—this latter being screwed in. This arrangement seems slightly defective; but there are, no doubt, sufficient reasons for adopting it. We believe that an improvement in closing the breech of built-up guns of this description has been carried out in the Royal Arsenal.

The interior of this gun is rifled with ten grooves on the shunt principle, and the shot is made to rotate by means of ten rows of studs of gunmetal, which fit into these grooves. Each row contains five studs, as shown in our Engraving; and the studs, being of a softer metal than the bore, do no injury to it. The gun is 15 ft. in length, and the internal diameter of the bore is 13 3-10ths in. The external diameter at the muzzle is 1 ft. 9 in. At ten degrees of elevation—that is, with the muzzle raised so that the bore of the gun forms that angle with the level on which the platform is placed—this terrible piece of ordnance has thrown a shot over 4000 yards, as will be seen by the annexed table. Every alternate shot fired struck on the line aimed at, and even the greatest deviation was scarcely over four yards. The bursting charge of a shell, when exploded, instantaneously occupies a space of some thousands of cubic feet, so that four yards' deviation is of little moment, and hardly diminishes the destructive effect of the shell. The shot and shell have to be lifted and the gun loaded by means of a small gyn, and the breech is elevated or depressed with the greatest ease by a small hydraulic lever. It is proposed to carry these guns in broadsides on iron-plated ships, but we anticipate great difficulties will arise in carrying out this intention. In a gale of wind even 68-pounder guns sometimes break loose, and, as they weigh only 112 cwt., and the 600-pounder weighs 22½ tons, it can well be imagined what effect a heavy gale would have on the fastenings of the latter. Should it be found practicable to carry these heavy guns on board ship, no vessel yet afloat could last an hour against the fire of the 600-lb. steel shot. For fortresses and coast defences, where a solid foundation to carry the enormous weight can be formed, and hydraulic power to move it can be brought into play, such weapons as this would be invaluable. If placed to command an important channel or tideway, where booms or similar obstructions could be placed to detain an enemy's ships, even for half an hour, within range, their disablement or destruction would be certain.

We have stated that the average weight of the shot is 600 lb. They are of three kinds: the first, solid, weighing 510 lb; the second, hollow, to contain a bursting charge of gunpowder; and the third (principally designed to be used against troops), a segment-shell, weighing 600 lb. This is composed of a thin case, the same shape as the common shell; inside the case is built up a series of loose pieces of iron, each admirably shaped so that the whole form a series of rings from the base of the interior to the top. From this it will be at once seen that the segments, as they are termed, are slightly wedge-shaped, the thinner ends converging to the centre; thus any blow from the exterior merely wedges the pieces more firmly together, while a small force from the inside is sufficient to rupture the fabrication and scatter the iron fragments in every direction. In the smaller Armstrong shells one series of segments is sufficient: in the 600-pounder shell a second series is built up within the first. There are 510 pieces or segments, each weighing 6 oz.; these and the outer case or shell make up the total weight. A time-fuze is set on the top of the shell, which burns externally for a certain time, according to the length of range required, then the flame communicates with a bursting-charge (15 lb.) of gunpowder inside the shell, and shatters it into from 800 to 1000 fragments. These missiles proceed with nearly the same velocity, after bursting, and fall in a shower among the enemy; for the fuze is generally arranged to burst the shell about fifty yards short of the object aimed at: and it then has the effect of a volley of musketry from an entire regiment, with the advantage of the gun and its artillerymen being out of range of those they fire at. Each segment, weighing 6 oz., is in itself a very formidable projectile against troops; so that one shell, with its fuse truly timed and well aimed, would be a most deadly and effective missile.

The 600-pounder, "Big Will" as it is christened, was fired on the 11th inst., at Shoeburyness, and its powers tested against the floating target engraved on page 648. This target was made of the best homogeneous iron, the outer plates being 4½ in. thick, firmly fixed on a backing of solid teak 18 in. thick, which was again backed by ¾ in. iron plates and heavy T angle-iron, and supported in rear by props of thick fir. After an experimental shot at a wooden target with a 600-lb. shell, which smashed it to pieces, the iron target was moored at a range of 1020 yards. The first shell, 610 lb., with 25 lb. of powder as a bursting charge, missed the target, the gun having 2 deg. 10 min. of elevation. At 3 deg. 3 min. the second shell struck a little to the left of the bull's-eye, and smashed through the entire frame, tearing out a piece 2 ft. by 1 ft. 8 in. in size, and literally shivering the backing to fragments, as shown in our Engraving on the preceding page. The whole of the ¾-inch iron backing was torn away, the plate in front above that struck had all its bolts broken, and the target was so disabled that it was not considered worth while firing at it at the 2000-yards range, as at first intended. The target was surrounded by a mass of iron fragments, and the experiment has successfully shown that no ship afloat could stand the terrific force of these 600-lb. shells. Sir William Armstrong and artillerymen may well congratulate themselves on the effect this gun has produced; and it is much to be doubted whether its shot will not penetrate any plates that can be used for men-of-war. On forts, any thickness of iron plating can be applied; but this seems to be a question not considered at present by our authorities.

The following table of practice will give an idea of the accuracy of the 600-pounder shell. With the 60 lb. of powder, of course the range is much less than with 70 lb., and the weight of the shell fired with that charge was 90 lb. heavier than the solid shot. During the last few shots it was getting dark.

Round.	Charge.	Elevation.	Projectile.	Range.	Lateral Deviation.
1.	70 lb.	1 deg.	510-lb. solid shot.	748	1 yard left.
2.	"	"	"	785	1·5 yard left.
3.	"	"	"	789	On line of fire.
4.	"	2 deg.	"	1160	12·5 yards left.
5.	"	"	"	1148	1·5 yard left.
6.	"	"	"	1184	On line of fire.
7.	"	5 deg.	"	2400	4 yards right.
8.	"	"	"	2338	2·5 yards left.
9.	"	"	"	2308	On line of fire.
10.	"	10 deg.	"	4080	2 yards right.
11.	"	"	"	4176	On line of fire.
12.	"	"	"	4187	4 yards left.
13.	60 lb.	"	600-lb. hollow shell.	1880	2 yards left.
14.	"	"	"	1898	33·5 yards left.
15.	"	"	"	Not taken.	
16.	"	"	"	Not taken.	

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The Emperor and Empress, with the Court, returned to the Tuileries, from Compiègne, for the winter on Saturday afternoon, and their time is likely to be fully occupied with the ceremonial and receptions which take place at the approaching Jour de l'An.

On Monday the Emperor received at the Tuileries a deputation of the Senate charged to present the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne. His Majesty replied to the address in the following terms:—

Monsieur le Président,—Organ of the chief body of the State, you bring me words which deeply move me. I see with pleasure that the most opposite speeches blend with the unanimity of the vote of the address, and display the same confidence in me: it shall not be deceived. Good, as you know, is the sole motive of my actions. At home as abroad, I desire the appeasement of passions, and concord and union. I most ardently long for the moment in which the great questions that divide Governments and peoples may be pacifically settled by European arbitration. This desire was that of the head of my family when he wrote at St. Helena, "Fighting in Europe is civil war." May not this great thought, formerly a utopia, become anon a reality? Whatever may happen, it is always an honour to proclaim a principle which has a tendency to dispel the prejudices of another age. Let us join our efforts for this noble object; let us not think of obstacles except to overcome them, or of incredulity except to silence it. Be good enough, M. le Président, to act as the interpreter of my thanks to the Senate.

Unanimous shouts of "Vive l'Empereur!" (says the official journal) burst forth after his Majesty had uttered this speech.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys has addressed a note to the European Powers which have conditionally accepted the congress scheme stating that a programme of the questions which France proposes to discuss will presently be drawn up and submitted to their consideration. He likewise proposes that a conference of Ministers should be held previous to the meeting of the Sovereigns. The Government, therefore, appear still to treat the congress as an event likely to take place. England's refusal to join the congress was the subject of some discussion in the Senate yesterday week, and the senators who spoke expressed themselves rather more warmly than wisely or fairly regarding Great Britain and her national policy. No senator of great eminence appears to have taken part in this discussion.

Accounts received in New York from Mexico represent the army of Juarez as broken, and offering no resistance to the progress of the French.

ITALY.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Tuesday, a motion was adopted, by 159 against 51 votes, to the effect that the law upon the suppression of brigandage should be postponed till the end of February, 1864.

In the Senate the bill for the taxation of incomes not derived from landed property was discussed. It was decided that such incomes should be subject to the same rate of taxation as that upon the rents of public stock.

DENMARK.

FUNERAL OF THE LATE KING.

The funeral of the late King took place yesterday week. The Royal corpse was conveyed to Roeskilde Cathedral with extraordinary solemnities. Immense numbers of people were present at the ceremony. The Royal coffin was followed by a representative of the King of Sweden, and a numerous deputation of Swedish Hussars and Swedish students attended in the procession. The coffin was placed in the Royal vault on Saturday.

CLOSING OF THE DANISH RIGSRAAD.—THE KING'S SPEECH.

The Danish Rigsraad was closed on Monday. The Minister President read the message from the King. His Majesty says:—

At the time when this assembly met, in 1855, it was hoped that the constitutional relations of the monarchy were settled. Such would have been the case had the Federal Diet confined itself to its competency. The Constitution of the 18th of November rested upon the same basis as that of the present Constitution for the whole monarchy. That Constitution also separated the common affairs of the monarchy from those appertaining specially to the respective provinces composing it. It conferred no competence upon the Rigsraad to interfere in matters hitherto concerning the provinces alone.

The message then states that his Majesty intended to give to his Federal provinces the same freedom and independence, thus rendering their connection with the monarchy possible. "The new Constitution was no obstacle to this end. It would, therefore, be a misunderstanding on the part of the Powers not to recognise the treaties on that account." The King then proceeds to say:—

A desire to dismember the Danish monarchy has arisen in Germany. We hope, however, that Europe will nevertheless maintain our right to the hereditary succession. We have fulfilled every resolution of the Federal Diet concerning the Federal provinces. German troops have occupied Holstein and Lauenburg, although the latter has recently testified its satisfaction and loyalty to Denmark. Although we do not recognise the execution on the part of the German Confederation as justifiable, we withdraw our troops to this side of the Eider, in order to avoid a collision.

THE SCHLESWIG-HOLSTEIN QUESTION.

The Danish troops have been withdrawn from Holstein, as announced in the King's speech to the Rigsraad; but it is not proposed to withdraw or modify the new Constitution for Denmark and Schleswig, and it is said that preparations for the Schleswig elections under that Constitution have been begun. The electoral law comprised in the Constitution of the 18th ult. has been promulgated in Schleswig under the Royal sanction of the 4th.

According to a Copenhagen journal, England and Russia have already begun to put pressure on the Danish Cabinet, but Sweden has not joined them, and General Fleury, the Envoy of the French Emperor, was instructed from Paris to leave Copenhagen instead of co-operating with the English and Russian Envoys.

The Prussian Field Marshal Wrangel assumes the chief command of the federal "troops of execution" sent into Holstein, while Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia commands the Prussian contingent.

There is no abatement of the excitement in Germany on the Schleswig-Holstein question, and it is feared the volunteers may precipitate a war by some aggressive measure.

The debate on the address to the King of Prussia, propounded by the Liberal party, in reply to his Majesty's demand for a loan for the purpose of conducting the operations in Holstein, took place yesterday week in the Chamber of Deputies; and, notwithstanding the remonstrance of Herr von Bismarck against the House encroaching on the privileges of the Executive, the address was carried by 207 against 107 votes.

A meeting of 900 members of the different German representative bodies was held at Frankfort on Monday. The following resolutions were carried almost unanimously:—"That united endeavours should be made to secure the recognition of the rights of Prince Frederick of Augustenburg; that the Federal Diet be induced to recognise Prince Frederick as Duke of Schleswig-Holstein; that the validity of his rights be enforced, and the separation of the duchies from Denmark carried out; and, finally, that the independence and inseparable union of the duchies be established." A committee of thirty-six members was appointed to carry out the above resolutions.

A meeting at Altona of the members of the Holstein estates having been prohibited by the police, the assembly was adjourned to Hamburg, where it was held on Tuesday. After a long and animated debate it was resolved, by a great majority, that the Prince of Augustenburg should be recognised as Duke of Schleswig Holstein, and the Federal Diet requested to assist the Prince in obtaining his rights. Herr von Plesser tendered his resignation as member of the Assembly; and a similar step was taken by eight other members. Nearly half the nobility of Holstein, it is asserted, have promised to recognise the Prince of Augustenburg, and signed a document to that effect.

The Hamburg Senate has voted 1,000,000 marks banco for the defences of the city, and intends to propose to the civic representatives a vote in favour of the Augustenburg succession in Holstein; and the city of Frankfort has voted a sum of about £14,000 to aid the Prince's ill-filled treasury.

The Duke of Coburg is said to have intimated his readiness to permit Augustenburg volunteers to be organised within his territories.

An appeal has been issued, signed by the most influential citizens of Christiania, summoning the Norwegians to hold a public meeting. The object of the meeting is to vote an address to the King, stating that Sweden and Norway are bound to assist Denmark in

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defending her frontiers, that Scandinavian interests are endangered, and that the people are ready to bear whatever burdens may be imposed for the purpose. Letters from Copenhagen to the 16th assert that the Swedish Minister has declared that, under the present circumstances, Sweden believes herself unable to sign the defensive treaty with Denmark, prepared in July last. On the other hand, the Swedish semi-official journals declare that Sweden cannot and will not abandon Denmark in her hour of danger.

THE INSURRECTION IN POLAND.

Another proclamation of the Polish National Government has been published in Warsaw, in which the origin and object of the insurrection are again stated. The proclamation points out as principles of the movement, "Equality of all inhabitants before the law, and free landed property for the peasantry." The proclamation states, in conclusion, that the insurrection will be continued with undiminished vigour.

An attack has been made in the Government of Lublin by a very large Russian force upon an insurgent body. The latter appear to have been in much jeopardy, when a sudden attack made by another body of the insurgents on the Russian rear compelled the Russians to retreat with considerable loss.

AMERICA.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S MESSAGE AND PROCLAMATION OF AMNESTY.

Congress met on the 7th inst., and on the 9th President Lincoln delivered his annual message, which was accompanied by a proclamation suggesting terms for the reconstruction of the Union.

President Lincoln declares that he will never attempt to retract or modify his emancipation proclamation, or return to slavery any person freed by that proclamation, or by any act of Congress. Little can be done, however, towards reconstruction until the military ascendancy of the Federal Government shall be thoroughly established, and the chief care of the Federal authorities must be devoted to the army. The relations of the United States with foreign Powers are friendly; and the British Government has exercised its authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports, while the Emperor of the French has likewise promptly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Some questions arising out of the blockade of the Southern coasts have been discussed and accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice, and national goodwill. It is proposed to refer to arbitration a question concerning the territorial jurisdiction of Spain in the waters of Cuba; and there have been some differences respecting the treatment of foreigners found residing in the Southern Confederacy.

The message states that the receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the Treasury at the commencement of the year, were 900,000,000 dols. The disbursements during the year were 895,000,000 dols. The receipts from the Customs' were 69,000,000 dols., and from the internal revenue, 37,000,000 dols. The amount received from loans was 776,000,000 dols. The disbursements in the War Department amounted to 590,000,000 dols., and for the Navy Department to 63,000,000 dols.

The message further states that there are 100,000 freed slaves in the Federal service, half of whom are in arms.

The Treasury Secretary's report, which has been published along with the message, recommends that the taxes on spirits and tobacco be increased; states that 460,000,000 dols. must be raised by loan to defray the expenditure till July, 1864, and 545,000,000 dols. be provided for the expenditure of the year ending in July, 1865; estimates that in July, 1865, the debt of the United States will amount to 2,200,000,000 dols.; and declares that the Secretary will issue no more Treasury notes.

President Lincoln's proclamation, accompanying the message, grants not only an amnesty, but a full pardon and restoration of the rights of property, except slave property, to those taking the oaths prescribed in the proclamation. The amnesty is to be accorded to those in "the rebellious States" who take an oath of allegiance to the United States, and another oath to support the emancipation proclamation and all other proclamations issued by President Lincoln, as well as all acts passed by the Federal Congress, since the outbreak of the "rebellion." But all men who have held office under the Confederate Government, or who have served in the Confederate army or navy in a higher rank than that of colonel or lieutenant respectively, or who have resigned Federal commissions for the purpose of joining the "rebels," or who have treated coloured soldiers otherwise than as prisoners of war, are to be excluded from the benefit of the amnesty. If one tenth of the legal voters in any "rebellious State" will take the required oaths and establish a Republican State Government, that Government will be recognised and protected by the Federal authorities.

The *New York Tribune* and *Times* applaud President Lincoln's message. The *New York World* thinks the message to be good as an electioneering document, but considers his plan for a reconstruction to be absurd. The *New York Herald* believes the President's plan for a reconstruction will be a failure.

PRESIDENT DAVIS'S MESSAGE.

The Confederate Congress opened its Session at Richmond on Monday, Dec. 7, and at noon on Tuesday the annual message from President Davis was received.

Mr. Davis deplores the disasters which have befallen the Southern cause since he transmitted his last message, but declares that ultimate success is assured by the spirit and perseverance of the Southern people. "The determined and successful defence of Charleston against the land and naval operations of the enemy afforded (he says) an inspiring example of our ability to repel the attacks even of the iron-clad fleet on which they chiefly rely; while on the northern frontier our success was still more marked."

Taxation is recommended for the purpose of diminishing the existing depreciation of the Confederate currency.

The President complains bitterly of the partiality shown to the Federals by European Governments, and especially by the English Cabinet; and observes that the Southern Confederacy might justly retaliate by declaring a paper blockade of the Northern coasts and making prizes of neutral vessels trading to Northern ports, or by refusing any longer to recognise the principle that an enemy's goods shall not be seized in a neutral ship; but he does not recommend such a resort to retaliation, and prefers to await a return of England to true neutrality.

Mr. Davis recommends the abolition of the substitute system and the modification of the exemption law, so that the army may be largely increased as rapidly as possible.

He regrets the suspension of the exchange of prisoners, and that communication with the trans-Mississippi districts is so greatly obstructed.

In conclusion, he says:—"The enemy refuse proposals for the only peace possible between us. The only hope for peace now is in the vigour of our resistance."

WAR NEWS.

There has been no change in the situation of the belligerent armies in Virginia.

General Longstreet, whose losses during the siege of Knoxville are estimated by the Confederates at 600 men, has safely prosecuted his retreat as far as Morristown, East Tennessee. In the late battles near Chattanooga the Federals lost 4500 men. They took 6000 prisoners and 46 guns. The Federals are preparing for the winter defence of Chattanooga and Lookout Mountain. General Joseph Johnston has been appointed to the chief command of the Confederate army lately under the orders of General Bragg, who had been temporarily replaced by General Hardee.

Several successes are reported of the Confederates in Georgia and Kentucky.

General Banks has returned to New Orleans from the Rio Grande; and there is no further intelligence respecting the Texan expedition.

The siege of Charleston is proceeding at its usual slow pace. The Federals have ceased to bombard Fort Sumter, and are turning their batteries on other Confederate defences of Charleston. The monitor Weehawken, while anchored at the entrance to Charleston Harbour, suddenly sunk during a gale, and thirty of her officers and crew were drowned.

MISCELLANEOUS.

President Lincoln's health is improving.

In the Senate, Mr. Sumner, of Massachusetts, has given notice of a bill to repeal all Acts for the rendition of fugitive slaves.

In the Congress, Mr. Colfax, a Republican, has been elected Speaker. A vote of thanks has been passed to General Grant, and a medal ordered for him.

The commercial intelligence from New York has the stereotype heading, "Money tight."

A letter from Port Hudson states that a grand review of the whole Corps d'Afrique has taken place, and it is described by those who witnessed it as a magnificent affair.

The Senate of Georgia has ordered the enrolment of all citizens over fifteen years of age for the defence of the State.

Over 1000 vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted. The naval force consists of 588 vessels, 75 of which are ironclads.

The steamer Chesapeake, from New York to Portland, was captured by sixteen Confederates, who left New York in the steamer as passengers. They landed the captain and crew at St. John's, but they killed the second engineer. A large number of steamers has left New York in pursuit.

The Federal ship of war Vanderbilt has visited Penguin Island, and destroyed a large quantity of coal stored there. She has also seized the British vessel Saxon, laden with the cargo of the Federal vessel Conrad, captured by the Alabama. The Saxon was sent to New York in the care of a prize crew.

INDIA.

The Bombay mail brings papers of the 29th ult.

The news of the death of the Earl of Elgin caused profound sorrow, and every mark of respect was paid to his memory at the respective seats of government and at all the military stations. The papers all appear in mourning.

The only other subject of much interest is the fighting with the hill tribes on the Punjaub frontier, accounts of which have been received by telegraph.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

It is understood that the Charing-cross Railway will be opened to the public on the 1st of January next.

Sir Lawrence Peel has been unanimously elected president of Guy's Hospital, in the room of the late Mr. Bonamy Dobree.

The last brick of the subway of the new street in Southwark was laid on Thursday week by Mr. Thwaites, the chairman of the Metropolitan Board of Works. The ceremony of opening the thoroughfare to public traffic will take place on New-Year's Day.

There are ninety inmates of Whitecross-street Prison, of whom fifteen are County-court prisoners. The Lord Mayor, on Christmas Day, provided the inmates with beef and beer, &c. The Sheriffs of London and Middlesex will, on New-Year's Day, supply provisions to the prisoners.

Yesterday se'nnight a fire broke out in a City warehouse, and soon extended to a number of houses in Milk-street and Wood-street, occupied chiefly by firms in various branches of the "dry goods" trade. The value of the property destroyed is roughly estimated at £100,000.

It is stated that Mr. W. N. Rudge, of the Stock Exchange, has collected within the last few days from the members of that establishment £500 for the National Life-boat Institution.——Mr. E. W. Cooke, the distinguished marine-painter, has forwarded to the institution £200 towards the expense of establishing a life-boat on some dangerous point of our coast.

Dr. West, of Wimpole-street, has been presented by the medical professors of King's College with an elegant tea and coffee service, in silver, in acknowledgment of the valuable services he had rendered to the college last year by performing the duties of the Chair of Midwifery during the severe illness of Professor Priestley.

On Monday the customary distribution of her Majesty's Royal charities to aged and meritorious poor who had been recommended to the Lord Bishop of Oxford, as Lord High Almoner, by the clergy and other persons in the various parishes in London, took place at the Almonry Office, Whitehall, under the direction of his Lordship and the Rev. Dr. Jelf, sub-almoner, assisted by Mr. Joseph Handley, secretary and yeoman in ordinary.

The tenders for the second portion of the embankment of the northern side of the Thames—from Waterloo Bridge to the eastern end of the Temple Gardens—were opened by the Metropolitan Board of Works yesterday week. The highest tender was for £264,000; the lowest for £229,000. The latter was the offer of Messrs. Ritson and Co., and it was accepted, subject to the board's approval of their sureties.

Monday being St. Thomas's Day, the citizens of London, according to immemorial custom, met in wardmote to choose their representatives in Common Council for the year. It is usual on these occasions to discuss the topics that interest the City; but the principal subject discussed at the different ward meetings on Monday was the aggression threatened upon the City thoroughfares by the various railway projects now in contemplation. In most of the wards the old members were elected without opposition.

The Duchess of Sutherland had a narrow escape yesterday week. She was returning home in her brougham from Dr. Cumming's chapel, when the horse took fright. It dashed along several streets, and, one after the other, the footman and coachman were thrown from their seats and seriously hurt. The door of the carriage was also dashed to pieces. Finally, the animal was stopped opposite the War Office, in Pall-mall. The Duchess had remained quietly seated, and thus escaped injury.

Last week the births of 1927 children—994 boys and 933 girls—were registered in London. In the ten corresponding weeks of the years 1853-62 the average number (corrected) was 1817.——The deaths in London, which were 1357 in the previous week, declined to 1291 last week. The average number of deaths in the ten weeks corresponding with last week (taking the fifty-first in each of the years 1853-62) is, with a correction for increase of population, 1401. Smallpox was returned in 19 cases, measles in 18, scarlatina in 101, typhus in 51. The deaths referred to pulmonary diseases (exclusive of phthisis) were 261 against a corrected average of 316. Those from bronchitis were 147, from pneumonia 92. Phthisis was fatal in 150 cases. Forty-nine persons died at the age of eighty years and upwards. A widow is registered as having died in the Workhouse, Hampstead, on the 13th inst., at the age of one hundred years.

LAW AND POLICE.—On Thursday week the first meeting in connection with the affairs of the Great Ship Company since it has been consigned to the custody of the Court of Chancery for the purpose of investigating and winding up its affairs, was held before Mr. G. Whiting, chief clerk to his Honour the Master of the Rolls, at the Rolls Chambers, Chancery-lane, the object being to appoint an official liquidator under the Joint-stock Companies Winding-up Act. After much discussion, Mr. Hawes was appointed official manager, giving £3000 as security, it being understood that an appeal against the appointment would be made in favour of associating with the official liquidator either Mr. Harding or Mr. Cooper.——The case of Parry v. The Great Ship Company came before Mr. Justice Mellor, in the Judges' Chambers, on Tuesday, in a somewhat novel form. The plaintiff had levied an execution on the ship and stores at Liverpool. Claims of £100,000 had been made on the property, and, on the application of the Sheriff of Lancashire, an interpleader issue had been directed to try the question. The stores were to be sold, and the money paid into court to abide the result of the interpleader issue, which was to be tried in London.

Vice-Chancellor Kindersley has committed the editor of a Sheerness newspaper for "contempt," the offence being the publication of certain articles which, it was held, might influence witnesses in a suit now pending in his Honour's Court.

A church-rate suit has been depending for a long time in relation to the parish church of St. Mary's, Shrewsbury. Dr. Lushington yesterday week gave judgment in the matter, and condemned the opponents of the rate both to the payment of the sum in dispute and also to the heavy costs which had been incurred in the protracted legislation. The opponents of the rate gave notice of an appeal to the Court of Privy Council.

A gentleman who had purchased, under a sale in Chancery, the site of Tottenham-court-road Chapel burial-ground for building purposes, was on Saturday fined £5 and costs, at the Marlborough-street Police Court, for removing dead bodies without the authority of the Home Secretary.

An amusing action was tried yesterday week before Mr. Justice Blackburn and a common jury, in which a Mr. Hoffman sued Mr. Wilton, the keeper of a music hall, for refusing to pay the salary stipulated for the production of a ghost. The defendant's plea was that the plaintiff's ghost was a poor imitation of one, and that he did not superintend his work. The jury found for the plaintiff, but not to the whole amount claimed.

An offence, happily of extreme rarity, was committed on Wednesday week in the National Gallery, when a man named Stephenson was observed to be stabbing at and injuring one of Turner's pictures in the "Turner Room" of the National Gallery. Happily, the injuries he inflicted are reparable, and the picture—"Regulus leaving Rome"—will not be perceptibly injured. The language and bearing of the offender when apprehended were little better than those of an idiot, and yet there were no symptoms of insanity about him. He did not deny the charge, and was committed for trial.

More than a week of the sittings of the Court of Queen's Bench has been monopolised by a suit in which the shipping firm of which Mr. W. S. Lindsay, M.P., is the head seek to recover against one of the underwriters, Mr. Leathley, the amount insured in several policies on their iron steamer, the Harbinger, abandoned by their captain as lost in Algoa Bay, on the east coast of Africa, in February, 1859, although its value was above £15,000. It was insured for that amount, and the underwriters were called upon to pay as for a total loss. Some paid, some resisted, and hence this action. The substantial question was whether the vessel was rightly abandoned. On the 8th day of the trial occurred the novel incident of raising an objection to a juryman after he had been for seven days engaged on the case. The objection was that he was related by marriage to the partner of the plaintiff. The juryman withdrew by consent of both parties, the Chief Justice remarking that the only danger arising from the gentleman's relation hip was that his desire to be impartial might unconsciously lead him to do injustice to his own friends. The cause was therefore decided by a jury of eleven, who on Tuesday found a verdict substantially for the underwriters; but, as leave was given to move for a verdict for the owners, on the ground that a partial loss had been incurred, the underwriters agreed to settle the matter by paying the owner £4500, each party to pay his own costs.

It is stated that Lord St. Vincent has withdrawn his claim upon Cambuscan and Archimedes, and that there is no doubt they will remain in Lord Stamford's stable.

The Swiss Embassy is about to quit Japan, having informed the Federal Council that it is impossible to enter into diplomatic relations with the Government at Jeddo.

The seventy-third anniversary of the birthday of the King of the Belgians, on Wednesday week, was celebrated at Brussels with great rejoicings, and all the public buildings were gaily decorated with national flags.

The Sultan, in the course of the past week, presented to the Grand Vizier, as a token of his warm appreciation and regard, a superb diamond ring, weighing 34 carats, and valued at about £500 sterling.

Circassian refugees are arriving at Constantinople from all parts of the Black Sea, on the crowded decks of every steamer, at the rate of about a thousand a day. They are in a state of great distress.

A Protestant church has been opened in Mexico, a French clergyman officiating. According to report there was great opposition on the part of the Regency, or, at least, one of its members, but General Bazaine insisted, and carried his point.

In addition to the metropolitan turnpikes to be abolished on the 1st of July next, an Act of Parliament was passed at the close of the last Session, to continue, until the 1st of November next and "no longer," nearly eighty Turnpike Acts, unless otherwise directed by Parliament.

The competition for the Westmorland Scholarship and Potter Exhibition at the Royal Academy of Music took place at the institution on Monday. The candidates elected were:—For the Westmorland Scholarship, Miss Emily Wynne; and for the Potter Exhibition, Mr. Ridley Prentice. The following candidates were specially commended:—Misses E. Pitt, S. Neighbour, E. M'Donald, and E. Wolfe; Messrs. T. W. Walstein and G. E. Bambridge.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT CHARTERHOUSE.

ALTHOUGH the hand of change is busy in and about Smithfield, it is gratifying to add that the princely foundation "of good old Thomas Sutton," known as Charterhouse, is intact; and that on the 12th inst. the anniversary of the death of the founder was celebrated with the customary religious, educational, and festive observances. In the long roll of English benevolence, the philanthropy and munificence of this merchant-prince are scarcely equalled. Persevering, through a long series of years, in his purpose of dedicating his vast estates to charity, he died on Dec. 12, 1611, having previously left the whole of his possessions, save a few thousands (in comparatively small legacies to friends and kinsfolk), in trust, to be for ever wholly distributed, converted, and employed for the maintenance of an hospital as "a happy port or haven" for the aged, and a free school for the education of youth.

The site upon which this complete scheme of philanthropy has been worked out is nearly upon the verge of Smithfield—once the public green of old London. It has a strange history of two centuries and a half: it was first a burial-ground for 50,000 victims of the Plague of 1349; upon this plot was subsequently built a chapel; then a good Bishop bequeathed £2000 (equal to £30,000 of our money) to found thereon a convent for monks of the Carthusian order; and afterwards Sir Walter de Mauny obtained from King Edward I., in 1371, a Royal license to found the monastery; one of the attesting signatures to this charter being William de Walworth (afterwards maior), the same who struck down Wat Tyler. Sir Walter added to the original plot of three acres more than ten acres and a half; so that the site of the monastery and the present establishment are integral and identical, and, having been from time to time increased, embrace several adjoining streets as well as Charterhouse-square.

The Hospital was enriched by the gifts and bequests of pious kings, nobles, and commoners, through two centuries, until its treasures and possessions were seized by Henry VIII.; and, after the dissolution and sacking of the monastery, the site was granted to the North family, one of whom sold the property, in 1565, to the Duke of Norfolk for £2500. Within six years the Duke was executed in the Tower, when his estates were vested in the Crown, and devised by Queen Elizabeth to Thomas Goodwin; but, on their being restored to the Norfolk family, Charterhouse fell to Lord Thomas Howard, the Duke's second son. The Howards built the great hall and other noble apartments, which remain to this day, with a few portions of the monastery, whose blackened walls contrast with the stately magnificence of the additions. The present kitchen, for example, was the hall of the old priory, and other Carthusian remains are incorporated with still more recent enlargement. The cloisters and the surmounting terrace are of the earlier date. The group of mixed buildings and the land were bought by Thomas Sutton for his noble foundation, for which he obtained a charter of incorporation from James I., June 22, 1611. The chapel is late Jacobean, and its site appears, from a plan, date about 1500, to be identical with that of the monastery. The ante-chapel, with a groined roof, bears the date of 1519. The subsequent additions we need not particularise.

The commemoration on the 12th inst. commenced with evening service in the chapel. Here the noblest feature is, very properly, the costly tomb of Sutton: there is abundance of carved oak, and the mural monuments are interesting. The Master occupied a canopied seat. The old brethren wore their dark cloaks; and the gown-boys, of various ages, were seated in the body of the chapel; in the gallery sat the families of the Master and officers; and there was a sprinkling of Old Carthusians in the congregation. The preacher was the Rev. Henry Tweed, late Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, Oxford, who delivered a sermon of much pith and point, upon the text, "Honour all men;" the preacher contrasting Christianity in its educational and social aspect with other religious systems, and arguing that no slight evidence of its Divine origin is afforded by the fact that it has enriched our land with such noble institutions as Charterhouse and other public schools, and has produced such worthies as the Wykehams, the Waynfletes, and the Suttons, in successive ages. There was an impressive solemnity in this special service, almost within earshot of the roar of the working-day City. The first tribute to Sutton's memory, preached here, and printed in 1629, is now as rare as a manuscript.

From the chapel the company adjourned to the Governors' Room, a noble apartment, either built or decorated by Thomas, fourth Duke of Norfolk, whose arms enrich the ceiling, which is somewhat Holbeinesque. It has a chimneypiece of wood, reaching to the ceiling, architecturally enriched and sumptuously painted, but now dim with age; and upon the walls hang six pieces of tapestry. Queen Elizabeth, on her six days' visitation to Charterhouse, is said to have held her Court in this magnificent room; wherein, also, when he tarried at Charterhouse, on his entry into London, May 7, 1603, knighted eighty gentlemen.

The company proceeded by the grand staircase—with its carved therms and balusters and landings, very picturesque—to the apartment just described, to hear the Latin oration by the senior gown-boy, or foundationer, the orator this year being Mr. E. Courtenay E. Boyle, who is the son, the nephew, and the brother of old Carthusians, and is about to proceed to Oxford with a Charterhouse exhibition.

A procession having been formed, the Master of the Charterhouse, the Venerable Archdeacon Hale, now entered the room, followed by the stewards, Lord Truro; the Rev. Sir Charles Clarke, Bart.; Mr. John Leech, the Rev. J. S. Horner, Colonel Clark; Mr. Charles C. Clifford, M.P.; the Rev. James Marshall, and the Rev. G. J. Blore, bearing their wands of office; after whom came the rest of the company, including the masters of the school, the Preacher (the Rev. Dr. Currey), the Very Rev. the Dean of Peterborough (formerly Head Master), Mr. W. M. Thackeray, the Hon. Mr. O'Grady, the preacher of the day (the Rev. Mr. Tweed), Messrs. Babbington, Pennell, Keightley, Nicholson, &c. The lower end of the room was graced by the presence of a large number of ladies, mostly the wives, mothers, and daughters of "old Carthusians" or the sisters of "present Carthusians."

The Master and company having taken their seats, Mr. Boyle ascended the rostrum and delivered the oration with grace and feeling. The chief events of the past year were the staple of the address—as the marriage of Princess Alexandra with the Prince of Wales; the melancholy wars in America and Poland; and the deaths of Lords Lansdowne and Lyndhurst (Governors of Charterhouse), Lord

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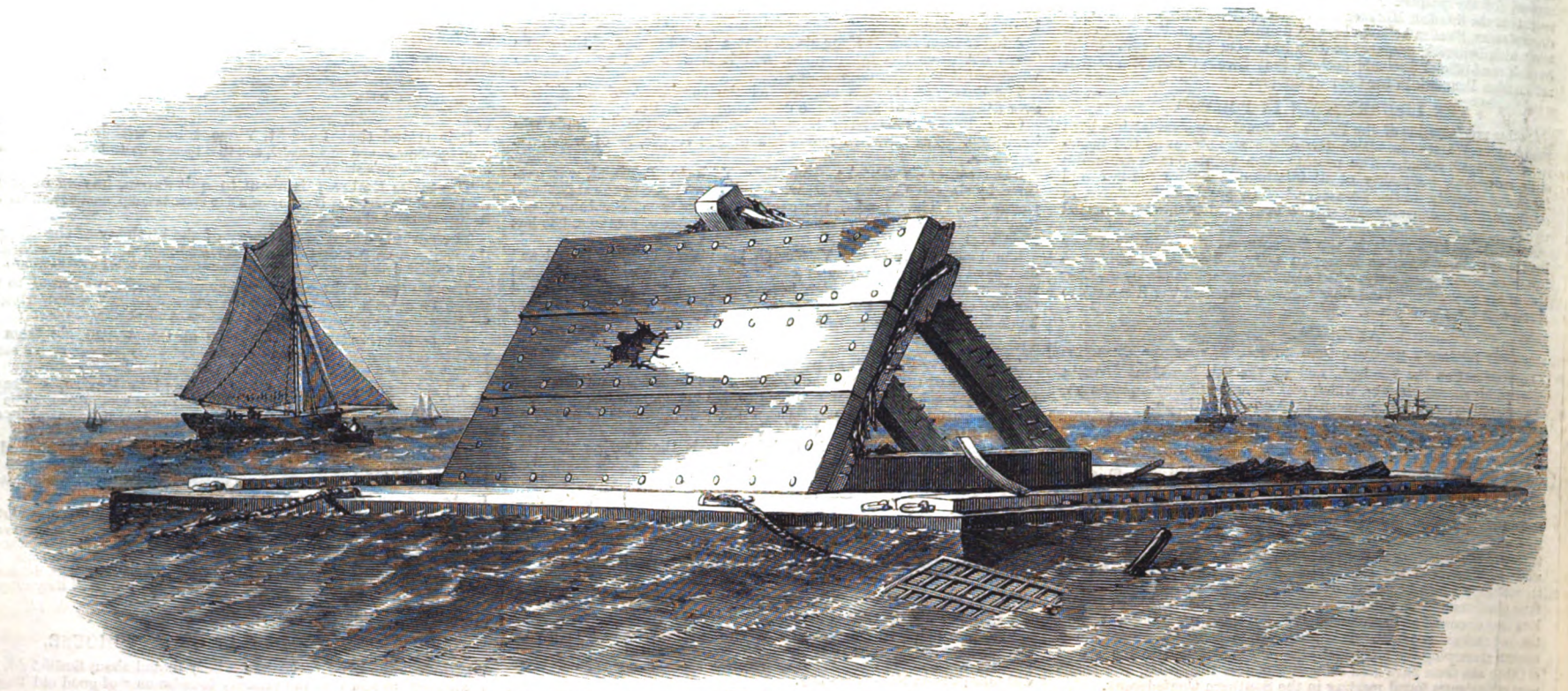

EXPERIMENTS WITH THE ARMSTRONG 600-POUNDER AGAINST THE WARRIOR TARGET MOORED OFF SHOEBURYNESS: FRONT OF THE TARGET AFTER PRACTICE.—SEE PAGE 646.

Clyde; a former Head Master, Dr. Russell; and Sir Cresswell Cresswell, an old and attached Carthusian, who presided over the festival on the last Founder's Day. The orator then adverted to the successes of Carthusians at the two Universities and at the competitive examinations for the Indian Civil Service during the past year; and closed with a tribute of respect and regret to the Head Master of the school, the Rev. R. Elwyn (who has been obliged to resign on the score of weak health), auguring all that is favourable of his newly-appointed successor, the Rev. Mr. Haig Brown.

As soon as the oration was concluded the Master rose and placed his donation in the orator's cap amid loud cheers: his example was freely followed, the collection amounting to £153 towards meeting the expenses of Mr. Boyle's career at the University.

The banquet was, after an interval, served in the great hall, where gas lighted up the large whole-length portrait of Sutton, the "founder of the feast," which hangs at the east end; the light also set off the carved therms of the gallery-front, the screenwork, and the nobly-sculptured chimney-piece, and the arcaded entrance, at which end was a small buffet of bright Carthusian plate. The Master was in the chair, supported by the stewards, the Preacher, the Dean of Peterborough, the present Head Master, and the Head Master elect; Mr. Thackeray, and some distinguished visitors. As soon as the cloth was removed and grace had been said by the orator, the chairman gave the usual loyal toasts of "Church and Queen," the Prince of Wales and the rest of the Royal Family;" and the "Army and Navy," to which Lord Truro responded. The time-honoured toast, "Floreat æternum Carthusiana domus," was then proposed by Mr. Thackeray with much *verve*, and was received with three times three and one cheer more. To it succeeded the "Governor of the Charterhouse," to which the Master spoke as the oldest Governor in point of standing, bearing testimony to the zeal and attention which these noblemen are in the habit of bringing constantly to bear upon the interests of the hospital and school. Next followed "The Masters and Officers of the Hospital" and "The Masters of the School," proposed by the Preacher, who referred to the high merits of Mr. Elwyn, and expressed the regret of his colleagues and pupils at his early retirement. To this toast Mr. Elwyn replied, with much feeling. Then followed the toasts, "The Preacher of the Day;" "The Stewards," to which Mr. Leech replied; "The Stewards of Next Year," "The Orator of the Day," &c., all which were speedily disposed of, and the party broke up earlier than usual, owing to the next day being Sunday, and so many clergymen being unable to absent themselves from their respective parishes. The guests retired from the tables, the young Carthusians and the company who had witnessed the festive scene from the galleries withdrew, and thus closed "Founder's Day" of 1863; and, doubtless, many were the aspirations for the prosperity of this noble foundation for the education of youth as well as the support of old age.

The School is especially an object of concern; the governors have raised the number of foundationers from forty-four to fifty-four, and two presentations to the foundation are given annually by public competition to boys under fourteen years of age. These are important additions towards the maintenance of the high reputation of the establishment. With the advantage of several acres for recreation, Charterhouse is the best located public school in the metropolis, and will soon be rendered of easier access by railway—of no small promise to the fulfilment of *floreat æternum*.

FOUNDER'S DAY AT THE CHARTERHOUSE: THE BANQUET IN THE GREAT HALL.

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A FRENCH CHRISTMAS BOOK ON A FRENCH CHRISTMAS LEGEND.*

DIVIDED as the Christian world generally is by sectarian differences and senseless struggles for mere earthly supremacy, it is a happy thing for the world's progress that, throughout the length and breadth of Christendom, the anniversary of our Saviour's birth offers a neutral ground upon which Christians of all denominations can meet in peace, and joy, and mutual congratulation. The contemplation of the circumstances attending the birth of Jesus is, indeed, of itself so delightful a subject, and His advent of such universal importance, that all minor difficulties of worldly creation disappear in its presence, and the various shades of Christians form really for the nonce one great flock, united in the utterance of hosannahs to the praise and glory of the Great Shepherd. It is this charming transition from Christian dispute to Christian love that renders the present period of the year so universally agreeable, because free from sectarian discussion. On the holy ground of the universal redemption of sinners, the banner of dispute would be raised with the worst of grace; and, indeed, the presence of the Infant Jesus, easily realisable by the spirit of faith, would suffice to dispel the slightest tendency to irritation with regard to details that disappear entirely when the mind abandons itself to the contemplation of the history of the Infant who was born in the stable of Bethlehem, but who now sits on the right hand of his Father, in heaven.

We have alluded to this community of sentiment for the purpose of introducing a sample of its influence to the notice of our readers in the production of the French Christmas book above mentioned, from which we have borrowed two beautiful engravings illustrative of the legend of Le Sabot de Noël, the title of the very clever and truly religious work, which is fully in conformity with the idea of Universal Christianity, and remarkable for the absence of anything like sectarian treatment, either in its text or illustrations.

The Sabot de Noël is the interesting recital of the eve of Christmas as understood by the legend, which tells how Saint Nicholas, disguised as an old man, arrives at the woodman's hut, relates to the children the history of the birth of Christ, and announces that the *Enfant Jésus* will visit them in the night by the chimney and deposit gifts in their *sabots*, or wooden shoes, if duly and faithfully ranged in the fireplace on retiring to rest. The apparition of Jesus in their sleep, the midnight mass, and the ultimate reception of the gifts (of the fond parents who indulge the harmless whim of the tradition), occupy the five admirably written chapters of this exceedingly apropos book of the season, from which we shall only extract a passage or two relating to our Illustrations.

The third chapter of this timely volume for young persons is devoted especially to the *sabots de Noël* placed in the chimney by confiding children of small or large growth, who never lack faith in the custom, although they may be occasionally wanting in belief in the tradition, universally current in France, where it is encouraged among the youthful population, who are for years loth to abandon the pretty illusion of their *jeunesse*. Let us translate a passsage which alludes particularly to the accompanying Engraving of "The Shoes in the Chimney."

"Midnight was aproaching" . . . . .

"A piece of blackened log smoked somewhat crookedly across the fireplace; it was the remains of the Christmas log. It still emitted a weak flame to warm up the Divine Infant—a frail blue and red flame, that leaped with joy. On each side of the chimney, after having shaken the soot from their wings, angels had taken up their position like wall-trees laden with blossom. They had previously hung up their lanterns on the rings of the *crémaillère*, and held in their hands the harp of gold with silver strings, and the silver lyre with golden strings. One especially tuned the harp of King David, which the king had lent for this night only. Another bore the starry lyre, which shines in the heaven at night and is well known to astronomers—the Lyre of the Northern Hemisphere, with ten strings attached above and below, with nails of fire. God the Father had taken it out of the firmament, and confided it to the keeping of one of His angels (with a special recommendation to take great care of it) to gratify the protégés of the Infant Jesus with delicious music.

"Ah, my children! I have heard, because I am a savant, the music made by the poppies and the bluebells in the corn, when the wind sweeps among the ripening ears;

"I have heard the serenades given by the falling stars as they dance in their swift course through the heaven;

"I have heard the concert of the drops of water trickling into the streams under the grottoes in the rocks;

"But I never heard anything so mild, so melancholy, so delightful as the concert of the angels on Christmas Eve. They played so delicately that the ashes on the hearth waltzed in time with the sparks from the log; and the very spiders, wondering, came down with astonishment as far as their thread would permit them."

The angels are afterwards supposed by the author to sing a dream-song, which finds a place in the volume, whereupon the "Infant Jesus," radiant with light, appears beneath the chimney, where the row of *sabots*, some split, some nailed, and some with straw in them, receive the *cadeaux* best suited to encourage the virtues or recompense the conduct of their little owners.

Our second Illustration from "Le Sabot de Noël" (representing the custom of distributing salt to the cattle in the French farmsheds on Christmas Eve) is extracted from the fourth chapter, "Midnight," which treats in the most poetical yet truthful manner the general agitation prevailing throughout the country parts as the hour approaches when the bells of midnight announce with their ding dong, ding dong, "Jesus is born! Jesus is born!" All nature seems on the stir.

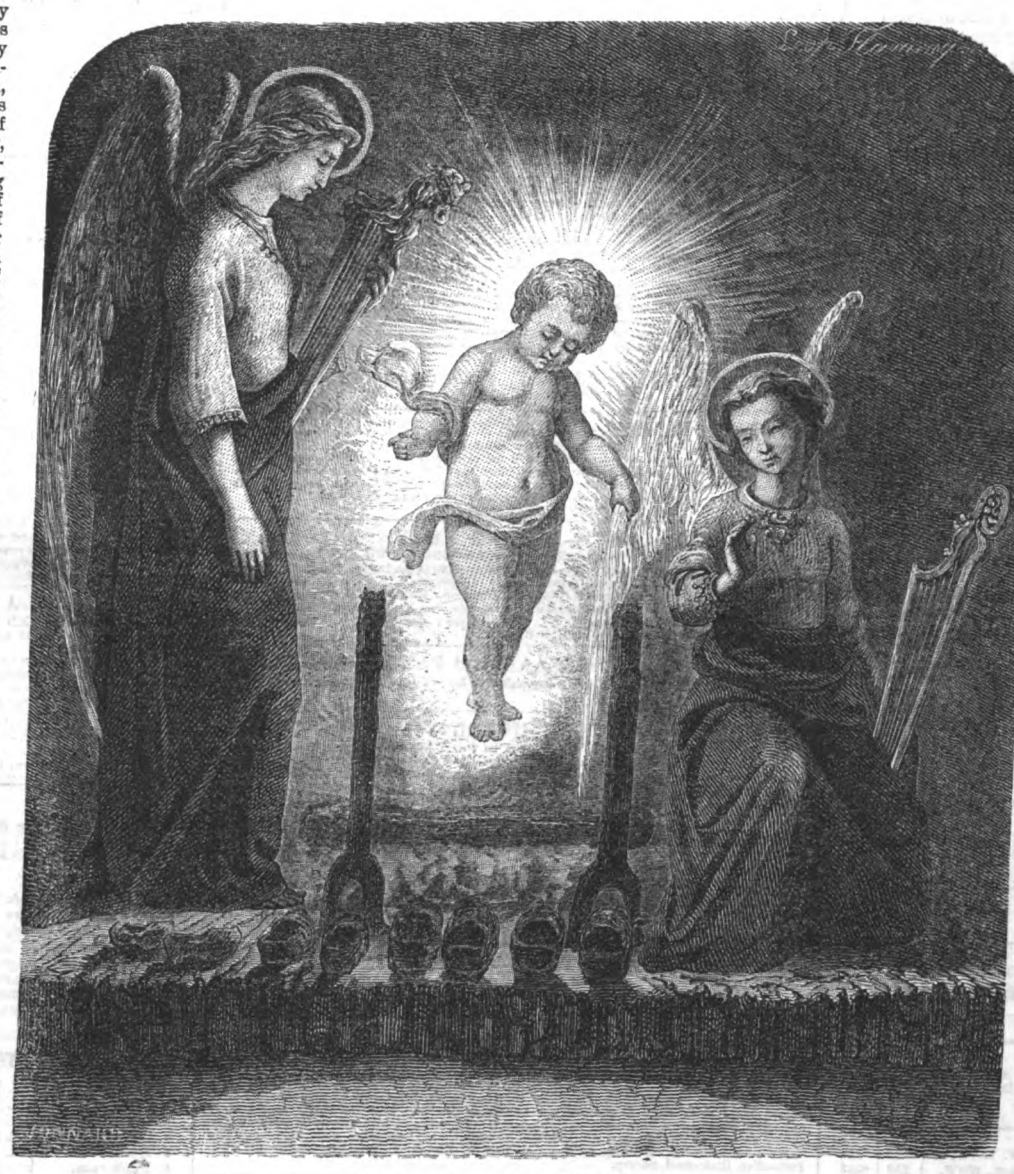
"Listen for a moment in the farmyard. The bullocks low, the lambs bleat, the cocks crow, the hens clutter—they are all awakened by the presentiment of the anniversary of the night during which the Infant Jesus came into the world. . . . When the hour of midnight strikes, slowly and piously the cattle fall upon their knees. It is the only night in the year, and the only blessed hour, when they bend the knee thus in their bed of straw. If you wish for confirmation of the fact, ask the old peasant of the plain, or the fervent mountaineer who lives on the high hills near the sky. The stable-master is well acquainted with the circumstance, and hurries through the folds, his hat in hand, to distribute the mouthful of salt sent by the Infant Jesus to the sheep and the cattle, who with joy at once set about ruminating the midnight token of peace and goodwill."

In fine, all the earth is gay; for Christmas is come! Welcome, Noël! with all thy pure desires and charitable intentions! Such are the ideas sought to be conveyed to the youthful mind by the author of this volume, M. Aimé Giron, who has been powerfully aided in the execution of this seasonable book by M. Léopold Flameng, the artistic contributor of twenty drawings on wood and six splendid *eaux-fortes* printed on India paper; and by M. Jules Janin, whose introductory preface to "Le Sabot de Noël," is an elegant and graceful composition worthy of his pen.

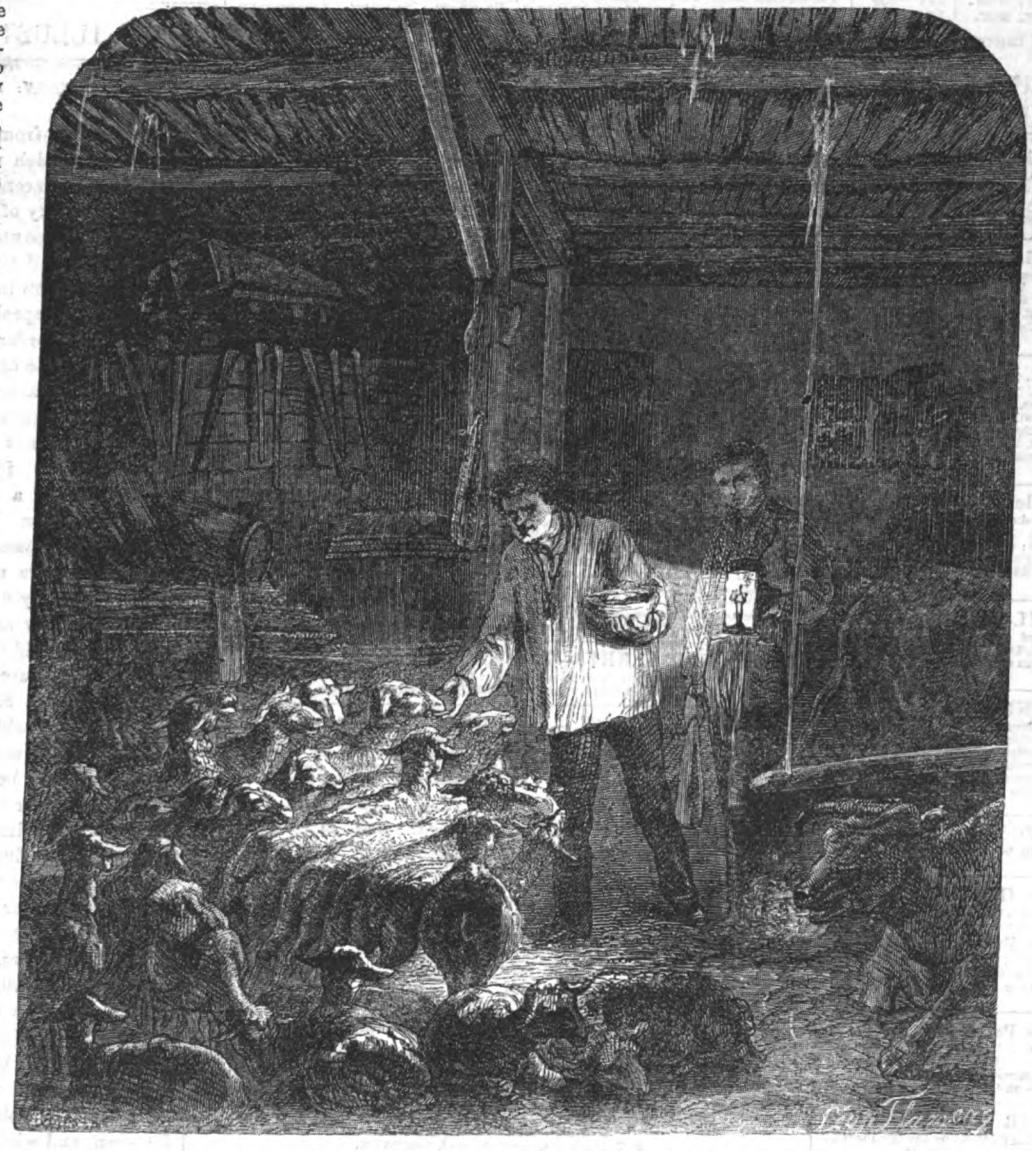
The letterpress of this magnificent volume, with red and black title and dedication, has been very carefully printed; and altogether this literary *cadeau de Noël* (which is a rarity in France, where the New-Year's Day usually takes the precedence for novel productions) is well worthy of being presented to all Christian children sufficiently conversant with the French language to be able to understand its simple yet intelligently pious construction.

* "Le Sabot de Noël." By Aimé Giron. Illustrated by Leopold Flameng. Large 8vo, richly bound. Ducrocq, 55, Rue de Seine, Paris.

LE SABOT DE NOEL.



THE SHOES IN THE CHIMNEY.



DISTRIBUTION OF SALT IN THE CATTLE-SHEDS ON CHRISTMAS EVE.

REMAINS OF ROMAN ART IN GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

IN a field named Wycombe, near Andoversford, situated in a pleasant, fertile, well-watered valley, amid the Cotswold Hills, about six miles east of Cheltenham, excavations were made last September by the energetic proprietor, William L. Lawrence, Esq., of the Manor House, Sevenhampton, which led to the very interesting discoveries, two specimens of which we are able to present to our readers, selected from photographs kindly given to us by Mr. Lawrence himself. Although it had long been known that Roman remains existed in the spot in question—many relics of antiquity being frequently turned up by the plough—yet no attempt at exploration was made till the present autumn. Mr. Lawrence, having observed a decided variation in the aspect of the crop of wheat in various parts of the field, was induced to mark the lines of change as bases of operation, and his investigations have been amply rewarded. We have much pleasure in laying before our readers a few of the facts with which he has supplied us.

It is believed that Wycombe and the adjacent land were first the site of a British village, which afterwards became a large Roman military station, with a village or town attached to it, situated at the convergence of an ancient road from Cirencester to Cleevehill, with others leading to Campden, Stow, and Gloucester. Those who know the country will readily acknowledge the advantages of such a site for a camp, being on the eastern slope of the Cotswold range, which looks down on the valley of the Severn, and contains the sources of the Thames; and there is no doubt that these hills were long held by the Romans in order to restrain the incursions of the yet unsubdued British tribes of Wales. The field, Wycombe, is about twenty-four acres in extent, and lies almost directly north and south. The remains of buildings which have now been partially traced begin not far from its northern or upper end, on the left of a road, which appeared before the corn was cut for the late harvest to pass nearly down the centre of the field. They consist of a large mass of foundations of considerable extent, but which are not yet fully developed, and are intersected by a wall of cut stone, 145 ft. long. Below this, and on the right of the road, is a semicircular wall, 75 ft. long, supposed to be part of an amphitheatre. Still further on, and at the point near which the road appeared to turn both to the right and left, is a mass of foundations, subdivided into various rooms, in the form of a half horse-shoe, 75 ft. long and 50 ft. broad, probably the half of a barrack. A little lower in the field are other very considerable foundations, not fully excavated—some joining each other, others separate, but, in all probability, parts of one or more masses of building. At the lower extremity of the field is another large and important foundation, running into the next ground, and not yet traced. The walls and foundations are of varying structure and thickness. Some are of the best cut stone-work, others are less carefully built; some are 2 ft. 4 in. thick, others 18 in. to 20 in.; some of the pavements are of hewn stone, the greater number of them planking, or gravel concrete. The stone employed was probably brought from a large, now disused, quarry about two miles distant. The buildings, which probably consisted of barracks, storehouses, and dwellings for camp followers, and also a temple, seem to have been roofed with a kind of thick stone slates, many of them having holes, no doubt for the insertion of pegs, specimens of which were found near them. Many hypocaust tiles have been found, but, as yet, no tesselated pavements; but more extensive excavations cannot fail to lead to their discovery. Among the relics which have rewarded Mr. Lawrence's energetic exertions are enumerated large quantities of the pottery termed Samian; several hundred coins, mostly Roman, and small brasses, extending from the earlier Emperors to Arcadius; British-Roman coins of the subsequent period; several very good fibulæ, specimens of the stylus, sacrificiary and other knives, keys, articles of the toilet, &c.

The bronze statuette represented in our Illustration is three inches in height. It was at first thought to be that of a Roman General; but is now considered to be the god Mars, of Grecian work. It had probably lain 1400 years in the place where it was found. It has a plain helmet, is incased in light body armour—perhaps mail, wears a species of kilt, has greaves on its legs, its cloak lightly folded round it, so as to admit of easy movement. The right hand is raised aloft, and had something in it, which is, unfortunately, lost. It may have been a small bronze axe, which was found near the spot, or perhaps was a spear, if the figure be that of Mars. Independently of any artistic merit which the figure may possess, it is of much value, as giving the costume of the soldier, whether Greek or Roman, of the period, and is in excellent preservation.

Our other Illustration shows a rudely sculptured stone, in the oolite of the country—size, 10 in. by 7 in.—representing three figures in deep relief, apparently a comic scene, of parties dressed in character

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and, it may be, wearing masks, the central figure representing a chief in military costume, that to the right wearing a sort of crown and playing on a musical instrument, and laughing immoderately. The other figure is defaced, but is also playing on a musical instrument. With these were found a small and very rude votive offering, with figures of a female in long dress and children, possibly ancient British; and also bones of animals in large quantities, cores of the horns of the Bos Longifrons, and a cranium of a female of that species, perfect in the upper portion of it, and having the cores inserted in their places.

It will certainly be matter of the deepest regret, after the success which has attended the present limited investigations of Mr. Lawrence, if a full and searching investigation be not made on this interesting site. This, however, cannot be done by individual means. Mr. Lawrence and his friends have, therefore, not only appealed for aid to the antiquaries of Gloucester, promising to deposit the results of discovery in a county museum, but he has also sent some of the relics discovered to the Society of Antiquaries, London; and we understand that the council of that illustrious body are inclined to foster the research. We gladly inform our numerous readers that contributions for the furtherance of the work may be deposited in the several branches of the County of Gloucester Bank.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 2.

SUNDAY, Dec. 27.—First Sunday after Christmas. St. John, Apostle and Evangelist. Captain John Davis, discoverer of Davis's Straits, killed by Japanese pirates, 1605.

MONDAY, 28.—Innocents: Childermas. Death of Queen Mary II. of smallpox, at Kensington, 1694.

TUESDAY, 29.—Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered, 1170. King Charles II. dissolves the Convention Parliament, 1660.

WEDNESDAY, 30.—John Banister gives the first "Concert" in London, at Whitefriars, 1672. Carlisle taken from the Rebels by the Duke of Cumberland, 1745.

THURSDAY, 31.—Sylvester, Bishop of Rome, died, 334. Death of the astronomer John Flamstead at Greenwich, 1719.

FRIDAY, Jan. 1, 1864.—Circumcision. Union of Great Britain and Ireland, 1801. Piazzi, of Palermo, discovers the Planet Ceres, 1801.

SATURDAY, 2.—Death of the historian Livy and the poet Ovid assigned to this day, A.D. 18. Extension of the Order of the Bath by the Prince Regent, 1815. Moon's last quarter, 7h. 39m. a.m.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING JANUARY 2, 1864.

Sunday.		Monday.		Tuesday.		Wednesday.		Thursday.		Friday.		Saturday.	
M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A	M	A
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 22	3 38	3 56	4 12	4 30	4 48	5 3	5 20	5 39	5 56	6 12	6 34	6 54	7 16

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE

KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Lat. 51° 28′ 6″ N.; Long. 0° 18′ 47″ W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	THERMOMETER Minimum read at 10 A.M.	Maximum read at 10 P.M.	WIND. General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours.	RAIN in 24 hours. Read at 10A.M.
	Inches	°	°		0-10	°	°		Miles	Inches
Dec. 9	30·038	49·5	47·0	·92	10	45·5	51·2	SW. WNW. W.	268	·056
10	30·225	44·6	39·4	·84	5	34·0	46·7	SW. WSW.	238	·035
11	30·125	50·5	42·8	·77	10	38·5	51·2	WSW. W.	386	·005
12	30·128	52·9	46·7	·81	5	46·7	53·8	W.	386	·002
13	..	..	..	..	..	35·4	48·4	..	134	·000
14	30·430	44·8	40·0	·85	4	37·9	50·1	SSW. WSW.	104	·005
15	30·322	45·7	43·3	·92	10	33·3	46·7	SW. SSW.	133	·000

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at half-past nine a.m.:—

Barometer (in inches) corrected	30·028	30·238	30·060	30·138	30·407	30·449	30·376	
Temperature of Air	49·7°	39·4°	47·8°	50·4°	38·5°	38·0°	43·2°	
Temperature of Evaporation ..	49·0°	38·1°	45·3°	47·7°	37·8°	38·8°	43·0°	
Direction of Wind	SW.	SW.	WSW.	W.	SSW.	SSW.	SW.	

ROYAL ENGLISH OPERA, COVENT-GARDEN.—Under the Management of Miss LOUISA PYNE and Mr. W. HARRISON.—On MONDAY, and during the week, to commence at Seven, with the Second Act of THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. After which, on a scale of unprecedented magnificence, a Grand Christmas Pantomime, entitled HARLEQUIN ST. GEORGE AND THE DRAGON. Places booked free of extra charge daily.

THEATRE ROYAL, HAYMARKET.—SATURDAY, DEC. 26, and every Evening, Mr. SOTHERN in his famous character of LORD DUNDREARY, with considerable alterations and additions, including a Comic Song and Brother Sam's letter. Mr. Buckstone will also make his first appearance since his return from the provinces. A new Christmas Extravaganza—KING ARTHUR OF THE DAYS AND KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE—Miss Louise Keeley; Mr. Compton, Miss E. Terry, Miss E. Romer, &c.

ROYAL LYCEUM THEATRE.—Under the sole management of Mr. FECHTER.—SATURDAY, DEC. 26, THE LOST CHILD: Messrs. Widdicombe, Shore, Garden, Charles Moreland, Collett, Miss Percy, P. Leclercq, Wood, Mrs. Lee, and Miss F. Lavenue. After which, at Eight o'Clock, BEL DEMONIO a Love Story, in Twelve Tableaux. Principal character, Mr. Fechter; supported by Messrs. Jordan, Charles, Brougham, Emery, Raymond, Moreland, Collett, Miss Kate Terry, Lavenue, Mrs. Lee, and Miss Elsworthy. Box-office open daily from Eleven till Five. Commence at Seven.

ROYAL ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Under the management of Mr. BENJAMIN WEBSTER.—On MONDAY and during the Week, the new comic drama of THE HEN AND CHICKENS: Mrs. Stirling, After which a Christmas absurdity, written by Henry J. Byron, Esq., and entitled 1863; or, The Sensations of the Past Season, with a Shameful Revelation of Lady Somebody's Secret. New scenery by Danson. To conclude with the BIRTHPLACE OF PODGERS—Mr. J. L. Toole in his original character.

NEW THEATRE ROYAL, ADELPHI.—Sole Proprietor and Manager, Mr. B. WEBSTER. On MONDAY and during the Week, THE SPITALFIELDS WEAVER—Mr. J. L. Toole; (at Eight) LEAH—Miss Bateman; and the Fairy Extravaganza of LADY BELLE BELLE; or, Fortunio and his Seven Magic Men. Mr. J. Clarke and Miss Woolgar. Commence at Seven.

ASTLEY'S.—E. T. SMITH'S GRAND PANTOMIME, FRIAR BACON; or, Great Grim John of Gaunt, by Francisco Frost, with the first Pantomimic Company in the world, and Stud of Horses. Prices reduced to one half the former charges, with comforts and convenience for the audience. A Grand Treat for Juveniles. Morning Performances Every Wednesday and Saturday during the Holidays, at Two o'Clock. No charge for booking places. Letter or telegraph to Mr. Nugent will be attended to. Grand Stalls, 3s.; Grand Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Boxes (to wear bonnets), 2s.; Upper Boxes and Pit, 1s.; Gallery, 6d.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—FRANCONI'S CIRQUE IMPERIAL. During the Christmas Holidays there will be Morning Performances each Day at Two.

ROYAL ALHAMBRA.—FRANCONI'S GRAND CIRQUE EVERY EVENING—opens at Seven, commencing at a Quarter to Eight.

POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—GRAND JUVENILE MORNING and EVENING, NEXT THURSDAY, DEC. 31, and Gratuitous Distribution of Thousands of Toys, Ornaments, &c., amongst the juvenile visitors. All the Amusements—The Fairy Tale—The Shadow Pantomime—The Chinese Fireworks, &c. Open, Twelve to Five, and Seven to Ten.

POLYTECHNIC.—Patron, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales.—The Ghost Effects and Spectral Illusions, being Professor Pepper's adaptation of the Original and most Startling Illusion of Henry Dircks, Esq., C.E.—The Illustrated Fairy Tale—The Shadow Pantomime—The Christmas Tree—The Improved Chinese Fireworks. The Entertainments and Lectures provided this year are on the most liberal scale.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.—The Annual WINTER EXHIBITION of SKETCHES and STUDIES by the Members is now OPEN, at their Gallery, 5, Pall-mall East. Nine till Dusk. Admission, 1s. JOS. J. JENKINS, Secretary.

COLONEL DU HAMEL'S MECHANICAL HORSE, to be seen Daily, at Mr. Mason's Commission Stables, 129, Piccadilly. Admission, One Shilling, from Ten a.m. to Four p.m.

THE GRAND GERMAN FAIR, PORTLAND BAZAAR, REGENT-STREET, is now open. 500,000 Penny Toys always on Sale.

OBJETS D'ART.—FRENCH and FURNITURE ROOMS, up-stairs, adjoining the Bird Room, SOHO BAZAAR, SOHO-SQUARE.—The attention of the public is respectfully invited to these justly-celebrated rooms, replete with every article of luxury and magnificence, especially adapted for birthday and wedding presents, of a most recherché character, at fully 25 per cent less than usually charged.

P. ABRAHAMS (successor to E. R.) has added to his already beautiful display a large and varied stock of fancy cabinet goods, which, from his practical knowledge as a manufacturer, he can offer at very reduced prices.

JOHN WEIPPERT and CO.'S ROYAL QUADRILLE BAND may be ENGAGED in numbers suitable to the Salle de Danse. All the new music is included in their répertoire.—Office, 21, Soho-square, W.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—GREAT ATTRACTIONS for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.—Special Amusements from Morning till Night. Extensive and appropriate Decorations. Monster Christmas Tree. Great Fancy Fair for Christmas Presents and New-Year's Gifts. Nadar's Giant Balloon and Colossal Car. Grand Juvenile Ballet. Punch and Judy. Shadow Pantomime, and Illumination of the entire Palace. ONE SHILLING.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS. Commencing BOXING DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, and continued on MONDAY, DEC. 28, and during the Week. Unusual round of amusements from morning till night, superintended by Mr. Nelson Lee. The Chantrill Family in their Classical Gymnastic Exercises and Acrobatic Feats; Juvenile Ballet Entertainment, "Marriage à la Mode," by Mr. Frampton; the great Juggler, Langlois Velocimane; Burlesque Extravaganza, Messrs. D'Aubans; the Brothers Nelson, the Necromantic Elves; concluding with a new Comic Christmas Pantomime (in Shadow), entitled "Harlequin Jack the Giant Killer; or, Mother Goose," introducing numerous comic juvenile holiday tableaux of "Tom, Tom, the Piper's Son," "Old Mother Hubbard," "Little Jack Horner," "Polly, put the kettle on," &c., and startling effects. The extra entertainments to commence at Twelve o'clock. Monster Christmas Tree. Great Fancy Fair and Bazaar, for the sale of all kinds of Christmas Presents and New-Year's Gifts.

Nadar's Giant Balloon, inflated to its full dimensions, with Compensator and Colossal Car. New and interesting Aquaria, with various kinds of fishes and fresh water animals. The curious Kaffir Bread Tree now bearing its extraordinary fruit in the Tropical Department. The Palace appropriately decorated with wreaths and garlands of evergreens, flags, mottoes, and emblematic designs—brilliantly lighted up each evening.

Great Festival Organ, Orchestral Band of the Company, Cornet Solos by Mr. Levy, &c. Open from Nine till Six for admission. One Shilling. Children under Twelve, Half-price.

CHRISTMAS.—WET OR DRY, FROST OR SNOW, THE ONLY HOLIDAY RESORT.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—NADAR'S GREAT BALLOON. CHRISTMAS—In the desire to offer a specially-interesting feature during the Christmas Holidays, Nadar's Great Balloon will be exhibited, fully inflated. On account of the great Stage erected in the Centre Transept for the Christmas Revels, the Mammoth Car, with its various rooms and appliances, is necessarily exhibited a little distance from the Balloon. This vast aerial machine should be seen by every one. It is THE WONDER OF THE DAY.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—BOXING DAY, SATURDAY, DEC. 26, being kept as a General Holiday, will be a SHILLING DAY. Boxing Day arrangements will be repeated on Monday, Dec. 28, and continued during the Week. Unusually varied combination of attractions provided this Christmas. Frequent Trains from London Bridge, Victoria, Kensington, Clapham Junction; also from Euston-square and North London lines; likewise from Elephant and Castle, Camberwell, and other Stations. Doors open for admission from Nine till Six. One Shilling; Children Half-price. COME EARLY.

CRYSTAL PALACE BAZAAR and FANCY FAIR.—Great Choice of Christmas and Juvenile Presents and New-Year's Gifts, daily, during the holidays.

HASTINGS.—QUEEN'S HOTEL.—This splendid Hotel, now under NEW MANAGEMENT, will be found replete with every comfort for Families and Gentlemen. Suites of Apartments, Family Coffee-room, Smoking-room, Baths, Billiards, &c. On the Sea, and close to the principal Railway Station. Tariffs on application. Address, MANAGER, Queen's Hotel, Hastings.

REIGATE-HILL HOUSE, Reigate, Surrey, under the Rev. THOS. ROSCOE REDE STEBBING, M.A., Fellow of Worcester College, Oxford, and late Tutor and Assistant Master at Wellington College. Terms, £120 a year. January 30.

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ANSWERS TO THE CHARADES IN LAST WEEK'S NUMBER.

1. Sou-venir.
2. Ham-let.
3. Ban-Shee.
4. Cam-O-mile.
5. He-brew.
6. Buck-ram.
7. Den-mark.
8. Band-box.
9. Had-dock.
10. Glad-stone.
11. Ale-X-and-R.A.
12. Tatters-All's.
13. Rap-i-Dan.
14. Ho!-Race.
15. Her-mit-Age.
16. Cat-a-comb.
17. As-cot.
18. Mil-dew.
19. Arm-strong.
20. Sand-ring-ham.

PUZZLE.—Ted-Ding-Ton.

RIDDLES.—1. Speak and grant. 2. Miss Bate-man.

ANSWER FOR THE LATIN CLASS.—Si-ci-ly.

ANSWERS FOR THE SPELLING CLASS.—1. Juggler. 2. To the A market.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1863.

THE last mail from America suggests at least one consideration to which we may venture to look with a certain amount of complacency. We have fresh and valuable testimony to the impartiality of Englishmen in reference to the American quarrel. It may be useful to note this, as hereafter, when the war shall be over, and the new state of things, whatever that may be, shall have been inaugurated, it will be extremely convenient to be able to appeal to facts, as admitted by the Americans themselves, in order to prove that we have never departed from the principle of fair play in our treatment of the unhappy war. We have taken neither one side nor the other; we have recognised the gallantry of each combatant, but we have refused to permit the sentiment of admiration for a people fighting for what it considered its rights to lead us into a recognition of those to whom we could not even have sent an Ambassador in safety. Nor have we allowed our detestation for the slave system to induce us to give material aid to those who, at the outset of the war, not only did not fight for the slave but offered his continued slavery as the price of the preservation of the Union. That we have held the balance fairly has been hitherto chiefly proved by the abuse lavished upon us by Northern speakers and writers; but the South, now that nothing can be gained by forbearance, is taking up the anti-English cry, and Mr. Davis is as "bitter," if not as vulgar, as the *New York Herald*.

Here it must be remarked that the Southerns are simply returning to their original state of mind. When the South had opened fire, the first gun was a signal for its journals to desist from abuse of England. For years previously nearly all the serious and earnest American attacks upon this country were made by the paper above mentioned, and other papers which, if issued in the North, were in the hands or at the command of the slaveowners. The lighter impertinences of the "Yankee" press were not things to be much regarded—they were the effervescent effusions of national prejudice, and little more. We caricatured the Yankee, and he called us names; but these interchanges of blows broke no bones. The power in the Union was Southern power, and for years all the more important offices were filled by able men, who foresaw what Washington had foreseen, and who, as we now know, were preparing everything for the outbreak. They knew that there was one great question in which England never could be with the Southern interest—the question of slavery; and there was, in their attacks upon this country, a reality of hatred which it would be absurd to confound with the petulances we exchanged with the mere Yankee. We are not complaining of this. The South believed that it could not exist without the "domestic institution;" and, as Mr. Davis fairly says, England thought that institution necessary in days gone by. At the same time, he has no more right to visit the sins of our fathers upon us, or to assail us for having nobler views as to our duties to our black fellow-creatures than our fathers held, than he has to upbraid us

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for discarding oil for gas, and stage waggons for railway cars. Letting this unreasonable taunt pass, as little in accordance with the spirit of progress so much talked about in America, we would say that the South, and those in the North who had Southern interests, hated England for a very good and natural reason, and lost no opportunity of imparting that fact. It is one which this Journal, in the recollection that its pages are not prepared for the day only, but will be referred to for the history of the times we live in, has repeatedly brought under the notice of our readers at the time when the gallant struggles of the South were exciting an admiration that tended to make a generous nation like our own forgetful of certain antecedents, which, nevertheless, ought not to be forgotten.

But the Sumter gun silenced the anti-English Southerns, and the Confederates fought on in a way which has never failed to command English sympathies. We were never brought face to face with the slavery question, for the reason that the war, when it began, had nothing to do with slavery. Or, if we had to touch the topic, it was forced upon us by the hypocrisy of certain folk in the North, who had the coolness to describe the war as waged for the liberty of the blacks, while the Chief Magistrate was solemnly offering him as a perpetual slave to those who would make submission to the Union. Having ridiculed that outrageous nonsense, we had ample leisure for admiring the skill of the Southern leaders and the bravery and endurance of their men. These points became more and more worthy of note as the war went on, and the North, after its first clumsy struggles, went to work with more earnestness, made a real blockade, and by enormous levies from a worthless population which it was only too glad to expend, measured its military purse, so to speak, against that of the South, but to a large extent gave counters for sovereigns. When the sea was blocked up for the South and it was forced to take to manufactures which it had previously despised, and when its citizens were sent out to sacrifice their valuable lives against the rabble which the North hired for the fray (be it ever remembered that we speak only of the earlier levies of the North, and that we do all honour to the Federal citizens who, later, responded to the call of Government), it was almost impossible not to wish well to the Confederates, who were contending against nearly all the disadvantages that can be opposed to a people in arms. And we may safely appeal to themselves, and also to the Northern press, which flamed with indignation at England's courtesies to "rebels" (there were some rebels in America, if we remember aright, in George III.'s time, and they saw no sin in rebellion), whether the British press and British society generally were niggardly in recognising Confederate exploits and endurance. But we would not recognise Mr. Davis, because, among other reasons, it would have been rather humiliating to England had a nobleman sent out with credentials to that gentleman been snapped up by a Federal cruiser, and compelled to write to the Foreign Office from Lord Lyons's house.

The Federals, having abused us for three years for not sympathising with them and wishing Mr. Seward the success over the Confederates which he wishes the Emperor of Russia over the Poles, have begun to understand us a little better. Mr. Beecher came with his treacle, and ever since his return has put very little brimstone into it, not more than could be expected from a political clergyman. Mr. Lincoln is almost complimentary, and is not afraid to say that we have not encouraged the breach of treaties, and have shown some good faith in restraining the supply of armaments to be used against a friendly nation. The *Herald* certainly menaces us with a Monitor or one of her sisters, which is to be moored "opposite London," and is to make the capitulation of the metropolis a necessity; but, as the American ironsides seem to have an unpleasant habit of sinking at their moorings, we may regard this threat as a friendly joke for the present. We behaved well, it seems, in informing the Federal Government of the conspiracy in Canada; and, upon the whole, in spite of the threats to tear old Mother England's hair, we believe that the North is regaining its good sense, and, even should the war end in three months, as Lord Lyons is reported to believe it will, we shall not, we think, be attacked by a Federal fleet on this side Midsummer.

But now it is the Confederates' turn; and they resume the line of argument and invective of old days. We are selfish and timid, and, at the same time, sentimental and bold; and we are so autocratic that we abhor the idea of a new and a free State; and we are so democratic that we detest the natural aristocracy of America. We do not care in the least about the slave; but we let our interest in him make us blind to the claims of the free man. We are glad to see the Union split up, and we desire that the yoke of the White House should be imposed upon those who detest it. We are horribly afraid of a war with France, and we have menaced Napoleon with the fall of his dynasty if he interferes in behalf of those against whom the Orleans Princes fought. The floodgates have but just opened, and this is nothing to the cataract that is coming.

Well, it is Christmas, and we are bound to have no ill-feelings against anybody. But, even were we not chronologically fettered, we could entertain no anger against the South for thus bearing large and valuable testimony to the impartiality of England. We have pleased neither party, and a judge who gives a just sentence is usually similarly unfortunate. But the displeasure of extreme people is the crown of the moderate and righteous. Therefore, we are well pleased at the close of the year to add to our record that the South is as angry with us as was the North.

Mr. Charles Dickens gave readings from his works at the Chatham Mechanics' Institute, of which he is the president, on Tuesday week, to a numerous audience. The institute benefited between £70 and £80.

THE COURT.

The Queen, whose anticipated departure from Windsor Castle on Thursday se'nnight was delayed at the last moment, owing to the boisterous weather prevailing in the Solent, left for Osborne at three o'clock on the following day. Her Majesty was accompanied by Princess Helena, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Princess of Hohenlohe, and Countess Blucher. The suite in attendance consisted of the Countess Dowager of Mount-Edgcumbe, the Hon. Mrs. Bruce, the Hon. Caroline Cavendish, Lord Alfred Paget, Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. Grey, Colonel the Hon. Sir C. B. Phipps, Dr. Holyman, and Mr. Buff.

On Saturday last Prince Alfred and Prince William of Hesse, attended by Major Cowell and Captain von Zangen, arrived at Osborne, where Prince Alfred will pass the Christmas holidays. His Royal Highness is expected to return to Holyrood Palace at the end of a fortnight. Lord Stanley of Alderley also arrived at Osborne and had an audience of her Majesty.

On Sunday the Queen, Prince Alfred, Princess Helena, Princess Louisa, Prince Leopold, and Prince William of Hesse, attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. G. Prothero.

On Monday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Louisa, walked and drove in the grounds of Osborne. Princess Helena, attended by Lady Caroline Barrington, drove to Ryde. Prince Alfred accompanied Prince William of Hesse to London, en route for Germany. Prince Alfred returned to Osborne.

Lord Stanley of Alderley left Osborne for London.

The Queen is in the enjoyment of excellent health, and, with the Royal family, takes daily walks and drives in the vicinity of Osborne.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales, attended by the Countess of Macclesfield and Lieutenant-General Keppel, left Frogmore House for Osborne, on Tuesday, at a quarter past ten o'clock. Their Royal Highnesses travelled in a saloon carriage attached to the ordinary train, and proceeded, viâ Basingstoke, to Gosport, where they arrived at two o'clock. The Prince and Princess went on board the Royal yacht Fairy, which crossed at once to Osborne.

The Prince and Princess will remain at Osborne about ten days, and afterwards return to Frogmore House.

On Thursday se'nnight the Prince and Princess gave a dinner-party at Frogmore House. Princess Helena and Princess Louisa were present.

On Friday se'nnight the Prince and Princess drove to the Windsor station of the Great Western Railway, and took leave of the Queen upon her departure for Osborne. Subsequently the Prince, attended by Lieutenant-Colonel Keppel, went out pheasant shooting in the preserves of the Home Park. The Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary lunched with the Prince and Princess at Frogmore House, and returned to Kew in the afternoon.

On Sunday the Prince and Princess attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal St. George. The Prince occupied his own stall as Knight of the Garter; the Princess sat in the Royal stall adjoining. The Rev. Seymour Neville and the Rev. Mr. Tapisfield were the officiating clergymen.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge has arrived at Gloucester House from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath, at Longleate, Wiltshire.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Cambridge and Princess Mary are passing the Christmas at Kew.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Mdme. Van de Weyer left town on Saturday last for New Lodge, Windsor Forest.

The Duke of Newcastle left town on Tuesday for his seat, Clumber Park, Nottinghamshire.

The Duke and Duchess of Montrose left Belgrave-square, a few days since, on a visit to the Earl of Powis, at Powis Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Somerset have left the Admiralty for their seat, Stover Park, Devonshire.

Emily Duchess of Beaufort has left Hill-street, to join the circle assembled at Badminton House, Gloucestershire.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have arrived at Savernake Forest, Wilts, from a tour of visits.

The Earl and Countess of Craven and the Ladies Craven left town on Tuesday for Ashdown Park, Berks, for the Christmas holidays.

The Earl and Countess of Mount Charles have left Rutland-gate for their seat, Bridge, near Canterbury, for the winter.

The Earl and Countess of Malmesbury have left Stratford-place for their seat, Heron Court, Christchurch, Hants.

The Countess Dowager of Tankerville left town on Tuesday for Broadlands, on a visit to Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston.

Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston left Cambridge House on Saturday last for Broadlands, Hants.

Viscount Walden has left town to join the family circle assembled at Yester House, Haddingtonshire.

Viscountess Jocelyn and the Hon. Misses Jocelyn have arrived at Broadlands, Hants, from Torquay, for the Christmas holidays.

The marriage of the Rev. Professor Stanley, D.D., Dean of Westminster, with the Lady Augusta Frederica Elizabeth Bruce, daughter of the late Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin (and sister to the late Governor-General of India), took place on Tuesday in Westminster Abbey, by special license. The wedding was private, in consequence of the recent decease of the Earl of Elgin, in India.

The marriage of the Hon. Leonora Caroline Digby, second daughter of Lord and Lady Digby, with Mr. Baring, is fixed to take place on the 5th of January.

CHURCH AND UNIVERSITIES.

An ordination service was held at the Chapel Royal, Whitehall, on Sunday morning, by the Bishop of London.

Dr. Stanley's appointment to the deanery of Westminster is officially announced in Tuesday's *Gazette*.

The Rev. Francis Jeune, D.C.L., Canon of Gloucester, Master of Pembroke College, Oxford, and Rector of Taynton, Gloucestershire, has been offered by Lord Palmerston, and has accepted, the deanery of Lincoln, vacant by the lamented death of Mr. Garnier.

After twenty years' active service in overlooking the Church in Tasmania, failing health has compelled Bishop Nixon to resign. The Hobart Town papers bear witness to the great zeal and ability with which he administered his diocese.

On Sunday, the 13th inst., the village church of Grimley, near Worcester, was reopened. The chancel, which was much dilapidated, has been restored, and the north wall rebuilt. The eastern wall of the nave and the chancel arch have also been rebuilt, by the landowners chiefly.

Mr. George Cubitt, M.P., has provided an endowment of £150 for a new district church in the parish of Islington, and has intimated his willingness to erect, upon a site which he has given at a cost of £4000, a free church capable of accommodating 1000 persons, at an expense of £7000, provided the parish and district will undertake the smaller work of erecting the necessary permanent school buildings.

The Rev. W. Durst, Curate of Ladywood, Birmingham, has been presented with a gold watch and chain, an oak envelope and blotting case, and a small library timepiece, by the congregation, on his resigning the curacy. The parishioners of Hook Norton, Oxon, have presented a handsome inkstand and a purse, containing upwards of eighty guineas, to the Rev. J. R. Rushton, upon his return, after a short absence, as a mark of their esteem and as an acknowledgment of his faithful services to his flock and general kindness during the twenty-two years he has resided amongst them.

The Cape mail brings the intelligence of the opening of the proceedings against Bishop Colenso before the Metropolitan of Capetown and two of his suffragans—Dr. Cotterill and Dr. Twells. The Dean of Capetown had opened the case in a long and learned argument, and was followed by Archdeacons Merriman and Badnall. The latter was speaking when the mail left. Bishop Colenso had, by a personal friend, not a professional adviser, impugned the jurisdiction of the Court, then leaving it to take its course. Upon this question of jurisdiction the case will probably be brought before the Privy Council.

PREFERMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.—The Rev. G. Maddison, Vicar of Grantham, to be Prebendary of Welton Parnshall, Lincoln; Rev. R. H. W. Miles, Rector of Bingham, to be Prebendary of Welton Beckhall, Lincoln; Rev. W. H. Milner, Vicar of Horncastle, to be Prebendary of Welton Rival, Lincoln; Rev. R. Ainslie, Vicar of Great Grimsby, to be Prebendary of St. Martin, Lincoln. *Rectories:* Rev. S. G. Baker to North Cheriton; Right Rev. J. Chapman (late Bishop of Colombo) to Wotton Courtney; Rev. J. Hull to Eaglescliffe, Yorkshire; Rev. S. Price to Yspytty Ifan, Denbighshire. *Vicarages:* Rev. R. Agassiz to Great Clacton with Little Holland, Essex; Rev. A. Newton to Preston, near Ledbury; Rev. J. Price to Bangor. *Curacies:* Rev. F. B. Hurcomb to Lyminster, Sussex; Rev. A. D. Murdoch to St. John's, Edinburgh. The Rev. J. S. Gilderdale, Second Master of Forest School, to be Chaplain of the Merchant Seamen's Orphan Asylum, Wanstead. The Rev. J. Bell to be Warden of Trinity Hospital, Clun.—*Guardian.*

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—A vacancy having been created in the chair of Scots law at the University of Edinburgh by the death of Mr. George Ross, the Faculty of Advocates met yesterday week to select two names to be presented to the curators of the patronage. The Faculty unanimously selected as the first name Mr. George Moir, Advocate, Sheriff of Stirlingshire. The second name chosen was the Dean of the Faculty (Mr. Moncrieff, Lord Advocate, M.P.), who is sent to the curators as a nominal candidate in the expectation that they will, as usual, choose the first on the list.

The winter speeches which are made at the conclusion of the half-yearly examination at the Merchant Taylors' School were delivered on Tuesday afternoon. The speeches consisted of scenes from Aristophanes, Molière, and Lytton Bulwer's "Money," and were delivered with great spirit and effectiveness. These were followed by a variety of translations by the boys from our best English poets, which did credit both to the scholarship and the elocution of the writers.

On Thursday week the delivery of the winter speeches took place in St. Paul's School, when Dr. Kynaston, the Head Master, bestowed the Thurston Memorial Prize on Mr. Clement Smith, the Captain of the school. E. A. Knox, Smith, and Cowie, who were highly commended, also received prizes.

On Thursday week the Christmas speeches came off at Forest School. There was an unusually large assembly, and the performances, Greek, Latin, French, German, were excellent. The English part, Shakspeare's "Twelfth Night," represented in costume, was very successful. The school now numbers near 110 boys, and there is some idea of a further extension by enlarging the school buildings and adding another master's house for boarders.

On Monday, at the Grammar School, Farnham, the public *viva voce* examination, which usually follows the written one, was presided over by the Bishop of Winchester, who himself examined the boys in English and Latin. There were present also the Bishop of Mauritius and the Ven. the Archdeacons of Surrey and Winchester: the two latter gentlemen taking part in the proceedings. The Right. Rev. president and Archdeacon Utterton paid, each, a well-deserved compliment to the ability and worth of the Head Master. Mr. Charles Stroud. The prizemen were Hart, Hart (minor), for classics and mathematics, and Edmonds, for drawing.

Several grand hunting-parties have just taken place in the forest of Hertogenswald, near Delhain, in Belgium. The Count de Flandre took part in them, and killed two wild boars and a large number of deer.

The *Moniteur* publishes a despatch from Suez, stating that the fresh-water canal is completed. The water was a mile and three quarters from Suez.

A number of English gentlemen living in Paris have lately organised a football club, to which is to be added athletic indoor exercises of a gymnastic character. The football contests take place in the Bois de Boulogne, by permission of the authorities, and surprise the French amazingly.

In our Impression of the 12th inst. we omitted to mention that the owners of the twin screw-steamer Far East are Mr. Abbott Dunbar, Messrs. Gellatly, Hankey, and Sewell, of the firm of Dunbar and Co.; Mr. D. Fletcher, of the firm of Fletcher and Co., China; Messrs. J. Davies and Henry Jones—the latter gentleman being the commander.

The late Mr. Riddell, Advocate and antiquarian, directed that his papers, consisting of many rare ancient MSS., should be sold to the Faculty of Advocates for "a moderate sum," if they wished them. Lord Lindsay has offered to give £500 for them, and to bequeath them to the Advocates' Library by will; so that the Faculty of Advocates, who, at the meeting on Friday, accepted his Lordship's offer with thanks, will ultimately receive these valuable documents for nothing.—*Scotsman.*

THE LAUNCH OF THE MINOTAUR.

HER Majesty's iron-clad screw steam-ship Minotaur was launched on Saturday week from the yard of the Thames Ironworks and Shipbuilding Company, Blackwall, in the presence of an assemblage computed at 10,000. Admirable arrangements were made by the company for so large a gathering, and although probably not fewer than 3000 persons were conveyed by pontoon and small boats across the creek that divides the yard—the creek into which the ship was launched—not a single accident occurred. The dimensions of the Minotaur exceed those of any other ship afloat; and when the Agincourt is launched from the yard of Messrs. Laird at Birkenhead, and the Northumberland from the yard of the Millwall Company, there will be three ships of the class. All three were ordered by the Admiralty on Sept. 2, 1861, and should, according to contract, have been launched six or seven months ago; but many changes have been introduced into all the ships, and hence the delay. The launching of the Minotaur was managed to perfection. When the last supports had been knocked away, the first effort of the hydraulic ram moved her. Mrs. Romaine then dashed the bottle of wine against the iron bows, and the huge vessel glided majestically into the river, amid the cheers of thousands. The work of fitting the Minotaur with her five iron masts, and generally completing her for sea, will be effected in the Victoria Docks.

The length of the Minotaur between perpendiculars is 400 ft., her breadth 59 ft. 4 in., and her depth 41 ft. 6 in. She is of 6812 tons burden, builders' measurement, and she is to be propelled by engines (in course of making by Messrs. Penn) of 1350-horse power. Her armament is not yet fully decided upon, but it is expected that she will carry fifty guns of the largest calibre. Her internal construction is of the most massive description. The ship is built up from a keelson, formed of a huge bar of iron, about 40 in. deep. To this the iron ribs are bolted at intervals of 23 in. and 28 in. only. These ribs do not, however, rise in unbroken lengths through the whole framework of the ship, but are constructed in short lengths for the convenience of bolting to other longitudinal girders. The lower series or portions of the iron ribs vary from 10 ft. in length and 3 ft. in depth to 4 ft. in length and 18 in. in depth. These vertical sections or ribs, meeting with and joining the longitudinal girders, divide the lower part of the ship into a number of square cells, forming, in fact, a huge honeycomb of iron. Viewed externally, these ribs form the side upon which the inner skin of iron plates is secured, and upon which, again, rests the timber backing, and over this the armour plates—both the timber and armour plates resting on a ledge formed on the outer side of the ribs, and commencing about five feet below the water-line. Glancing again at the interior, it will be seen that above the lower section, or joints of the vertical ribs, there are five longitudinal girders, which stretch along the whole length of the sides and unite at the bow and stern; these intersect the ribs, and serve to give unyielding strength to the massive sides of the ship. The sides are held firmly towards each other by the thick and deep girders of iron, which stretch across the ship, and upon which the decks are laid. The upper deck is covered with iron plate, but above this is a flooring of oak. The height from the floor to the lower deck is 21 ft., main deck 9 ft. 2 in., and upper deck 7 ft. 2 in. in the clear. Running along each side of the ship, and shut off by iron bulkheads, are what are called the "wing passages;" they are 42 in. wide, and correspond with the height between decks. The wings again are divided into smaller water-tight compartments, so that in the event of a shot passing through the outer skin of the ship the water from the leak will be confined to its compartment, and through entrances by the manholes the leak can be stopped and the fractured plate repaired. In the lower portions of the ship arrangements are made by which several hundred tons of water may be admitted into the water-tight compartments, the effect of which would be to steady the ship in rough weather, so as to enable her to fight her guns better, and, by lowering her several feet in the water, diminish the mark which she would otherwise offer to an enemy. The cutwater of the ship has a circular projection, similar in outline to the breast of a swan, and placed below the water-line, so that the ship may be used as a ram to run down an enemy. This circular bow, with a fine edge not thicker than two or three inches, is formed of a solid forging of iron, and it projects about 7 ft. beyond the apparent line of the bows. The weight of this prominence, or beak, is more than thirty tons. The armour-plates on the waist of the ship are 5½ in. Towards the head and stern, however, they are reduced to 4½ in. The total weight of the vessel, when completed, will be about 10,000 tons. Already, with only a part of her armour-plates on her and her engines to come, she weighs over 6000 tons. Yet it is confidently expected that her speed will be about fourteen knots per hour.

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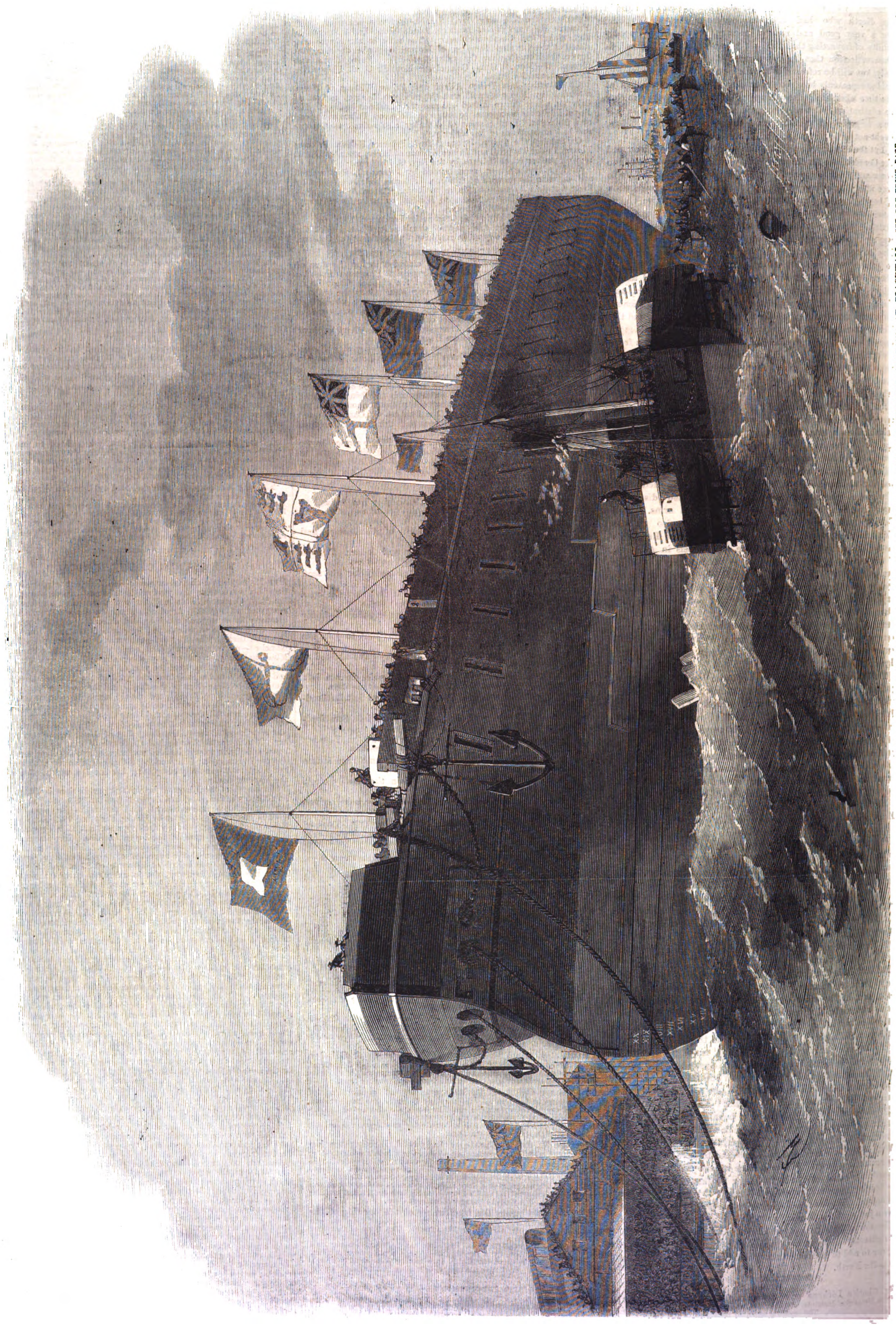

THE NEW IRON-CLAD FLEET: LAUNCH OF HER MAJESTY'S SCREW STEAM-SHIP MINOTAUR 60 GUNS, FROM THE YARD OF THE THAMES IRON SHIPBUILDING COMPANY AT BLACKWALL.—SEE PRECEDING PAGE

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THE LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY STATION AT BLACKFRIARS.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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LONDON, CHATHAM, AND DOVER RAILWAY STATION, BLACKFRIARS.

THIS work, now so rapidly progressing, comprises two levels, the lower being entirely appropriated for a goods dépôt, the upper for both goods and passengers—the main portion of the upper or passenger level being carried on iron columns and girders. The approach to the booking-offices is by an inclined road, commencing in the new street and passing over Holland-street to the east side of the station. There are three passenger platforms, which, with their lines of rails, are included under one span of roof. There is a cab and carriage road to the arrival platforms, commencing on the south side of the new street, where it adjoins Blackfriars-road, and carried by an inclined road on arches alongside the high-level viaduct, and thence over the new street, by girders, to the platform. An entrance and exit for foot passengers is provided at the north end of the station, near the bridge, communicating by staircases with the platform and offices. The arrangements for the goods traffic, which has to be passed from the high to the low level, and vice versâ, are by means of hydraulic lifts. The goods level has direct communication with the River Thames, so that goods can be landed or embarked readily. A great novelty of construction can be observed in this building by the introduction of terra-cotta, brown stoneware, and blue Staffordshire materials manufactured under Taylor's patents, the application of which is not, as has been generally the case, ornamental only, but constructive, in bands of different colours, keys and springers to arches, drip bands of brown stoneware for weathering the face of the building, copings, cornices, blocks, sills, and labels to arches all built at the time of construction with the ordinary brickwork, and, being kiln-burnt and indestructible, producing such an effect as the smoke of London will not easily obliterate. Terra-cotta having previously been used in this country ornamentally only, we view with pleasure this step in its use as a constructive material, successfully supplying in a brick building the place of stone, thus making the structure uniform in its materials, and all kiln-burnt. The variety of colour introduced is such as adds greatly to the architectural effect, and, being judiciously distributed, relieves in a high degree the large masses of brickwork which are necessary to the stability of such a work. The same company has erected along their metropolitan line minor stations of a similar description, in which the same mode of construction has been used, and with equally good effect. Mr. Joseph Cubitt and Mr. T. F. Turner are the engineers, the architectural department having been intrusted to Mr. John Taylor, junior.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WAR OFFICE.

1st *Dragoons*: C. Smith to be Cornet.
8th Hussars: Capt. H. Durrant to be Captain.
Royal Artillery: Lieut. E. H. Baker to be Second Captain; Cadet O. F. T. Annesley to be Lieutenant.
4th Foot: Capt. G. C. Ross to be Captain. 23rd: Ensign G. W. A. FitzGeorge to be Lieutenant; C. G. Bell to be Ensign. 24th: Lieut. R. O'Mahony to be Captain; Ensign O. H. Blount to be Lieutenant; T. Harris to be Ensign. 48th: E. H. O'Dowd to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Captain. 51st: Lieut. S. Walker to be Captain; Ensign G. B. Bird to be Lieutenant; R. R. Thomson to be Ensign. 54th: A. W. M'Kenzie to be Paymaster, with the honorary rank of Major. 67th: Lieut. J. Dawson to be Captain; Ensign H. R. Lempriere to be Lieutenant. 91st: C. G. Allison to be Ensign.
4th West India Regiment.—Ensign A. H. R. Ferguson to be Lieutenant; F. B. P. White to be Ensign.
UNATTACHED.—Lieutenant L. d'Acosta to be Captain.
BREVET.—Captain T. Stack to have the honorary rank of Major. Lieutenant-Colonels J. H. Smyth, A. A. Chapman, J. Gwilt, A. C. Cure to be Colonels.

ADMIRALTY.

ROYAL MARINE LIGHT INFANTRY.—First Lieutenant J. H. Symons to be Captain; Second Lieutenant F. V. G. Bird to be First Lieutenant; First Lieutenant H. S. Jones to be Captain; Second Lieutenant P. R. Champion to be First Lieutenant.

The Admiralty sent an officer to America some time ago to inspect and report upon the guns in use there.

The next examination for direct commissions will take place at Chelsea Hospital, on Monday, the 1st of February, 1864.

The order received a few days since for the discharge of a large number of the workmen at Chatham has been countermanded.

The boys of Wellington College gave their annual concert on Monday evening to a numerous assemblage of the neighbouring nobility, gentry, and clergy. The performances were most successful.

The Lords of the Admiralty have deputed the fine screw steam-frigate Aurora, recently put into commission at Devonport by Captain Sir F. Leopold M'Clintock, to be in attendance off Osborne during the residence of her Majesty in the Isle of Wight.

The Duke of Cambridge, as Governor of the Royal Military Academy and President of the Council of Military Education, attended the "breaking up" at Woolwich on Monday, and delivered the prizes to those cadets to whom they had been awarded by the council for efficiency in study and exemplary conduct during the past half year.

THE VOLUNTEER MOVEMENT.

A handsome testimonial of silver plate has been presented to Lieutenant Walliker, who has been the Quartermaster of the Civil Service Rifles since its formation, and rendered it signal service in that capacity. He has lately received an official appointment, which necessitates his leaving London; and about a hundred members of the regiment and other friends assembled yesterday se'nnight to bid him farewell, when the plate was presented to him. The chair was occupied by Lieut.-Col. Lord Bury.

The prizes won at a supplementary prize meeting of the Victoria corps were presented to the successful competitors on Wednesday week, at the Duke of Wellington's Riding-school, Knightsbridge. The distribution was made by Major Greenhill. The value of the prizes amounted to upwards of £140, the greater part being given from a fund half of which was contributed by his Grace the Duke of Wellington, Lieutenant-Colonel commanding, and half voted by the committee from the funds of the corps.

The fourth annual distribution of prizes to the members of the West Middlesex was made yesterday week by Colonel M'Murdo, Inspector-General of Volunteers, in the theatre of the Polytechnic Institution. Lord Radstock, the Lieutenant-Colonel of the corps, in opening the proceedings, said that the regiment was in a far more flourishing condition than it had been in any of the previous years of its existence.

The quarterly competition for three University tankards, given by the Brigade Rifle Association, took place amongst the second-class shots on Saturday at Plaistow. A large number of promising shots competed for the tankards, which were won as follows:—Private Woolley, 27 marks; Lieutenant Christie, 24 marks; Private Thomas, 20 marks.

Last Saturday evening the non-commissioned officers and privates of the 20th (North) Middlesex Rifles presented their Adjutant, Captain R. Wallen Jones, with a handsome silver claret-jug.

The twenty-fourth match for the Inland Revenue challenge cup took place at Wormwood Scrubbs on the 17th inst., between ten men of the St. James's company, Queen's Westminster, and ten men of the Admiralty company, C.S.R.V., in which the St. James's company, for the third consecutive time, proved the winners.

THE FASHIONS.—**The article written by our Correspondent** in Paris to accompany the Engraving of the Fashions had not arrived when we went to press.

THE COURT-MARTIAL UPON LIEUT.-COLONEL CRAWLEY.—The finding of the court-martial was submitted to the Queen on Wednesday, and received the Royal approval. The decision is in the following terms:—"The Court, having duly considered the evidence in behalf of the prosecution, the evidence the prisoner has adduced, and what he has stated in his defence, and the prosecutor's reply, is of opinion, with regard to the first charge, that he, the prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas R. Crawley, of the 6th Dragoons, is Not Guilty. With regard to the second charge the Court is of opinion that he, the prisoner, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas R. Crawley, is Not Guilty. The Court does, therefore, fully and honourably acquit him, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas R. Crawley, of both the charges preferred against him."

At a meeting of the committee of the Birmingham Musical Festival, held last week, it was resolved that the next triennial celebration shall take place on Tuesday, the 6th of September, and three following days, in the forthcoming year, and that Mr. Costa be appointed conductor.

A postal convention has been concluded between England and Italy for the transmission of commercial samples. The service will commence on the 1st of January next. Another convention between Italy and France is on the point of being arranged relative to post-office orders for money.

The one hundred guineas offered, in three premiums, for the best pictures exhibited at the Glasgow Institute of the Fine Arts were awarded as follows:—70 guineas, for the best figure-picture in oil, to J. Noel Paton, R.S.A.; 30 guineas, for the best landscape in oil, to Samuel Bough, A.R.S.A.; 20 guineas, for the best water colour, irrespective of subject, to Henry Tidey, London. The competition was confined to British artists and to pictures painted within the last two years.

MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

THE process by which middle-aged men are converted into elderly men is nowhere to be better observed than in the House of Commons. The middle-aged men who were stalwart members, in the physical sense, twenty years ago, are decidedly elderly, and something more, now. We remember, about so many years ago, seeing Sir Charles Wood, when passing through St. James's Park with two of his young sons, leap lightly over a hurdle at which the boys hesitated. Could Sir Charles leap over a hurdle now? Take Mr. William Williams, of Lambeth—who more sturdy, erect, and exemplifying bodily strength than he? But, at a recent meeting of his constituents which he attended, when he spoke it was with difficulty that he was heard three rows of listeners off from the place at which he stood. But even this circumstance was characteristic of Mr. Williams, whose steady—almost dogged—adherence to the discharge of the public duties he has in his time taken on himself is well known, and is still appreciated, we presume, in Lambeth. Everybody is aware that Mr. Williams's aim as a member of Parliament was, in the first place, to support, and ultimately to succeed, Mr. Hume as financial reformer-in-chief to the nation. That he failed to attain the end he desired is certain, for he never acquired the adequate weight with the House; but it would be untrue to say that he has done nothing in the vocation to which he devoted his Parliamentary life. More than one suggestion of his with reference to the management of the public treasure has been accepted by Mr. Gladstone, when he has been Chancellor of the Exchequer—notably, the system of including the charge for the collection of the revenue in the financial statement of each year; thus bringing under the direct supervision of Parliament an item of expenditure amounting to six or seven millions, as to the dealing with which previously not a word was ever said. Even if this were all, it must be acknowledged that therein Mr. Williams has done the State some service.

There can be few more trying ordeals than the meeting face to face of subordinate members of the Government and their constituents, after the fashion adopted by other members. Electors on such occasions are apt to deal a little more hardly with officials than they would with simple representatives, being imbued, probably, with a not unnatural idea that, as they made the member, by consequence they made the official. On the other hand, the official is in a continual alarm, lest he should commit himself on some point of public policy, and so get a wigging from his chief when he returns to his governmental home. Lately two Under-Secretaries have been publishing themselves amongst their constituents; and, certainly, if one were to pick out of the whole bunch of Under-Secretaries two whose complacent self-esteem would carry them through all difficulties which might arise in a more or less amicable controversy between them and their own electors, one would select the Marquis of Hartington and Mr. Layard. Although the Marquis is but a neophyte in office, he talks and conducts himself in the house as if he were one of the Nestors of politics. Having exhausted the pleasures of life at thirty, he took to public business as the only thing calculated to keep a man awake; and there is no doubt that he does his work as it is set before him; that he would run after work is more than can be said. Tall, slim, possessing the *mouton qui rêve* expression of face peculiar to the Cavendishes, and the languid nonchalance which is another characteristic of the race, he looks, when he rises in the house to represent his department, about the last person in the world to whom the business of the War Office should be intrusted in that place. But soon after he has begun to speak you discover that, at least on the particular matter in hand, he is well informed, and that for the rest, whether his manner be pleasant or disagreeable, he cares not a doit, and that he expects what he says to be accepted, *foi de noblesse*—speaking, as he does, not as a trumpery Under-Secretary, but as a Marquis, who will some day be a great Duke. Having, in a recent address which he has made to a part of his constituents, got himself within the range of the Cobden-Bright-*Times* controversy, he strikes us as having exhibited all the qualities of coolness and indifference to what any one says or thinks about him which we have here attributed to him. We have somehow a notion that the Marquis is not a long-lived politician, and that he occupies with public work only the period which will intervene between the present time and his dukedom of Devonshire.

Mr. Layard amongst some seven or eight hundred electors of Southwark must be rather an amusing sight. It may be remembered that when Mr. Layard was chosen to represent this borough (and his election was by no means a continuous triumph), he was an unattached, and therefore called himself an independent, politician, while he had been heard of in various ways as a Reformer. When, therefore, he slipped into place as Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, which, not being technically an office under the Crown, but, in fact, a head-clerkship under a chief of a department, does not cause a seat in the House to be vacated and involve a re-election, the Southwarkians felt that they had been a little done. It is probable that they do not look with eyes of unlimited and unalloyed favour on this their representative. To be sure Mr. Locke, the other member for Southwark, is, in his way, quite as much an "attaché" of the Government as Mr. Layard; for he accepted a recordership from them, and is regularly retained as one of the counsel for the Crown in revenue cases. But the recordership rendered necessary Mr. Locke's coming to his constituents for re-election; and, besides, they all know that he cares for that office only for the judicial dignity which attaches to it, and for the counselship for the Crown only as giving him a certain professional status in Westminster Hall. They therefore more easily condoned his Ministerial proclivities than they did those of Mr. Layard. However, as we have said, we know no one who can better hold his own than Mr. Layard. His self-confidence is really charming, from a certain simplicity which pervades it; the man so unconsciously but thoroughly believes in himself; he has within such a sense of superiority over every one who has not dug up Assyrian winged bulls from the depth of the ruins of centuries; he is so imperturbably convinced that a man who has travelled a great deal in the East must be a master of foreign politics, that, do what you will, you cannot but accept him at his own estimation when he is talking to you. At his meeting in Southwark he had evidently come prepared with a speech which he expected would have flowed smoothly on, unbroken except by assenting cheers. But the sturdiness of the Southwarkians rather set at naught this hope; they badgered him a little, and, to say truth, brought out much of his ingenuity in his efforts, on the whole successful, to adapt and readapt his oration to the occasion. If, however, we were an Under-Secretary, desirous of tasting as much as possible of the sweets of office, unembittered by any external influence or interference, we should prefer to be elected of any other than a large metropolitan constituency.

While discoursing of an Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, "in posse," we are reminded that an ex-Foreign Under-Secretary has been proclaiming himself and asking for a judgment on his merits at Horsham. We take Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald to be a political surprise of the current political period. Before 1858, if any one familiar with the House had been asked what sort of member Mr. Seymour Fitzgerald was, the reply would probably have been that he was active rather in the lobby than in the house, and that there was a faint recollection of his having made a speech one night when he exhibited most decided symptoms of what in another place would be called "stage-fright." Well, Lord Derby put him into no very responsible office, inasmuch as he represented in the Commons the weakest department in the Conservative Ministry, and, behold! he was soon found to be equal to the situation; and now there is not a bolder or more decisive critic on foreign affairs than the whilom timorous and by no means prominent member for Horsham. There is no doubt that when in office he conciliated every one who came in contact with him; but, having been a member of the Committee on the Kitchen and Refreshment Rooms of the House, he had previously been in a manner forced into acquaintanceship with most members of all classes; and if, as is likely, he showed zeal in his function of seeing that these creature comforts were attended to, he naturally made way almost into their affections. Altogether, Mr. Fitzgerald has assumed a foremost position in the House, and will keep it, if he does not fall too deeply into a failing which seems to beset him—that of making long speeches.

The State apartments of Windsor Castle are open to the public, under the usual regulations.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

PUBLIC men are fond of putting the public press on its trial, if so dignified an expression may be allowed to do duty for the vituperative expression of insensate rage. Earl Russell, some seven or eight years since, described modern journalism as "a ribald press," for no other reason than that he had become careless as to modern reform. Mr. Cobden has recently had his say, until everybody is tired of saying another word on the subject; and, later still, Colonel Crawley has larded the body of his defence with much unctuous periphrasis on the same subject. But, to some extent, there is no dissenting from the Colonel. Undoubtedly, he has suffered much from the press; but then the press could no more avoid inflicting suffering—once granted that the Crawley case was a fit subject for print—than Colonel Crawley, according to his own version, could help inflicting suffering on Sergeant-Major Lilley—once granting the Sergeant-Major to be a fair subject for arrest. It is more a question of the people than of the press. The House of Commons did not satisfy the country until the debates were reported and widely circulated; and that an outcry should follow an acquaintance with Mr. Coningham's speech should occasion no wonder. For the rest, the press has but proceeded on that speech and on printed State papers; and, if the Colonel denies the legitimacy of such channels of information, any attempt to convince him must be hopeless. In the early stages of any discussion, and later, press as well as public must necessarily be liable to much mutability of opinion; but for that reason it does not follow that there should be no opinion at all. As well might it be said that the man who stakes money against a horse or a yacht is slandering trainer or builder, because it is unjust to venture an opinion before race or match comes off. Such matters usually equalise themselves; and, if they do not, there is no injustice done. During the late trial public opinion frequently changed day by day. It changed enormously after Colonel Crawley had read his defence. Again, it veered somewhat after the prosecutor's reply.

A habit of change, founded probably upon a love of it, belongs to most men. The French are celebrated for it, and it is constantly exercised by the English on matters of the highest importance to themselves or other nations. This tendency was lately humorously described by the Count de Beaumont in the French Senate. Public dinners are given, and meetings are formed. Ministers and great men talk, say this or that, and straightway the people agitate passionately. But, before they have agitated to the least good, other meetings, dinners, and Ministers are before them, with a totally different cry, and the people forthwith set about agitating against the very thing which they had before advocated. Allowing for a Frenchman's exaggeration, the caricature will be recognised. It is not bad satire on what has more than once occurred in the new pet Government system—a coalition Cabinet. Most certainly, looking back at the great times of really strong Governments by party, it must be confessed that, from Prime Minister down to hungry expectant of sweets of place, no two individuals of a party ever talked two sides of opinion to the English people.

In many ways the Parisians would scarcely like to be told that they are beginning to closely resemble Londoners. Yet it shall be risked. During the years 1851-61 the population of the City decreased 12,000, whilst the population of London generally increased more than half a million. But all this time there was a strong emigration to the suburbs, and which is increasing year by year. The railways seem likely to extend London from Windsor to Gravesend, from Hertford to Reigate. A line of railways leads to a line of houses, and more and more London spreads itself, clutching for fresh air. In Paris the same flexibility may be observed, according to the accounts of a recent adventurous Trans-channellic traveller. The improvements, the new streets for old ones—and all founded on sound principles for making artillery effective—have already driven very many of the good people of Paris into the country to dwell, where small brick houses are beginning to sprout up in a night, very much after the fashion of our "neat villa residences," or "semi-detached" paradises, which have emanated from private public spirit, or the Conservative Land Society. M. L'Ouvrier finds a railway trip as far as this or that side of Versailles, perhaps, more comfortable, more healthy, and much cheaper than such a den in Paris as he would be able to afford. Perhaps the State had this exodus in mind when it sacrificed thousands of houses and hotels, many with unpleasant legends of freedom and vengeance attached, in order to lay out magnificent boulevards, in straight lines and at right angles. The aspect of "ye greene fieldes" has much to do in calming the troubled political mind and teaching the harassed human heart to "rest and be thankful."

Suburban fresh air is becoming more and more an important subject amongst ourselves. Surely, if the parks of the Regent, Hyde, Green, or St. James may be called the lungs of London, the commons and fields which lie outside may be looked upon as the "punkahs," or instruments which shake the fresh breezes to us, and serve to clear the o'er-incumbent brow. Recently, some gentleman, whose project is better known than his name, purchased the manor of Tooting Graveney, a part of the common, and demanded of the Board of Works permission to inclose sixty-three acres of the same, with a view to building. Whereupon a large-hearted committee is organised, and the landowner promptly informed that the manor will give him a fair per centage for his purchase-money without having recourse to building, and that they are willing to purchase the manor back at the price which he gave. This is a quaint way of estimating the value of money, and the lord of the manor did not leap very high at the suggestion. How it will go with the Board of Works who can say? They do not know themselves; and they are at present uncertain regarding an Act of Parliament which protects such places within fifteen miles round London, but perplexes the mind with some reservation about copyholds, and seems scarcely the kind of instrument calculated to increase the industry of that indefatigable, volant body, the Metropolitan Board of Works. People should take advantage of this retarding Act to agitate for the retention of this green spot. Whilst Londoners of all classes are undeniably being driven out of London, it is surely as well to keep such commons as Wimbledon, Tooting, Streatham, and Clapham for the more openly-avowed geese who already inhabit them.

Out of evil cometh good. Two recent severe accidents have sufficed to put the public mind greatly to rest. The storm in which the iron-plated wooden frigate Prince Consort was supposed nearly to have been lost did but serve to show how astonishing was her strength. Her framework was not strained, her plates remained unshaken. But if large waves will break over a ship's side the fault at least cannot be laid to the ship. The captain, master, or pilot, or whoever may be responsible in these days of Royal Navy confused command, may be unable to bring the ship's head to the safest quarter, or the winds of heaven may be far too powerful for any human opposition. But the ship cannot be at fault; and therefore the fierce tempest did but show how great are the qualities of mingled wood and iron, and give extra interest to the launch of the *Minotaur*. Similarly, the disastrous fire off Cheapside is convincing proof of the excellence of our present building supervision! A well-built brick wall will resist even a very extraordinary fire, and, with tolerably broad streets, there can be no fear of a conflagration spreading from out its original birthplace. At present it is uncertain, but the damage done may be the means of forming the nucleus of another handsome City street. Everywhere they are wanted.

From a bankruptcy report it appears that Signori Tamburini, Gardoni, and others of their profession invest their easily-won fortunes in a joint-stock Court millinery establishment in Regent-street. It used to be imagined that these gentlemen earned their wealth with sufficient ease to induce them to spend it freely among the people who pay them so well. But, no; they "turn it over" and take a double profit out of their fine voices. What will the ladies think of you now, Elvino, Assur? *Va superbo!*

Thalberg gave his farewell concert at Richmond on Saturday last, and left on Monday for Naples. It is said that the provincial tours of 1862 and 1863, in England, Ireland, and Scotland, have yielded a net profit of some eight or ten thousand pounds.

Accounts from Yarmouth state that the number of fishermen swept from smacks connected with the eastern coast during the late gale is now ascertained to be thirty-three, and, as thirteen smacks are unaccounted for, which carried among them ninety-one men and boys, the total of victims amounts to 124 persons.

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FINE ARTS.

DRAWINGS FROM THE HOLY LAND.

THERE is now being exhibited at the gallery of the Institute of Painters in Water Colours, Pall-mall, a set of thirty drawings, by Herr Carl Werner, of Jerusalem, Bethlehem, and the Holy Places. The public will welcome these drawings because, taking the whole series, they will probably be deemed the most important, complete, and satisfactory illustrations of the most interesting and historic sites in the Holy Land which have yet appeared. Herr Werner brought special qualifications to the delineation of such scenes. He is one of our most vigorous colourists and most accurate draughtsmen of architectural subjects. His linear perspective and knowledge of construction are scarcely ever at fault—resulting, we believe, from the artist having originally studied architecture with a view to making it his profession. He has, besides, passed upwards of a year in the Holy Land, executing these drawings "on the spot;" with what amount of personal discomfort those who have experienced domestic life in Palestine will best understand. Moreover, he has obtained permission, through the intervention of the Prussian Consul, to paint views—as, for instance, the "House of Pilate," never before represented. He was allowed to paint the interior of the "Mosque of Omar," with the large rock, covered with a rich silken awning, in the midst—the rock on which the Mussulmans believe Mohammed was raised to Heaven, and which afterwards returned and placed itself on its old site—and all that was to be seen within the Temple area, two janissaries having daily accompanied him on his sketching visits in order to protect him from the fanatical Mussulmans, and from the thirty negro keepers of the temple, who are armed with "mazzas," and knock down every one they find within the temple precincts without a special permission. One of the finest of these drawings was exhibited in the same gallery in the last exhibition of the Institute of Water-colour Painters, of which Herr Werner is a member. We allude to "The Jews' Wailing-place," a wall of immense stones, a portion, it is believed, of the substructure of the ancient Temple of Solomon, and where every Friday the Jews now congregate to pour out lamentations for the loss of country and political nationality, and to pray for their restoration. Other drawings in which the artist is seen to especial advantage are the following:—"Chapel in the House of the High Priest Caiaphas," now a little Armenian convent, and showing the entrance of a small room where Christ is said to have been confined on the night before the crucifixion—a highly-finished drawing, beautiful in colour. "Vestibule of the Church of the Holy Sepulchre," with the stone of unction, whereupon, tradition says, the Saviour's body was laid and embalmed previous to its burial; and the enormous brass candlesticks—two belonging to the Catholics, two to the Armenians, and two to the Greeks. "The Holy Sepulchre," consisting of two rooms, the second of which contains the sarcophagus itself, and is illuminated by about forty silver lamps belonging to all confessions—suggestive of the mighty wars and contentions those holy places have occasioned between nations of rival creeds. This drawing has a very fine, mellow tone. The splendid "Interior of the Greek Chapel" in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre; "Cœnaculum," erected by the Crusaders on the spot where, according to the oldest known tradition, the Last Supper was held and the Holy Ghost descended upon the Twelve. Some of the traditions relating to the Holy Places are of the wildest description, and yet, apparently, very remarkably confirmatory evidence of, at least, the exactitude of some of the reputed sites have from time to time been produced. "The Saviour's Birthplace" and the adjoining "Manger." A silver star is let into the pavement, which indicates, it is maintained, the exact spot where the birth took place! Many lamps burn over it night and day. This is a very impressive drawing, intensely rich, and with the lambent glow in the shrine very finely rendered. "Jerusalem from the North Side," with a caravan issuing from the Damascus gate. There are several other drawings of scarcely inferior interest and merit.

The only drawback to our unreserved admiration of the finished drawings (to a few sketches here our observation does not apply) is that they convey an impression upon lengthened examination of being less minutely accurate than they seem at first sight obviously, and almost ostentatiously, to be. When we analyse this impression, we find it arises from, as it appears to us, a too violent insisting upon the partial effects of daylight, especially when a ray penetrates the otherwise sombre interiors and strikes on the worn textures of stone. The skill shown in the textural imitation is undeniable; but we feel it is rather obtruded for effect, especially as the means employed are somewhat mechanical. The results are exactly those of photography. The camera exaggerates these effects, because, while it gives them their full force, its limited scale of chiaroscuro does not permit true relative value to be given to the broader masses of light and shade. The mechanical uniformity of the execution is betrayed in a bed of prickly pears, which have a regularity of growth unknown to that eccentric species of cactus. Nevertheless, making full allowance for their shortcomings, even the technical merits of these drawings are scarcely inferior to their interest and collective value. We understand the whole series are to be reproduced in chromolithography, and published by Messrs. Moore, M'Queen, and Co.

ARUNDEL SOCIETY.

The publications of this society for 1863 have just been issued to subscribers. These publications are instalments of two series in course of being produced. The intrinsic excellence and essential importance in the history of art of the originals from which these are taken we have dwelt upon more than once. First on the list of the present issue is a line engraving of "St. Stephen thrust out before his Martyrdom," in continuation of the series from the frescoes of Fra Angelico, in the chapel of Nicholas V., in the Vatican. This engraving, by Herr Schäffer, from a drawing by M. Kupelwieser, is a work of singular delicacy, and bears unmistakable evidence of fidelity to the saintly feeling which characterises every production, whatever its subject, of the unworldly monk of Fiesole. A less scrupulous copyist would infallibly have rendered this subject less severe and more dramatic. We think the society has acted very wisely in preferring line engraving to chromolithography for translating the works of a painter whose paramount merit was expression—always an evanescent attribute of art only to be seized by the utmost accuracy and delicacy of form. The conduct of the lines in the engraving is based upon those modern conventional principles by which the modelling is indicated by lines more or less curved, and which are, of course, far in advance of the science exhibited in the execution of the early Italian painters, but this does not at all diminish the fidelity of the ultimate effect.

The remaining annual publications are five chromolithographs, in continuation of the series from the famous frescoes in the Brancacci Chapel, in the Carmelite Church at Florence. The largest of these is the apochryphal subject, "Sts. Peter and Paul Raising the King's Son, and the Homage to St. Peter," the two subjects, as is common in the naive conceptions of the early painters, being represented synchronically and in one picture. This fresco, by Masaccio and Filippino Lippi, like that of "Peter Baptizing the People," in the same chapel, is remarkable for containing an admirably drawn nude figure—that of the King's son, newly restored to life, which very distinctly marks the immense stride in advance, at least as regards technicalities, made by Masaccio, and at the same time shows art ripe for the influence of the antique and the full development of the Renaissance. Two smaller chromolithographs, mounted on one sheet, are "Sts. Peter and John Healing the Sick by their Shadows," and "Sts. Peter and John Giving Alms." Two heads from the first and third of these frescoes, on the scale and aiming at being in exact imitation of the originals, complete the set for this year's subscription. Two important occasional publications have likewise lately appeared—namely, "The Conversion of Hermogenes," from a fresco by Andrea Mantegna, in the Church of the Eremitani, at Padua, remarkable, like other of that master's works, for its architectural background; and "The Annunciation," from a fresco by Fra Angelico, in the Convent of S. Marco, at Florence—perhaps the sweetest of the many versions of this subject, and a strikingly successful specimen of all that it is possible to accomplish by chromolithography.

Mr. Foley has been commissioned to execute the statue of O'Connell for Dublin.

The statue of "Memory," which we inadvertently attributed to Mr. Alexander Brodie in our notice of this gentleman's statue of the late Duke of Richmond, was by the sculptor's brother, Mr. William Brodie, of Edinburgh, who is now engaged upon a statue of the Prince Consort for Perth.

Mr. John Everett Millais and Mr. Edward William Cooke have been elected Royal Academicians.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will of the Right Hon. Katharine Stewart, of Bryanston-square, London, and New Steine, Brighton, was proved in the principal registry by her daughter, Miss Susan Katharine Stewart, the sole executrix. The personalty was sworn under £16,000. Her Ladyship was the sister of the seventh Earl of Wemyss, and married, in 1805, the Hon. Edward Richard Stewart, who died in 1851. Her Ladyship bequeaths the property left to her under the will of her mother, the late Dowager Lady Elcho, to be divided between her children. To her son Edward she has left her library, with the exception of 200 volumes, to be selected by her daughter Susan, whom she has appointed her residuary legatee. The plate is to be divided amongst her sons and daughters, in certain proportions.

The will of Mrs. Willyams, of Tor-Mohun, Devon, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel James Brydges Willyams (Royal Cornwall Militia), was proved in the London Court, on the 11th inst., by the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, M.P., P.C., the surviving executor, the personalty being sworn under £40,000. The will bears date Nov. 18, 1857; and was attested by Charles Kitson, solicitor, Torquay, and S. Johnson, his clerk. The testatrix, after leaving legacies to the amount of about £6000, has bequeathed the remainder of her property to the Right Hon. Benjamin Disraeli, expressed in these words:—"In testimony of my affection and of my approbation and admiration of his efforts to vindicate the race of Israel; with my views he is acquainted, and will no doubt endeavour to accomplish them;" and, further, has expressed her wish that he should obtain permission of her Majesty to use the surname and arms of the family of Lara and Mendez de Costa, in addition to or precedent to that of Disraeli.

The will of Samuel George Smith, Esq., of Sacombe Park, Ware, Herts, and of Lombard-street, banker, was proved in London by his sons, Samuel George Smith, Esq., M.P., and Frederick Chatfield Smith, Esq., the executors. The personalty was sworn under £500,000. To his eldest son he has bequeathed his farms and lands, The Beeches, Herts, and all his landed estates in Adelaide and Australia, and his interest in the banking business, "Smith, Payne, and Smith, Lombard-street." To his son Frederick he has bequeathed his interest in the banking establishment, "Samuel Smith Brothers, Hull." To his daughter a legacy of £30,000. The residue of his property to be divided amongst his four sons, Samuel, Frederick, Rowland, and Horace. There are legacies left to each of the clerks in both the banking establishments of £10. Also £100 to each of the infirmaries at Nottingham, Derby, and Hertford.

The will of the late Major-General James Farrer was proved in London by his son, William H. Farrer, Esq., J. Stedman, W. C. Lambert, Esqrs., and the Rev. Hugh W. Helyar, the executors. The personalty was sworn under £25,000. To his wife he has bequeathed a life interest in his estates, subject to the payment of two annuities of £500 each to his son and daughter, who will, on the decease of his wife, share the residue.

The will of Eugene Thomas Curzon Whittell, Esq., of Helmsley Lodge, Yorkshire, was proved in the London Court under £60,000 personalty, the executors and trustees being H. C. Allhusen, Esq., of Elswick Hall, near Newcastle (the testator's cousin), and Charles Wilkin, Esq., Tokenhouse-yard, London. The testator died at the age of thirty-one, and was the only son of Joshua Francis Whittell, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. The will is dated June, 1863. There are liberal legacies left to his father, mother, and sisters; and the freehold, devised to him by his late great-uncle, Joshua Field, Esq., and all other estates he leaves to his father for his life; and upon his decease they are to be divided equally amongst his (testator's) four sisters.

COUNTRY NEWS.

Mr. C. P. Melly has offered to erect twelve additional drinking-fountains in Liverpool.

At a public meeting held in the Leeds Townhall, on Monday night, it was determined to erect a monument to the late Sir Peter Fairbairn.

Two men were killed and three injured by a collision on the Scottish Central Railway, at Dunning, on Friday se'nnight.

At Arranmore a new lighthouse, built of granite, has been completed, at an expense of about £10,000. The light is to be a flash-revolving one of the first class.

The Whitworth Institute, erected at Fleetwood, Lancashire, by Benjamin Whitworth, Esq., at a cost of £2000, was opened on the 15th inst. by a tea and public meeting.

On the 1st proximo an Act of Parliament will come into force making it compulsory in Ireland to have all children born after the 1st of January vaccinated within six months of their birth, under a penalty of 10s.

The session at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester, closed on Thursday week with the usual award of diplomas and distribution of prizes, in the presence of the Hon. William Bathurst and Mr. Edward Holland, M.P. Among the five successful candidates for the diploma is a Dane.

The *Dundee Advertiser* states that the committee of the Albert Institute have received subscriptions to the amount of £14,850, and Sir David Baxter has intimated that, whenever the general public make the subscription £17,000, he will become responsible for the remaining £3000.

The heroes of the late pugilistic encounter, King and Heenan, with their seconds and backers, were brought before the Sussex magistrates at Mark Cross, on Tuesday, to answer for the breach of the peace committed by them at the recent fight near Tunbridge Wells. They were bound over to be tried at the next Quarter Sessions.

Sir William Somerville, one of the members for Canterbury, has been raised to the Irish Peerage, under the title of Baron Athlumney. His creation does not necessarily cause a vacancy in the representation of Canterbury. The new Peer may continue to hold his seat in the House of Commons, but while he does so he is not entitled to what is called the "privilege of peerage."

The usual half-yearly examinations of the teachers in training at the normal schools of the National Board—numbering 205—were brought to a close in Dublin, on Monday, by a public examination before the Lord Lieutenant. At the conclusion his Excellency addressed the teachers and expressed himself highly gratified with everything he saw and heard, and renewed his declaration of adherence to the principles of the National Board.

The case of the lunatic at Flushing, in Cornwall, the tale of whose miseries created so much commiseration in the public mind a few weeks ago, was again brought before the magistrates of Falmouth on Monday. The witnesses then examined detailed a horrible story of inhuman neglect on the part of the lunatic's brother, extending over a period of about ten years. The magistrates bound him over in heavy sureties to take his trial for ill-treatment of his lunatic brother.

The munificent bequest of the late Mr. Drummond—amounting to £20,000—to found a school at Dublin for the education of children the orphan daughters of soldiers, has been securely established for the object intended by the testator. Not only has the amount of the bequest been paid into the Court of Chancery by the executors, but a scheme for the future management of the charity has been approved by the Master in Chancery, printed, and circulated. The school will be managed, as nearly as possible, on the plan of the Royal Hibernian Military School for soldiers' sons.

Several valuable additions to the collection of Royal pictures at Holyrood are about to be made by command of her Majesty. In the large collection in Hampton Court there are a good many duplicate portraits of Royal personages connected more or less directly with Scottish history; and on the attention of the Queen being drawn, through the proper official channels, to this circumstance, and the suggestion made that some of these might be spared from the richly clothed walls of Hampton Court Palace to the more needful and not less Royal and appropriate Holyrood, her Majesty at once acquiesced in the propriety of the transfer and exhibited much personal interest in the selection of the pictures.—*Scotsman.*

The celebrated "LL Whisky" case has recently been decided in the Dublin Court of Chancery. It was a petition from the Messrs. Kinahan and Co., of the Carlisle-buildings, Dublin, asking the Court to restrain Mr. Bolton, of Westmoreland-street, from using on his whisky bottles their trade mark, "LL." The Lord Chancellor said he had no difficulty in coming to the conclusion, at an early period of the case, that the letters "LL" constituted a trade mark in the strictest and plainest sense of the words. It was proved that the peculiar mode in which the whisky in question was prepared was invented by a former member of the firm; that there was a secret connected with it, which is kept carefully in a book under lock and key. For forty years the whisky had been sold under that name, and it was a well-known article of commerce to those engaged in the trade. Under all the circumstances he was of opinion that "LL" was as distinct a trade mark as ever came under the cognisance of a court of justice. The Court would not allow a trade mark and design belonging to an article which one man had discovered to be usurped and used by another man, so as to lead the public to believe that they were purchasing from him the same article as the one prepared and sold by the inventor. The Court would always jealously guard property of that kind. The petitioners, therefore, were entitled to maintain the suit. The respondent should pay the costs and account for all his sales for the last six years.

A meeting of the general committee of the Hartley Colliery Relief Fund was held last week in the Guildhall of Newcastle-on-Tyne, for the purpose of apportioning the surplus of the fund among various districts, to be applied to the relief of distress occasioned by future accidents. The committee reported that, having ascertained as accurately as possible the quantity of coal raised in each district, they found that the proportions to which each district would be entitled on an average on that basis were:—Derby, Nottingham, Leicester, and Warwick, £1201; North and East Lancashire, £1587; North Durham, Northumberland, and Cumberland, £2572; North Stafford, Shropshire, and Cheshire, £1106; South Durham, £2320; South Stafford-hire and Worcestershire, £2104; South Wales, £2077; South-Western, £1473; West Lancashire and North Wales, £1826; Yorkshire, £2034; Eastern District of Scotland, £1063; Western District of Scotland, £1236. The executive had been engaged in appointing trustees and committees to receive and appropriate the proportions of the surplus to which each district might be entitled, and had satisfaction in being able to state that the requisite arrangements were almost completed. The recipients of relief number 419—viz., widows, 93; adults, 33; and children, 293; and, from the financial statement attached to the report, it appears that the balance in hand on the 1st of September last amounted to £74,149. The report was adopted, and the executive committee was empowered to dispose of the surplus among the various districts according to the bases laid down by them.

A further increase of about 1700 has taken place in the number of persons receiving parochial relief in the cotton districts; and, although in anticipation of a revival of trade, a considerable number of new mills are in course of construction, the Central Executive Relief Committee have come to the conclusion that it is their duty to husband their resources and prepare for frequent changes in the state of employment. They at present hold a balance of about £225,000, while the Mansion House, Liverpool, and Bridgewater House Committees have still at their disposal a sum which may be put down, in round numbers, at £185,000. This gives a total reserve of upwards of £400,000. To this must be added the relief that may be expected from the Public Works Act, under the provisions of which applications to the amount of £1,117,605 have already been reported on. A few weeks ago Mr. Farnall issued circulars to the relieving officers in the cotton-manufacturing districts asking for information as to the present position and employment of those labouring and factory operatives who have ceased to receive parochial relief since the 9th of December, 1862, when pauperism attained its maximum. Some of the returns which have been received are incomplete; but, making the best use he can of the data with which he has been supplied, he frames the following estimate:—"That 15,764 persons who were paupers in December, 1862, cannot be traced by the relieving officers; that 54,474 persons have resumed their usual work; that 25,940 are employed in outdoor work; and that 7782 have either removed or emigrated." Grants were made from the general fund to the following places:—Hurst, £120; Tintwisle, £100; Glossop and Hadfield, £1800; Bamberbridge, £100; Salford, £700; Heywood, £500; and Hulme, £600. Several smaller grants were also made.

MONETARY TRANSACTIONS OF THE WEEK.

(From our City Correspondent.)

THE demand for accommodation, both at the Bank of England and in the open market, has been much less active this week, and the rates of discount for the best short bills have declined to 7½ ½ per cent. The imports of the precious metals have been on an extensive scale, and about £200,000 has been sent into the Bank. The export inquiry has fallen off, and the supply of capital in all quarters is increasing. There has, consequently, been an improved feeling in the market for Home Securities. The business doing has been only moderate; nevertheless, the quotations have rather advanced. Consols, for Money, have realised 91½ ⅝; Ditto, for Account, 91⅝ ½; Reduced and New Three per Cents, 91¼ ⅛; Exchequer Bills, 2s. to 4s. discount. Indian Securities have moved off slowly. The Five per Cents have marked 106½ ½; the Bonds, 8s. discount to par. Rupee Paper has sold at 103½ to 104½, and 113 to 114. Mexican Bonds have commanded more attention, and the quotations have improved. Greek Bonds, however, have suffered rather a heavy decline. The Confederate Scrip has been done at 37 to 39. Most other foreign bonds have met a very inactive market. Joint-Stock Bank shares have sold freely, at very full prices, and about an average business has been passing in Miscellaneous Securities. The Railway Share Market may be considered firm. Most of our Continental advices state that the demand for money has fallen off. At New York the premium on gold has declined to 50¼. There is still a fair profit on shipments to this country. The exchanges in France and Germany are rather more favourable. It is presumed, therefore, that money has, at length, seen its highest range in this country.

THE MARKETS.

THE corn trade has been in a very inactive state this week, although the supplies of produce on offer have not been, to say, extensive. Wheat and inferior barley have given way 1s., and grey peas have declined 1s. to 2s. per quarter. In the value of other articles very little change has taken place. The fat stock markets have been very dull, and the quotations generally have had a drooping tendency. Tea has moved off slowly, at late rates; but the sale for both raw and refined sugars have been tolerably firm. Coffee has moved off freely, on former terms. In rice, however, very little business has been passing. The provision trade may be considered firm. Tallow, however, has sold slowly, at 40s. 9d. to 41s. per cwt. for P.Y.C. on the spot. Oils, generally, have met a dull inquiry, at about last week's prices. The coal trade is in a healthy state, at full quotations. In the value of hay and straw no change has taken place. The wool trade has become inactive; nevertheless prices are supported. Potatoes, owing to large arrivals coastwise and by land carriage, are dull, at from 50s. to 90s. per ton. In the various other markets, as is generally the case at this period of the year, very little business has been transacted, on former terms.

THE LONDON GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 18.

BANKRUPTS.

J. WELCHMAN, John-street West, Blackfriars-road, dealer in jewellery.—H. HALL, St. Martin's-le-Grand, City, iron merchant.—C. G. ELLIOTT, Shoe-lane, City, bookseller.—J. RUFF, Kingston, Surrey, British wine manufacturer.—T. HIND, Halford-terrace Walworth, builder.—J. MARTYN, Rosemary-cottages, Shepperton-street, Islington, wholesale milliner.—T. WILLIAMS, Rose-lane, Ratcliffe, cooper.—J. MARTIN, Millbank-street, Westminster, late blacking manufacturer.—J. GALE, Portswood, Hampshire.—E. UPJOHN, Lower Belgrave-street, Eaton-square, dairyman.—J. OSBORNE, St. John's-road, Hoxton, upholsterer.—H. J. CLARKE, South-parade, Brompton, builder.—B. R. WILLIAMS, Bury-street, St. James's, major in the militia.—B. M'GRATH, Liverpool, provision dealer.—J. V. DE FLEURY, Addington-square, Margate, artist.—W. GRIFFITHS, High-street, Poplar, grocer.—W. J. GINGER, Bexley-heath, Kent, carpenter.—W. JARRETT, Minster, Kent, market gardener.—W. S. MARSHALL and B. WILLIAMS, Strand, tea dealers.—H. J. BALLARD, Southampton, tailor.—W. RANDALL, Norwich, corndealer.—R. CASE, Upper Thames-street, oil merchant.—D. T. DANCER, Sloane-square, cab proprietor.—G. ZANNI, Holborn-hill, meat-screen manufacturer.—J. NEWSOME, Edmond-place, City, woollen merchant.—J. B. HARRIS, Hawley-road, Kentish-town, painter.—D. KEENE, Portsea, Hants, bootmaker.—M. DAVIS, Caroline-place, Guildford-street, Middlesex, general dealer.—ELIZABETH GELL, Harlesden-green, Willesden, farmer.—ELLEN NASH, Euston-road, St. Pancras.—T. WARD, Birmingham, dealer in coal.—G. HILLMAN, Aston, Warwickshire, farmer.—J. NASH, Fast Dean, Gloucestershire, brick and tile manufacturer.—W. KING, Chippenham, Wiltshire, draper.—S. NORTHWAY, Torquay, Devonshire, wine merchant.—J. MOORE, High Bickington, Devonshire, farmer.—RIDLEY and ROBERT MAKEPEACE, Teignmouth, Devonshire, wharfingers.—R. TAYLOR, Goole, Yorkshire, coal merchant.—R. ANDREW, Middlesborough, Yorkshire, corn-miller.—J. H. DEADY, Birkenhead and Liverpool, builder.—T. CARR, and P. ROBINSON, Liverpool, timber merchants.—G. CRAGGS, Liverpool, steam-boat steward.—R. HUGHES, Liverpool, photographic artist.—J. R. EDWARDS, Pensarn, near Abergele, Denbighshire, grocer.—E. P. J. S., and J. ROYLE, Crumpsal-vale, Lancashire, bleachers.—W. HARTLEY, Old Accrington, Lancashire, licensed victualler.—W. H. HEWITT, Manchester, attorney.—J. DALKIN, Durham, ro emake.—W. NITSCH, Newcastle-on-Tyne, merchant.—S. CARLESS, Birmingham, fr iterer.—S. PERRY, Birmingham, watch hand maker.—T. GREENWOOD, Manchester, marble-mason.—T. F. PLANT, Liverpool, master mariner.—S. PRATT, Kidderminster, clogmaker.—J. BIRKHAM, Macclesfield, dealer in German yeast.—J. GLAHOLM, Sunderland, brass-founder.—G. GOULD, Wareham, Dorsetshire, general dealer.—T. CRAWFORD, sen., Darlington, butcher.—J. SIDDALL, Sharrow Moor, near Sheffield, schoolmaster.—R. WILLIAMS, Hanley, Staffordshire, beerseller.—C. HARRIS, Tewkesbury, innkeeper.—J. LEWIS, Garnvach, Monmouthshire, tailor.—T. HARRISON, Saxilby, Lincolnshire, farmer.—T. P. JONES, Rhyd-y-Defaid, Flintshire, farmer.—J. GALE, Martock, Somersetshire, farmer.—JOHN REES, Llangunllo, Cardiganshire, innkeeper.—R. HUGHES, Stretton-heath, Shropshire, builder.—W. F. WELLS, Pudsey, Yorkshire, schoolmaster.—W. CURTIS, Burwash, Sussex, wheelwright.—M. NUNN, Bradwell-near-the-Sea, Essex, blacksmith.—J. STEVENS, Benenden, Kent, commission-agent.—C. BRUTTON, Exeter, attorney.—G. DYSON, Leca, near Oldham, stonemason.—H. HOWARD, Brighton.—J. R. KIDD, Norwich, tobacconist.—G. DEWIS, jun., Brinklow, Warwickshire, baker.—J. JAMES, Cwmavon, Glamorganshire, shoedealer.—R. LANE, Ormesby, Yorkshire, tailor.—H. RITSON, Stockton-on-Tees, chemist.—E. WILLIAMS, Aberdaron, Carnarvonshire, flour-dealer.—MARY ELLIS, widow, Tunbridge Wells, miller.—R. T. MANSER, Eastbourne, Sussex, poulterer.—J. DURHAM, jun., Hampton Gay, near Oxford, paper manufacturer.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

A. F. and J. M'K. RENNIE, Glasgow, house factors.—W. FINDLAY, Glasgow, builder.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 22.

BANKRUPTS.

J. S. GALBRAITH, Bradley-terrace, Wandsworth-road, tobacconist.—W. J. SIMMONDS, Snow's-fields, Bermondsey, builder.—J. T. TRESSIDDER, Long-acre, late biscuit manufacturer.—R. SCOTT, New Brompton, Kent, paymaster in the Royal Navy.—T. BROWN, Acuber-place, Dalston, brassfounder.—R. J. PRATTEYJOHN, scott's-yard, Bush-lane, City; Salcombe, Devonshire; and Weston-street, Southwark, cider merchant.—W. STOCKLEY, Fulham, late wine retailer.—T. J. COTTRELL, Reading, butcher.—J. HOPKINS, Wellington-terrace, Bayswater, cheesemonger.—G. W. WESTROPP, Northumberland-court, Strand, late Ensign in the 11th Regiment.—J. GREYER, West Wellow, Wiltshire, cattle-dealer.—G. F. GREENHEAD, Fulham, ornamental painter.—F. EVES, Newbury, Berkshire, chemist.—G. WILLSHER, James-street, Waterloo-road, colour merchant.—W. E. S. HASELTON, Upper-marsh, Lambeth, builder.—W. DOYLE, Cloudesley-street, Islington, confectioner.—W. BIDWELL, Petty Cury and Silver-street, Cambridgeshire, boot manufacturer.—A. OXLADE, Slough, Bucks, innkeeper.—G. HEFFILL, East-road, City-road, tailor.—G. BANTON, New-street, Covent-garden, hosier.—S. SUCH, Brentwood, Essex, victualler.—W. CAMERON, Church-passage, Norton Folgate, potato salesman.—J. MASON, Portland-road, Notting-hill, builder.—J. QUICK, Gosport, Hampshire, innkeeper.—J. MOORE, Birmingham, bookseller.—R. VANN, Birmingham, tarpaulin manufacturer.—W. PAERMAN, Wombourne, Penn, and Sedgley, Staffordshire, miller.—A. A. FAVARETTI, Cardiff, shipbroker.—E. COLES, Whitechurch, Dorsetshire, yeoman.—T. AVERY, Knowle, Devonshire, innkeeper.—T. H. BURGOYNE, Kingsbridge and Plymouth, draper.—T. BENTON, Wakefield, worsted manufacturer.—S. HOWE, Birstal, Yorkshire, waste-dealer.—J. C. KELLETT, Leeds, mungo manufacturer.—J. GRIFFITHS, Kingston-upon-Hull, victualler.—J. ROBERTS, Holywell, Flintshire, chemist.—L. HEYMAN, Liverpool, jeweller.—JOANNA RICHARDS, Camborne, Cornwall, grocer.—M. PILKINGTON, Bolton, provision-dealer.—R. BIDING, Altrincham, Cheshire, joiner.—W. BARKER, Barlow, Yorkshire, woodleader.—E. MACKARELL, Treales, Lancashire, farmer.—R. RILEY, Birmingham, baker.—J. HURST, Manchester, salesman.—C. ASHTON, Nottingham and Leicester, carver and gilder.—J. S. NICHOLSON, Batley, Yorkshire, flockdealer.—W. BARR, Sheffield, joiner.—CHARLOTTE BROOKS, Dudley.—J. GREENAWAY, jun., Studley, Wiltshire, wooddealer.—T. VICKERS, Leeds, staymaker.—H. FOSTER, Leeds, late manufacturing chemist.—W. BELLWOOD, Leeds, flourdealer.—G. BETTINSON, Newark-on-Trent, bootmaker.—R. BREWSTER, Albrighton, Shropshire, farmer.—D. REES, Llangwicke, Glamorganshire, farmer.—C. DAVIS, Alcester, Warwickshire, beerhouse-keeper.—D. JOHN, Cardiff, innkeeper.—J. M'MILLAN, Swansea, licensed victualler.—E. TAYLOR, Kidderminster, beerhouse-keeper.—J. WYERS, Deepfields, Staffordshire.—J. BUSHELL, Worcester, carpenter.—G. FAYERS, Long Melford, Suffolk, farmer.—G. GOODWIN, Manchester, general merchant.—J. WOOD, Sudley, Lancashire, slatedealer.—W. MARGERISON, Brampton, Derbyshire, slater.—T. HACKING, Oswaldtwistle, Lancashire, chemical manufacturer.—T. SIMPSON, Darlington, Durham, hairdresser.—E. BROOK, Leeds, mining-broker.

SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

J. PURDIE, Arrochar, by Loch Long, near Dumbarton, hotelkeeper.—J. M'KNIGHT, Glasgow, draper.—D. HAMILTON, Glasgow, merchant.—R. GRAY, Glasgow, fruiterer.—J. ELPRAY, Kells, Kirkcudbrightshire, commission-agent.—W. KENNEDY, Maybole, Ayrshire, farmer.—J. THOMSON, Brechin, mason.

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SCULPTURED STONE.

BRONZE STATUETTE.

ROMAN ANTIQUITIES AT WYCOMBE, NEAR ANDOVERSFORD, GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—SEE PAGE 649.

LAMBTON COLLIERY, AUSTRALIA.

THIS colliery is situated about five miles from the city of Newcastle, New South Wales, and is the property of the Scottish Australian Mining Company. It is one of the most recently commenced, and bids fair to be one of the most productive of the Australian mines. The coal trade of that colony is gradually and surely developing itself, and in time, no doubt (like that of the mother country), will become its great source of wealth, especially when the real value of the coal for steam purposes becomes known. Great credit *is* due to the several Australian coal companies for the energy with which they combated the various impediments which must of necessity accompany such enterprise in a new country, where the cost of labour is nearly treble what it is in England, and the conveyance of goods so difficult, owing to the scarcity—in fact, total absence—of good roads.

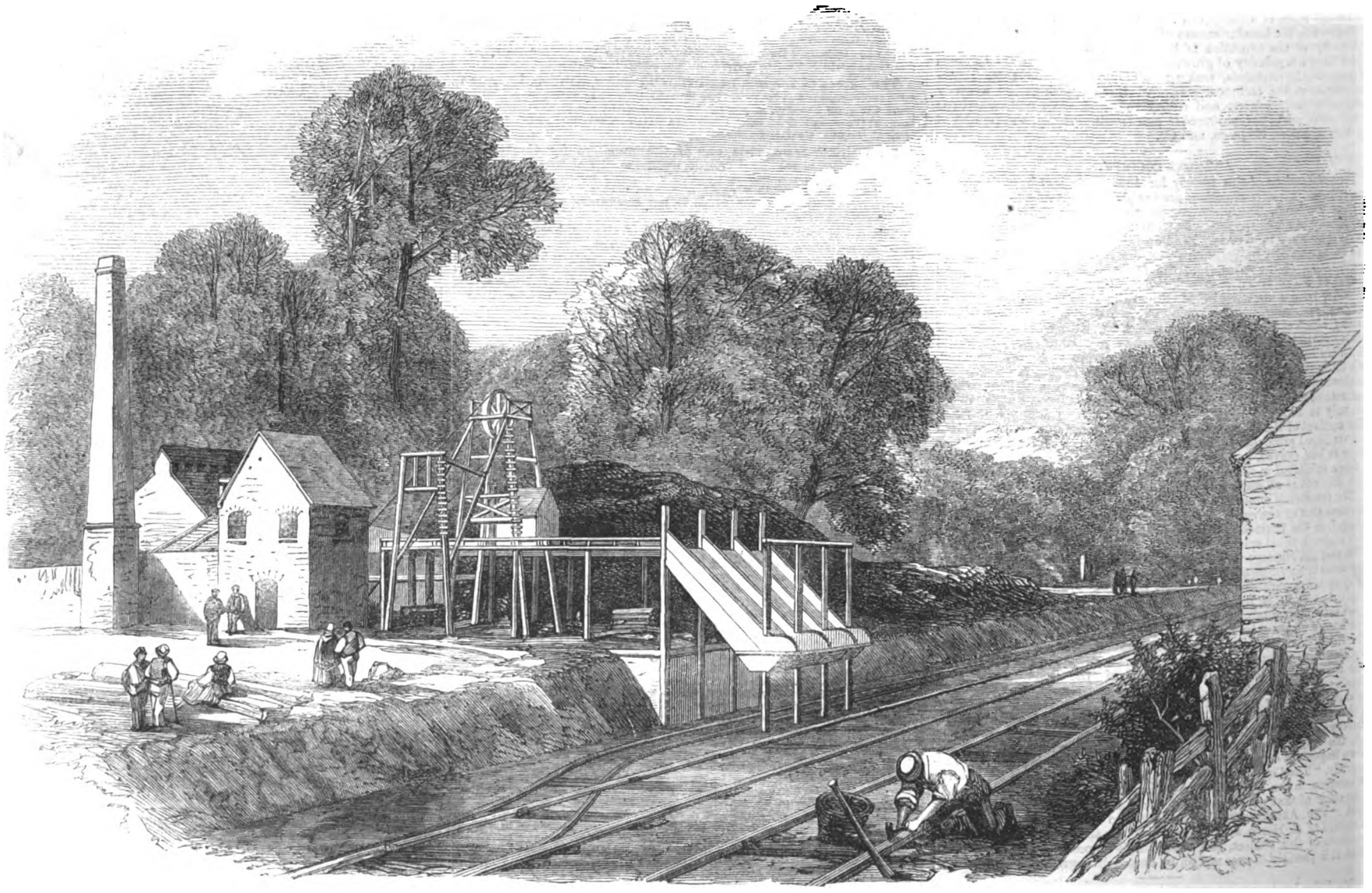
The Lambton works have been constructed on the newest principles of mining engineering; and great credit is due to the company's manager, Mr. T. Croudace, for the masterly manner in which they have been completed. The working shaft is lined throughout with freestone, carefully jointed, and is the only example of the kind at present in the colony. The coal is conveyed from the pit's mouth by a branch railway, two miles and a half in length, to the Great Northern line, and by that to Newcastle, where it is shipped. "Ere many years," writes the gentleman who obligingly furnished us with the sketch from which our Engraving is taken, "we may hope that Newcastle, the capital of the coal trade of New South Wales, will vie with the town from which it takes its name, and that the noble waters of the Hunter River will bear forth yearly as goodly a freight as does the coaly Tyne of the old country."

MR. HARDING.

JAMES DUFFIELD HARDING, the distinguished landscape-painter in water colours and well-known teacher, who died on the 4th inst., was born at Deptford, Kent, in 1797. He was the son of an artist of some reputation, but whose talents were chiefly engaged in teaching. To the instruction of his father and that also of Prout, together with the careful study of Turner's "Liber Studiorum," the deceased artist confesses he was largely indebted for the earliest formation and cultivation of his taste. A casual remark of his mother, suggesting that it might be more profitable to him to go and study directly from nature than to copy the works of men, seems to have made a deep impression on the young artist's mind. For a while he acted upon this suggestion, and prosecuted his studies in this narrow but sure path to excellence with great ardour and devotion. He became, however, discouraged with the apparent slowness of his progress, and disheartened at difficulties, for none was now at hand to enable him to surmount them, and at this period there were very few aids to art-instruction. For a time, indeed, Harding abandoned the pursuit of painting altogether, and applied himself to engraving. A year was spent in this new field of study, and we must not deem the time lost, for the knowledge of the principles of this branch of art then acquired, doubtless proved of service to him in various ways, but especially in the obvious assistance it would be to him in his subsequent efforts in lithography.

Again, however, Harding resolved to be a painter, and again he applied himself with renewed energy to the study of nature. It may be interesting to mention that Mr. Harding himself states that he became, early in his career, dissatisfied with the methods of representing the atmospheric greys and negative hues of shadows then in vogue. These were painted first, and the "local" or "self" colours of objects passed over them, contrary, the artist argued, to the analogy of Nature herself; for, in nature, the effects of atmosphere and shadow must necessarily intervene between the eye and the objects viewed. Convinced of the erroneousness of the principles then commonly practised, the artist thenceforward adopted and taught exactly the opposite method of painting the local colours first, and upon them the greys and shadows. While still young, the Society of Arts awarded the artist a silver medal for a water-colour drawing. In 1820, as lithography began to be employed in this country, Harding turned his attention to it. He soon appears to have discovered that, although it could not be brought to compete with engraving in finish and completeness, the capabilities of lithography (with its granulous texture and facility of execution) for the exhibition of the best qualities of a sketch and all the rudimentary kinds of drawing could scarcely be over-estimated; and that, therefore, it was the best medium for diffusing good examples for instruction. Several series of sketches, published from time to time under the titles "Lessons on Art," "Lessons on Trees," "Elementary Art," and "The Principles and Practice of Art"—known not only to every artist and amateur, but to every tyro in art—attest the perfection to which Mr. Harding brought the practice of lithography. Less generally known are several illustrations in water colours of Byron, which were published on a large scale. Some little time previous to the publication of these illustrations the artist was elected into the ranks of the Old Society of Painters in Water Colours, of which society he afterwards became a leading member. About the same period the Académie des Beaux Arts awarded him two gold medals for his lithographic drawings.

In 1830 he went to Rome and Naples, and brought back sketches on coloured paper. He was one of the first also to introduce the use of opaque as well as transparent colours in water-colour painting, much against the prejudices of the founders of the



LAMBTON COLLIERY, NEAR NEWCASTLE, NEW SOUTH WALES.

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art in England—a practice now, however, very generally adopted, particularly by Cattermole, Nash, Lewis, and W. Hunt. In 1836 he published his "Sketches at Home and Abroad." In this admirable work was for the first time shown the advantages afforded by the printing of a tint, especially for representing atmospheric effects. The result exactly resembles chalk drawings on tinted paper, touched with white—a favourite description of drawing with the great Italian masters. During the the latter years of his career he, like another great master n water colours—David Cox—painted pictures in oil, several of which were exhibited at the Royal Academy. These, however, met with little favour from the hangers, and, in truth, made little impression upon critics or the public. The artist seemed, in them, to have stepped a little out of his own proper sphere. Marvellous facility of execution and abundant evidence of great knowledge of art-principles were there; but yet they conveyed an impression of inadequacy and incompleteness, perhaps resulting from an insufficient conception of the peculiar exigencies of the new material. Mr. Harding was a man of varied mental acquirements, and his reputation is great, abroad as well as at home. Critics of the most opposite views have acknowledged his great merit as landscape water-colourist, draughtsman, and teacher. Mr. Ruskin has paid him the highest eulogiums, though Harding's principles were almost diametrically opposed to those of the Pre-Raphaelites. Perhaps no living artist is more skilled in the use of every appliance of his art. Perhaps no living artist has depicted a greater variety of scenery, English and foreign. His landscape sketches are among the finest that could be named. His drawings of foliage, though slight, and therefore necessarily conventional, and though representative rather than imitative, are singularly suggestive of character. Estimated by the services he has rendered the artistic public as a teacher, both by pen and pencil, he takes, we think, the very first place. We must, however, in the interest of art, not ignore the fact that there are higher aims in painting than can be attained by any means which do not rise far above sketching, however dexterous, diversified, and valuable to the student.

Our Portrait is from a photograph by Messrs. Cundall and Downes, New Bond-street.

THE LATE MR. J. D. HARDING, LANDSCAPE-PAINTER.

"THE FOOT-BRIDGE IN THE LANE."

THERE is little to be offered in the way of description or otherwise of the landscape engraved below, beyond what our Engraving itself will afford. The view, though undoubtedly taken in all its details from nature—the rural lane, with its broidered greenery, the rambling hedgerow dotted with shady beech, graceful ash, or hazel bush, the rippling brook running shallow from summer drought, at which the thirsty dog slakes his parched tongue, and into which that little loiterer gazes, forgetful alike probably of message and parcel, watching glancing trout and minnow or sinuous track of eel, the crazy plank bridge so primitive in construction, the sunlit field beyond, where the cattle lie dozing, and a sky overhead checquered with fairest azure and fleeciest white—all is but a glimpse of the ordinary features of our delightful homely English scenery, and requires, therefore, no localising designation. The artist, too, is one whose honest painstaking and skilful fidelity to nature identify him with many others who ably contribute to sustain these best characteristics of the English school of landscape-painting. If it be asked why we choose Christmas time for giving a representation of Nature in all her midsummer bravery and beauty, we might, perhaps, consider it a sufficient answer that we do so upon the principle of the effectiveness of contrast. But may we not add, because this is the season to remember, with absent friends and benefits perchance long forgotten, the blessings of a bounteous Providence during the past year, so conspicuous in a long and glorious summer, and in the timely abundance of harvest? And, though some of us may have fully appreciated the delights of summer while they were yet ours, the retrospect or anticipation of them can hardly fail to add new zest to our enjoyment of the comforts of winter, especially if we endeavour that all shall share them with us.

"THE FOOT-BRIDGE IN THE LANE," BY F. W. HULME, IN THE WINTER EXHIBITION.

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**** *The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.*

BIRTH.

On the 15th inst., at Newstead Abbey, Notts, the wife of William Frederick Webb, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 3rd ult., at the British Consulate, Beyrout, John Adie Rattray, Esq., to Harriet Ann, only daughter of the late Rev. Thomas Edmund Hiscock, B.A.

On the 30th ult., at the British Consulate, Cairo, Egypt, by the Rev. G. Washington, M.A., William, youngest son of Penrey Kirton, Esq., of Southampton, to Margaret Anderson, eldest daughter of J. C. Low, Esq., of Dundee. No cards sent.

DEATHS.

On Tuesday, the 15th inst., Percy, second and much-beloved son of Joseph and Matilda Moore, of Wollaton, Nottingham, aged 3 years and 11 months.

On the 19th inst., at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, George Carr Clark, Esq., late of Ellinthorp Hall, Tasmania, in his 75th year.

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COSTLY FURNITURE for DRAWING-ROOM, Dining-room, and Bedroom.—The BELGRAVE FURNISHING COMPANY, No. 12, Sloane-street, Belgravia, have for disposal (part of the contents of a mansion) three suites of furniture of a most superb recherché character. The drawing-room is complete, in the style of Louis Seize, richly gilt and covered in silk brocade, also includes three truly beautiful and very large chimney-glasses, with console and girandole to match. The dining-room is equally magnificent, in oak, consisting of all the usual requisites. The bedroom is likewise very superb, and comprises all the necessaries in rich Italian walnut. This is an opportunity rarely offered.

FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING Carriage-free. See our Illustrated Catalogue, forwarded gratis. LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO., 73 and 75, Brompton-road, Knightsbridge.

SILVER FIR FURNITURE.—HOWARD and SONS' BEDROOM FURNITURE, of this new and elegant wood, on show at 26 and 27, Berners-street, Oxford-street.

HEAL and SON'S EIDERDOWN QUILTS, from 25s. to ten guineas. Also GOOSE-DOWN QUILTS, from 10s. to 32s. Lists of prices and sizes sent free by post. Heal and Son's Illustrated Catalogue of Bedsteads and Priced List of Bedding, also sent post-free on application to 196, Tottenham-court-road, W.

EVANS'S PRIZE KITCHENER. — This matchless Kitchener obtained a Prize at the Exhibition of 1862. It is adapted for the Cottage or Mansion, from £5 5s. to £30. Also, larger sizes for Hotels, Taverns, Private and Public Schools, Clubhouses, Hospitals, Unions, &c., with Steam Apparatus, from £50 to £100 and upwards.
Showrooms, 33 and 34, King William-street, London-bridge. Manufactory, 10, Arthur-street West, adjoining.

PANKLIBANON.—The largest Furnishing Ironmongery and Electro-Plate Showrooms in London. Illustrated Catalogues post-free. J. BERSON, Manager, 56 and 58, Baker-street.

W. F. THOMAS and CO.'S PATENT SEWING-MACHINES.—These machines, made by the original patentees and introducers of the invention, with all the improvements which 15 years' experience has suggested, stand foremost and unrivalled for all practical purposes. They are guaranteed to perform their work efficiently, with exceeding rapidity, regularity, and durability, and give no trouble. The stitching (alike on both sides of the material) is without cord or ridge, and the thread cannot be pulled out. They hem, bind, gather, and braid with equal facility. Catalogues on application to 66, Newgate-street; and Regent-circus, Oxford-street, London.

CHEAP and GOOD WINES.—OFFLEY'S and COCKBURN'S Ports, 40s.; Sherries, from 16s.; and Clarets, from 14s. To be obtained Pure and Cheap of the IMPERIAL WINE COMPANY, which imports the choicest Wines and sells to the public at reasonable prices.
Cellars—Marylebone Courthouse, W.; Stores and Offices—314, Oxford-street, W.; Export and Bottling Vaults—15, John-street, Crutchedfriars, E.C., London.

The Superiority of FRY'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA has been attested by uniform public approbation during a century.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE AND COCOA obtained the ONLY PRIZE MEDAL 1862 awarded to any English manufacturers.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE, IN STICKS and Drops, for Eating. Also in Fancy Boxes in great variety.

FRY'S CHOCOLATE CREAMS. A Delicious Sweetmeat.

FRY'S HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA. An Invaluable Article.

FRY'S ICELAND MOSS COCOA. Very strengthening and nutritious.

FRY'S PEARL COCOA. Superior and economical. J. S. Fry and Sons, Bristol and London.

TEA! TEA! TEA! The ELEPHANT AND CASTLE TEA COMPANY beg to announce that they have OPENED their spacious PREMISES for the SALE of the CHOICEST TEAS, COFFEES, and SUGARS, COUNTRY CUSTOMERS.—Feeling sure that many persons in the country never taste fine tea, as it is impossible that teas in packets exposed in the shops of chemists and confectioners can retain that delicate fragrance and aroma so essential to the making of a CHOICE CUP OF TEA, we invite our friends, before ordering a quantity, to send the value in stamps of a quarter of a pound sample of our Congou at 2s. 8d., 3s., 3s. 4d., 3s. 8d.; our "Elephant" Mixture, at 4s.; or our "Company" Tea, at 4s. 8d. per lb., which shall be sent by return of post, free.
A detailed Circular sent on receipt of stamp.
Elephant and Castle, London, S.E.
TTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTTT

STARCH MANUFACTURERS TO H.R.H. THE PRINCESS OF WALES. GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH, used in the Royal Laundry, and awarded the Prize Medal, 1862.

QUININE. WATERS'S QUININE WINE sold by all Oilmen and Grocers.

FOR GENERAL WEAKNESS, LANGUOR, and SALLOWNESS of the COMPLEXION, Sir James Clark, Sir Charles Locock, and Dr. Jenner, her Majesty's Physicians, recommend Iron as the most reliable remedy. DR. BEAUMONT'S STEEL WINE is the purest preparation of this invaluable medicine, and is as pleasant to drink as a glass of sherry. Prepared only by REEVES and HEDGES, Analytical Chemists, London.—Office, 15, Great Tichfield-street, W. Single bottles, 7s. 6d.

PHILOSOPHERS ON LIFE.—Wise men are often impressing upon people the worthlessness of life without health; but, having led us into the wood, they leave us to find our own way out. Health can easily be preserved and life rendered an inestimable blessing by using Dr. LANG'S ESSENTIAL SPIRIT OF MELISSUS. Its restorative effects are unequalled. Sold in 1s. 9d. and 3s. 6d. bottles by all Patent Medicine Venders throughout the country. Directions for use on wrapper.

DYSPEPSIA.—MORSON'S PEPSINE WINE is a perfectly palatable form for administering this Popular Remedy for Weak Digestion.
Manufactured by T. Morson and Son, 19 and 46, Southampton-row, Russell-square, W.C., in bottles, at 2s., 5s., and 10s. each.
Pepsine Lozenges, in boxes, at 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. each.

SCENT FOUNTAIN FINGER RING, PIESSE and LUBIN'S, THE GREATEST NOVELTY OF THE DAY, for FUN and AMUSEMENT.
Each Ring can be filled with White Rose, Stolen Kisses, or any other Fashionable Fragrance. Price 1s. 6d. Sold at all the Fancy Depôts, Perfumers, &c. Factory: 2, New Bond-street, London.

NUTS FULL OF SCENT.—PIESSE and LUBIN'S new and pretty CONCEITS for evening parties, scent crackers, perfume, bon-bons, scented shells, scenting gems. The walnut and the cracker contain a model bottle of scent, stolen kisses, ever-sweet, &c., a snap and a new motto. 4s. per dozen; 12 dozen delivered free anywhere for 40s. No. 2, New Bond-street.

LOVE AND KISSES.—PIESSE and LUBIN have made several new perfumes for the festive season—LOVE and KISSES, the Congress of Flowers, the Sandringham Bouquet. "The rose looks fair, but fairer we it deem for that sweet odour which doth in it live." Three bottles in an appropriate case, very pretty, 10s.; a sample of any perfume, 2s. 6d. Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

EUCHRISMA.—Prepared only by H. P. TRUEFITT, Burlington-arcade.—This truly elegant preparation, combining a hair grease and wash in one clear fluid really prevents hair falling, checks greyness, and removes dandriff In Bottles, at 3s. 6d., 5s., and 10s. 6d.
Notice.—H. P. Truefitt's only establishments are Burlington-arcade and Aldersbott.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for all who court the GAY and FESTIVE SCENES.
ROWLANDS' MACASSAR OIL, an improver and beautifier of the Hair beyond all precedent.
ROWLANDS' KALYDOR, for imparting a radiant bloom to the Complexion, and a softness and delicacy to the Hands, Arms, and Neck.
ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or Pearl Dentrifice, for giving a pearl-like whiteness to the Teeth and a pleasing fragrance to the Breath.
Sold at 20, Hatton-garden; and by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for "Rowlands'" articles.

EAU and POMMADE RÉPARATRICE DE FRUCHET, à PARIS.—Infallible to restore the Hair to its natural colour; keeps it clean, smooth, and brilliant. Sold by all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dépôt, TH. LUSCHER and CO. 27, Cannon-street West, London.

FOR THE HANDS, FACE, and LIPS, WYLDE'S ALMOND TABLET superior to Cold Cream. Glycerine, &c., price 6d. and 1s. of all Chemists and Perfumers; by post, two stamps extra.—LOWE and WYLDE, Chemists, Chelsea.

HAIR DYE, at the International Exhibition. To UNWIN and ALBERT, 24, Piccadilly, the only award was given for the excellence of their COLUMBIAN HAIR DYE. The effect upon grey hair is so instantaneous that a natural brown or black is immediately produced.—3s. 6d., 10s. 6d., and 21s.

NAPOLEON PRICE and CO., Perfumers to most of the Illustrious branches of the Royal Family. 158, New Bond-street.

THE NOVELTY OF THE SEASON. GENUINE CHINESE SOAP, 6s. per box of 12. Imported by NAPOLEON PRICE, 158, New Bond-street.

NAPOLEON PRICE'S GOLDEN OIL for the HAIR. 3s. 6d., 5s., 7s., and 10s. per bottle. 158, New Bond-street.

TEETH.—OSTEO-EIDON, Messrs. GABRIEL'S SPECIALITE.—The numerous advantages, such as comfort, purity of materials, economy, and freedom from pain, obtainable hereby, are explained in Messrs. Gabriel's "Pamphlet on the Teeth," just published, free by post, or gratis on application.—Messrs. Gabriel, the old-established Dentists, 27, Harley-street, W., and Ludgate-hill (over Benson's, silversmith); Liverpool, 134, Duke-street; and Birmingham, 65, New-street. Diploma, 1815.

ALL afflicted with WEAK EYES may obtain instant relief by using Dr. WARNER'S EYE WATER; it removes all inflammation arising from cold, dust, or constitutional causes.—Sold in bottles, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., by Sanger, Oxford-st.; Prout, Strand; Barclay, Farringdon-street; Hooper, London-bridge.

STAMMERING. Prize Medal, Exhibition, 1862. BATES'S APPLIANCES for the CURE OF STAMMERING. Address 9, Great Castle-street, Cavendish-square.

CHILBLAINS PREVENTED by using "SALVEO PEDES," and if the Feet are Tender a perfect cure is effected. Sold in Bottles, 2s. 6d. each, wholesale, of A. Leigh, 13, Little Britain; Barclay and Sons, Farringdon-street, E.C.; and all Patent Medicine Venders.

AT PETER ROBINSON'S Another consignment of FOREIGN SILKS.
A Thousand pieces of Plain Glacés, all new and brilliant colours, from the most eminent manufacturers in Lyons.
A choice of 33 different shades at
£2 15s. 6d.
£3 3s.
£3 9s. 6d.
£4 4s.
£4 16s. 6d.
£5 10s.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, W.

CHRISTMAS FESTIVITIES. Several thousand yards of Light and Medium Coloured FRENCH SILKS, of last year's manufacture, recently bought by PETER ROBINSON at a large discount. These Goods are peculiarly well adapted for Dinner and Evening Wear, or for early Spring. The prices range from £1 15s. 6d., upwards.
Patterns free.—Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

TO LADIES IN TOWN. PETER ROBINSON begs to announce that he is now offering for sale a stock of Rich Moire Antiques, of the choicest Colours, both light and dark, at about half-price.
Patterns free.—Peter Robinson, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

A NEW FABRIC. The "Genappe Cloth," either Plain or Figured, every colour, from 12s. 6d. to 23s. 6d. the Extra Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

SPECIAL, FOR CHRISTMAS GIFTS, 500 PIECES RICH FOREIGN FABRICS.
All the new materials, both Plain and Fancy, including
The Drap d'Aragon,
The Popeline de Soie,
The Popeline Rococaire, &c.,
25s. 6d. to 3 guineas the Full Dress.
The above are most perfect novelties, and considerably under value.
An immense assortment of patterns for selection sent post-free.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

BEST ABERDEEN WINCEYS, widest width, 2s. 9d. per yard, all Colours, among which are several shades of a decided Novelty.
A Choice of 2000 Pieces for Selection.
Also a very useful Quality, at 10s. 6d. and 16s. 6d. the Dress
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

BALL and EVENING DRESSES. Rich Silk Grenadines, in every variety of style and colour, from 21s. to 3 guineas.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

SEVERAL HUNDRED WASHING GRENADINE DRESSES, Wedding, Ball, or Evening Dress, (Pure White), Striped, Figured, or Plain, from 9s. 6d. to 14s. 9d. the Extra Full Dress.
Patterns free.—PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street.

OPERA MANTLES. Opera Bernouses, 15s. 9d. to 31s. 6d.
Lined Opera Mantles, 1 guinea.
Beautiful Assortment of Trimmed Opera Mantles, in all Colours.
PETER ROBINSON'S
Illustrations of New Mantles, Jackets, and Dresses, gratis, and sent free on application.
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, W.

OUTDOOR JACKETS. Every variety of Jackets for walking costume, combining the useful article at one guinea and the exquisite fabrics of Saxony, France, and Austria, at prices from 42s. to 5 guineas.
PETER ROBINSON'S
Illustrations of new Mantles, Jackets, and Dresses, gratis, and sent free on application.
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, London.

VELVET MANTLES, being the leading fashion of the season, are kept ready in great variety, with and without sleeves, both plain and trimmed, at prices from 3 to 20 guineas.
PETER ROBINSON'S
Illustrations of New Mantles, Jackets, and Dresses, gratis, and sent free on application.
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, London.

NEW JACKETS. A large and varied Stock of Jackets for indoor—both morning and evening—wear, in Black and Coloured Materials, at prices to meet every requirement. Engravings have been prepared, and will be forwarded, on application, without charge, to all parts of the world.
Ladies' Riding Habits made to measure from 4 guineas and upwards.
PETER ROBINSON'S
Illustrations of New Mantles, Jackets, and Dresses, gratis, and sent free on application.
103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, Oxford-street, London.

REAL FUR SEAL JACKETS and PALETOTS.
A large stock to select from, made from the choicest skins, and in sizes to suit the present fashion.

Jacket, to measure at back,					
27 inches	..	..	..	8	guineas.
Paletot 33	"	..	..	10	"
" 36	"	..	..	12	"
" 39	"	..	..	15	"
" 42	"	..	..	16	"

Seal Paletots, trimmed Grebe Fur, 11 guineas and upwards.
PETER ROBINSON'S, 103 to 108, Oxford-street, W.

MUSLIN CURTAINS, Last Season's, at PETER ROBINSON'S.
A clearance of upwards of 800 pairs, at half-price, previous to the half-yearly stock-taking.
Fine Lace Curtains, 4 and 5 yards long, 2 and 2½ yards wide, commencing at 8s. 6d. per pair.
A quantity of very Rich Patterns, at 14s. 6d., 18s. 6d., and 21s. per pair, formerly 31s. 6d. and 42s.
A Sample Pair sent anywhere on approval; can be returned if not approved of.
Peter Robinson's, 103 to 108 Oxford-street, W.

BLACK STUFFS, purchased previous to the advance.
PETER ROBINSON has pleasure in announcing that he will continue to supply
Black Stuffs at last year's prices,
owing to an immense purchase he was fortunate in making previous to the rise in the markets.

Delhi Cashmere.	French Merinos.
French Twills.	French Reps.
French Droguets.	The New Genappe.
Cobourgs.	Alpacas.
Paramattas.	Crêpe Laines.
Linseys.	Wincys.

Patterns free.—Peter Robinson's Family Mourning Warehouse, 103 and 104, Oxford-street, London, W.

BLACK SILKS, PETER ROBINSON has the pleasure to announce that he has made an extraordinary large purchase of Black Silks (for cash) from Lyons and Spitalfields makers. These Silks are of a very superior description, and can be with confidence guaranteed to wear well.

Black Glacés ..	.. from 30s. to 4	gs. the Full Dress.
Imperial Poult de Soie	from 48s. to 5	gs. "
Royal Venetian	.. from 60s. to 5½	gs. "
Gros Royal ..	.. from 60s. to 5½	gs. "
Widows' Silks ..	.. from 42s. to 5½	gs. "
Rich Figures ..	.. from 39s. 6d. to 5	gs. "
Superior Antiques	.. from 3½ gs. to 10	gs. "

Patterns sent free on application.
Made-up Silk Skirts trimmed with Crape, and also with various fancy trimmings, for out of mourning.
PETER ROBINSON'S
Family Mourning Warehouse,
103 and 104, Oxford-street, London, W.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES. Tarlatan and Tulle, Extra Widths, a specialty, at 1 guinea.
The Ballroom Crinoline, patented, 15s. and 21s.
JOHN ORCHARD and CO., Argyll House, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

THE NEW OPERA MANTLES. A most pleasing variety, at 1 guinea.
The Astracan Lamb Jacket, 2½ guineas.
Rich Fur Seal Jackets, 6 guineas—usual price, 12 guineas.
Lyons Velvet Mantles, from 4 guineas—a speciality.
Argyll House, 256, 258, 260, 262, Regent-street.

MOIRE ANTIQUES, the newest and most elegant assortment in White, Black, and coloured.
Great novelty in Black Moire Antiques, at 4½ guineas.
JOHN ORCHARD and CO., Argyll House, 256 to 262, Regent-street.

DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE LINEN. This department has maintained a reputation for first-class textures, at ready-money prices, for thirty years.
Family Linen and Carpet Warehouse.
JOHN ORCHARD and CO., Argyll House, Regent-street.

KING and CO., SILKMERCERS, &c., 243, Regent-street, have purchased two manufacturers' Silk Stocks, which they intend selling off during this month at less than half price.

ALL THE NEW AUTUMN and WINTER DRESSES, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Patterns sent post-free. Address to King and Co., Regent-street.

ALL THE NEW EVENING DRESSES at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Patterns post-free. Address to King and Co., Regent-street.

ALL THE NEW SHAWLS and MANTLES at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
From 10s. 6d. to £10 10s. each.

PATTERNS POST-FREE. £10,000 worth of FRENCH SILKS, of the richest quality, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Striped,
Checked,
Plain,
Chêné,
and Brochés,
£1 15s. the Full Dress, usually sold at £3 3s.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE. £7000 worth of MOIRE ANTIQUES, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Striped,
Checked,
Chêné,
and Brochés,
for Walking, Evening, and Wedding Dresses,
£2 7s. 6d. the Full Dress, usually sold at £5 5s.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

PATTERNS POST-FREE. £15,000 WORTH of BLACK SILKS, at KING'S, 243, Regent-street.
Black Gros de Naple, £1 the Full Dress of 12 yards.
Richest Black Lyons Glacé and Figured Silks, £1 15s.
Richest Black Gros Grains,
Drap Lyon, Corded, and Moire Antique Silks,
£2 2s. the Full Dress.
Address to King and Co., Regent-street, London.

THE FASHIONABLE CLOAK of the SEASON is the SNOWSTORM.—Can be purchased only of FARMER and ROGERS.
Real Sealskin Mantles, from 8 guineas to 25 guineas.
Handsome Velvet Ditto, from 7 guineas to 50 guineas.
Opera Cloaks, from 21s.
Warm Winter Cloaks, from 42s.
The Great Indian Shawl Warehouse, 171, 173, 175, and 179, Regent-street.

WINTER SHAWLS, at an enormous reduction in price.—FARMER and ROGERS, having recently purchased several large lots of French and English Shawls, solicit attention to the following extraordinary bargains:—
Beautiful French Cashmere Shawls, 5 guineas, usual price 10 guineas.
Ditto, ditto, ditto, 10 guineas, usual price 15 guineas.
Warm Himalayan Shawls, 10s. 6d., usual price 21s.
Warm Chenille Shawls, 16s., usual price 25s.
171, 173, 175, and 179, Regent-street.

NEW MANTLES in CLOTH, VELVET, and SEALSKIN.
GRANT and GASK
are exhibiting an extensive collection of these fashionable garments, in Astracan, Cloth, Velvet, Sealskin, &c., at very moderate prices.
In the new department for Furs, Sealskin Mantles, Jackets, &c., the prices will be found fully 20 per cent below what is usually charged by Furriers.
Real Sealskin Mantles, Rich Lyons Velvet Mantles, Trimmed with Seal and Ermine, from 8 guineas each.
The Mourning Department contains every requisite for Family and Complimentary Mourning.
Patterns and Illustrated Fashions forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street, London.

MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, &c.
GRANT and GASK
have purchased, at a very great reduction from the usual prices, the whole of the immense stock of Moire Antiques of Messrs. Ballance and Sons, Spitalfields, who are retiring from business.
The richest quality Moire Antiques, at 4½ guineas Full Dress of 9 yards, or any length cut at 10s. 6d. per yard.
Also, a large purchase of rich Lyons Velvets, which will be sold from 8s. 6d. to 12s. 9d. per yard, equally under value.
Several hundred pieces of the new Tartan Silks, at 2½ guineas the Full Dress.
Patterns forwarded free.
58, 59, 60, 61, 62, Oxford-street; 3, 4, and 5, Wells-street.

WINTER CLOAKS and SHAWLS, Jackets for walking and in-door wear, Warm Wraps, Plaids, and Mauds, Tartan Poplins, Tartan Cashmeres, and Tartan Silk for Dresses, Tartan Ribbons, and Handkerchiefs, Linsey Woolseys, and fine Tweeds for Skirts and Petticoats. Patterns forwarded.
JAMES LOCKE and CO.,
The Scotch Warehouses, 117, 119, and 127, Regent-street.

EVENING DRESSES. — Black Net and Tulle.—Messrs. JAY have had specially prepared in Paris, for this season, a variety of BLACK EVENING DRESSES, which they can confidently recommend both for their correctness of fashion and economy in price.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.
JAYS'.

DINNER SILK DRESSES.—Messrs. JAY, having reduced the prices of their superabundant Stock in accordance with their periodical custom, beg to offer SATIN-FACED BLACK SILK DRESSES at 2½ guineas each, and a variety of Half-Mourning ditto at 2 guineas the Dress.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.
JAYS'.

WINTER MANTLES.—Messrs. JAY, having made a Great Reduction in the price of their Surplus Stock of rich French-pattern Velvet and other Mantles, beg to intimate this fact, as affording a most favourable opportunity for purchasing these rich goods at a sum actually below their original cost.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE,
247, 249, and 251, Regent-street.
JAYS'.

REAL FUR SEALSKIN CLOAKS and JACKETS, full size, rich in quality and new in shape, from 8 guineas to 25 gs.; do., trimmed Grebe, 8½ to 25 gs. Sealskin, Velvet, and Cloth Cloaks, trimmed with various kinds of rich Fur, from 7½ gs. to 100 gs.; Black Astracan Lamb do., 11 to 25 gs.; Chinese Pinhead Lamb Cloaks, 15 to 35 gs.; a large stock of Sable Muffs, from 3½ to 25 gs.; do., Mink, 31s. 6d. to 4½ gs.; 1000 Carriage Foot-muffs, at 4s. 6d.; Fur Gloves, for driving, 10s. 6d. to 25s. 6d. Skins dressed and mounted. Dealer in all kinds of Foreign and English Skins.—W. P. LILLICRAPP, Furrier by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square.

FUR WRAPPERS made from Japanese clouded Jannett Skins, two yards square, lined and trimmed with scarlet cloth, 35s. each. A large lot of Hudson's Bay Buffalo Robes, lined and trimmed with scarlet and blue cloth, from 3½ to 5½ guineas. White Polar Bear Skins, 6½ to 18 guineas. White Fox Wrappers, 10 to 25 guineas. Hudson's Bay Grey Fox, Opossum, Lynx, Wolf, Raccoon, and various kinds of Fur Wrappers, from 3½ gs. to £12. Gentlemen's Sealskin Coats, from 6½ to 10 guineas. Rich Fur Seal Coats, 15 to 35 guineas. Cloth Coats, lined with Fur, 5½ to 20 guineas. A large lot of Fur Mats at 5s. 6d. each. Hearth-rugs of various kinds of Fur, 25s. to £5. Furs of every description taken in exchange. W. P. LILLICRAPP, Furrier by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

GREBE SKINS EXTRAORDINARY. Important to ladies. 1000 Grebe Plumes at 4s. 6d. 1000 Muffs at 7s. 9d.; 680 at 14s. 9d.; 350 at 21s. 9d.; full size, made from four skins, and best quality, 35s. 6d.; Cuffs, 6s. 9d. per pair; Collarets, 12s. 6d.; 10,000 yards of Trimming at 9s. 9d. per yard. The above are all made of the best Swiss Grebe skins, imported direct.
W. P. LILLICRAPP, Furrier by appointment to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, 19A, Davies-street, Berkeley-square, W.

POLAND AND SON, FUR MANUFACTURERS, 90, OXFORD-STREET, W.
The Oldest Established in London. Fur Seal Jackets; Velvet and Cloth Cloaks, lined and trimmed with Fur; Carriage Wrappers, and every Novelty in Fur, of the first quality, at a moderate price. 90, Oxford-street, W.

BABY-LINEN and LADIES' UNDER-CLOTHING, Lace and Embroidery, at the lowest possible prices. Cloaks, Robes, and Hoods, newest styles, with every requisite for the infant, at SCOTT and THOMSON'S (late Nunn's), the Juvenile Dépôt, 259, Regent-street, Oxford-street, London. Price-lists free by post.

LADIES' WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS and RIDING-JACKETS, Gentlemen's Overcoats and Inverness Capes. Patterns of materials and prices sent post-free.
J. R. and W. PHILLIPS, 37, High-street, Shrewsbury.

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In introducing this instrument prominently to the notice of the public, Cramer, Wood, and Co. may be permitted to observe that it is alike remarkable as regards power and quality of tone, firmness and elasticity of touch, durability of tuning, and the capacity to develop its resources. The tone may be forced by the powerful finger of the artist or drawn out by the less accustomed hand of the amateur. In the one case there is no harshness, and in the other its charmingly vocal qualities are called forth with little effort. The action, or mechanism, is of the very best description, being somewhat similar in its principle of construction to that of the semi-grand. The stringing is complete, there being three wires to each note, like the full grand. Cramer, Wood, and Co. guarantee this instrument for any reasonable length of time, and forward them to all parts of the country without risk to the purchaser, and at a very trifling cost.

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PIANO MÉCANIQUE.—CRAMER, WOOD, and CO. supply Debain's Piano Mécanique. Any one can play upon it. Price 55 guineas. If with a keyboard, enabling it to be used by a Pianist like an ordinary pianoforte, 90 guineas. The instrument is very strongly made, and warranted to stand any change of climate.—201, Regent-street.

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CRAMER, WOOD, and CO.'S GENERAL STOCK of HARMONIUMS is one of the most extensive and varied to be found in London. Prices from 6 to 100 guineas. Secondhand Instruments of all kinds.

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CRAMER'S ARTIST'S CONCERTINA, manufactured under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Richard Blagrove. In purity of tone, delicacy of touch, minimum rapidity of articulation, and general perfection of mechanism, these instruments are unrivalled. The vibrators are of tempered steel, and retain their perfect tuning in any climate. Price 12 guineas, including case.—Cramer, Wood, and Co., 201, Regent-street.

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Price, in mahogany, rosewood, or walnut, 25 and 26 guineas. A great variety may be seen at

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CHAPPELL and CO.'S ENGLISH MODEL COTTAGE PIANOFORTE.—To amateurs preferring the pure English tone of the Broadwood or Collard quality, the English Model will be found the most perfectly satisfactory instrument at a moderate price. The action is of the same simple description as the above makers', and therefore especially adapted to the country, where the more complicated actions are objectionable in many of the tuners. In elegant rosewood case, with full fret, similar in every respect to other instruments at 50 guineas, price 35 guineas; in walnut, 40 guineas.

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CHAPPELL'S FOREIGN MODEL PIANOFORTE, price 50 guineas in rosewood; or in walnut 60 guineas. This Instrument has Three Strings and the fullest grand compass—Seven Octaves. It is strengthened by every possible means to endure the greatest amount of wear and to stand perfectly in any climate. The workmanship is of the best description; the tone is round, full, and rich; and the power equal to that of a Small Grand. The touch is elastic, and the repetition very rapid. No pianoforte, in all respects comparable, has hitherto been made in England at the same price. Every instrument will be warranted and (if desired) exchanged within six months of the purchase.

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ALEXANDRE'S PRIZE EXHIBITION MODEL HARMONIUM, for the CHURCH, 12 stops, 2 rows of vibrators, and Venetian swell, worked by the heel of the right foot, in oak case, 32 guineas. A large assortment may be always seen at CHAPPELL and CO.'S, 50, New Bond-street.

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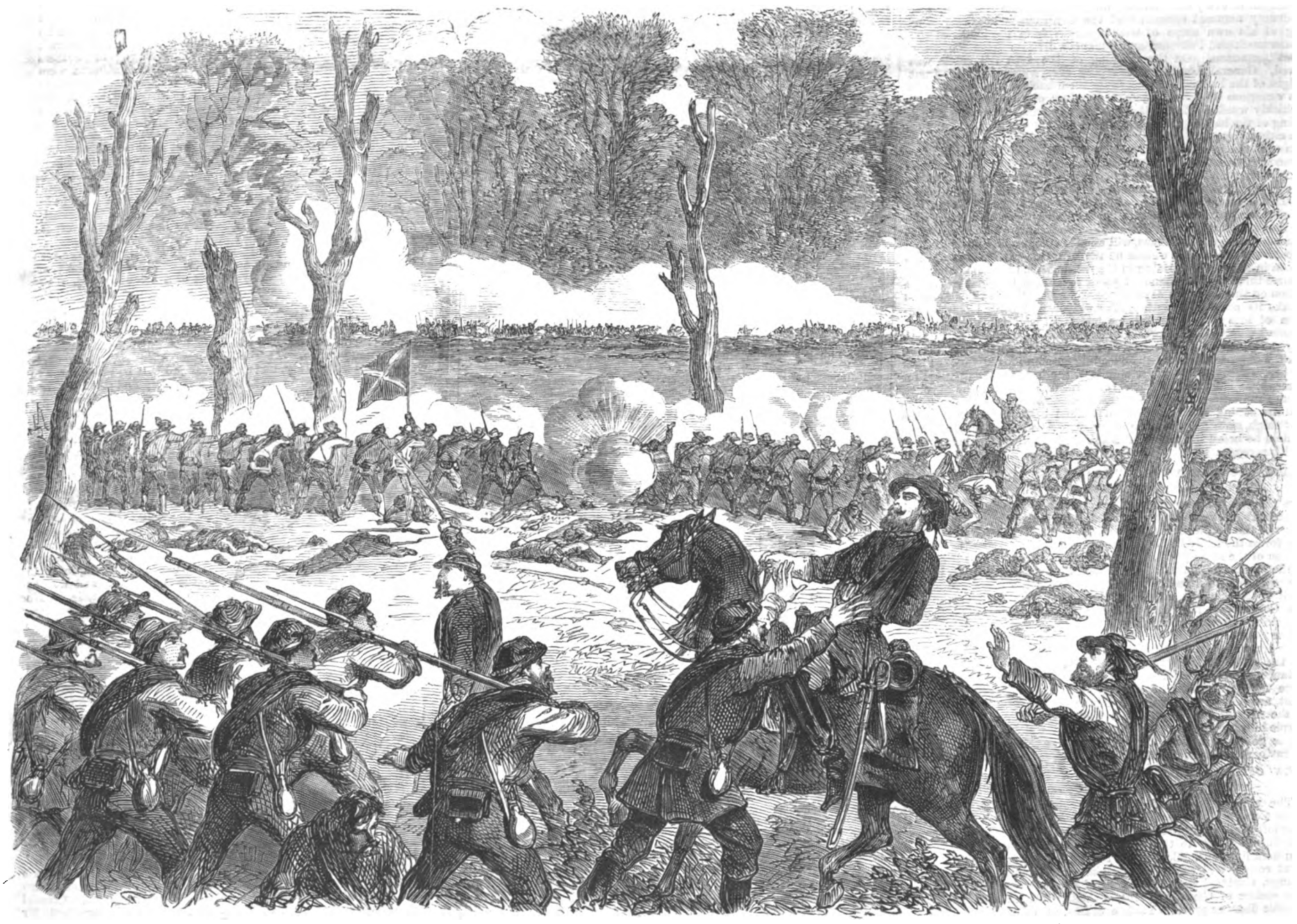
COLONEL CRAWLEY.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS ROBERT CRAWLEY is one of four brothers, sons of an old officer who was severely wounded in the Peninsular War and thereby disabled at an early age. Three of these brothers—Colonel Crawley, of the Inniskillings, included—obtained commissions from Sandhurst at the ages of sixteen by passing highly-distinguished examinations. The fourth purchased his commission, and, as a Lieutenant of the 80th Regiment, fell at Sobraon while spiking a gun which he had gallantly captured from the enemy, having previously shared in the dangers of Moodkee and Ferozeshah with his distinguished corps. One of the brothers served in all climates and in the Crimea for twenty-eight years in the 20th Regiment, from which he retired as a Major, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Another brother died in the 4th Regiment from the effects of the climate in India. Lieutenant-Colonel Crawley, of the 6th, or Inniskilling, Regiment of Dragoons—whose Portrait we give, from a photograph by J. De Beerski, Aldershott—entered the Army as an Ensign in the 45th Regiment. He has served for several years in all parts of India—on the Staff of the late Sir Jasper Nicolls, when Commander-in-Chief in India; of General Sir John Aitchison; of Lord Melville, in the Punjaub campaign; and, lastly, as Aide-de-Camp to the late Sir Harry Smith.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THOMAS ROBERT CRAWLEY, OF THE 6TH, OR INNISKILLING, REGIMENT OF DRAGOONS.

The court-martial on Colonel Crawley reassembled on Thursday week, when the court was crowded to hear the prisoner read his defence. He began by condemning in strong terms the mendacious course pursued by his enemies and by a portion of the press, whose object was, through him, to attack a system and to abolish military discipline. He congratulated himself that he was at length brought to answer to the charges against him before a Court in whose judgment he had full confidence, and could safely say he believed that the day of his trial was the day of his deliverance. It had been said that at the Mhow court-martial he had been guilty of the grossest persecution and had suborned false testimony. If there had been any ground for such a charge, why was it not proceeded with? It had been said that he had been guilty of unwarrantable cruelty in causing the arrest of the three Sergeant-Majors; but, if he had, why did not that charge form part of the present indictment, that he might have had the opportunity of answering it. Those who knew the facts were aware that he had acted properly, and the opinions of those who did not he could afford to despise. He had no wish to shield himself under the protection of superior officers, though it was gratifying to him that the course he had adopted had met with the approbation of his superiors. It was said he had acted under the influence of ill-feeling towards Sergeant-Major Lilley; but surely no one would charge Major-General Farrall, Sir W. Mansfield, and Sir H. Rose with having so acted, or with having approved of his conduct because they, too, held a grudge against the Sergeant-Major. He held that the severity he had exercised was necessary to the restoration of discipline in the regiment, which, if he had been allowed, he would have proved was in a state of insubordination when the court-martial on Paymaster Smales was instituted. He should like to have had the opportunity of proving what was the state of the regiment when he took the command, by the production of the letter from the Horse Guards to Colonel Shute. This, however, had been denied him, and it was not open for him now to assert what he might, had his application been allowed, have proved. He called upon the Court to consider what was his position when he took the command of a regiment in a state of insubordination arising from a long-standing demoralisation. This was evident from the letter of the Commander-in-Chief. Of all cases of insubordination that which existed above the ranks was the most fatal and irremediable. It was necessary that soldiers should be subject to a stricter discipline than civilians, and his having acted in this spirit had prevented, as he believed, a catastrophe. He had intended, and had been always ready, to proceed with the trial of the Serjeant-Majors. If they were not tried the fault was not his, but his superiors'. He contended that the question at issue between him and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the Inniskillings was that of mutiny or no mutiny. Referring to the specific charges



THE WAR IN AMERICA: BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA—THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL HOOD, WOUNDED.—FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—SEE NEXT PAGE.

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upon which he was arraigned, he complained of their vagueness; adding that it was difficult for him to know what he had to meet. But, accepting the charges in all their vagueness, he appealed to the Court, now that the evidence for the prosecution was concluded, was there any proof whatever—admitting that the arrest was justifiable—that in the mode of carrying it out there was anything bearing the character of "unnecessary and undue severity," or "great or grievous hardship." As he was not charged with the illegality of the arrest he was justified in assuming that the arrest was necessary. Then he came to the charge of undue severity. Why, close arrest was necessarily severe, and it was not his fault, nor did it justify any change from the ordinary course of proceeding that Sergeant-Major Lilley was of plethoric habits, and had a sick wife. If it did, then the sooner such men left the service the better. Even in civil life at home, the physical condition of the criminal or his domestic circumstances did not alter the punishment when a conviction for crime took place. If anything ought to be laid to his charge it was rather excess of leniency than too great severity. He might have placed Sergeant-Major Lilley in solitary confinement; but, considering the condition of Mrs. Lilley, he did not wish, even in his disgrace, to deprive the Sergeant-Major of the solace of his wife's society. He then proceeded to show that the bungalows were not "bomb-proof ovens," nor like the "hold of a slave-ship," and contended that the death of Lilley was not, to any appreciable extent, due to his confinement. He also asserted that the privacy of Mrs. Lilley was not intruded upon, but, if it were, it was clearly not his fault, but that of Lieutenant Fitzsimon. He laid stress upon the fact that Lilley had never complained. Finally, he contended that, on every ground, he was entitled to a complete acquittal. Colonel Crawley's address, which occupied some hours in the delivery, was listened to throughout with the greatest attention, and was greeted with hearty applause at the close.

Several distinguished officers were then called, and bore strong testimony to Colonel Crawley's gentlemanly, honourable, and humane character.

The public proceedings of the court-martial closed yesterday week, when Sir Alfred Horsford, the prosecutor, replied on the case. He defended the witnesses from the charge of perjury, which Colonel Crawley had insinuated rather than charged against them. He contended that the arrest, as carried out by Colonel Crawley, was not only cruel but illegal; for Paymaster Smales had a right to communicate with his witnesses, which he could not do in the case of Sergeant-Major Lilley; and, by the articles of war, no prisoner ought to be subjected to military confinement for more than eight days without being brought to trial. The release of the Sergeant-Major ought to have been carried out a fortnight sooner than it was, and for what happened during that fortnight Colonel Crawley was responsible.

The court was then closed, and the members proceeded to consider their finding, which will not be known till confirmed by the Horse Guards.

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR IN AMERICA.

SOME more sketches by our Special Artist and Correspondent in the South have, after considerable delay, reached us through one of the many gaps in the blockade. Three of these are engraved on pages 661 and 664 of our present Issue, and appended are some details by our Correspondent respecting them:—

BATTLE OF CHICAMAUGA—THE CONFEDERATE GENERAL HOOD RECEIVING HIS WOUND.

The battle of Chicamauga, of which your readers will doubtless have heard long before this sketch can reach you, was one of the most brilliant victories ever gained by the South, though, unfortunately, not decisive in its results, for, owing to the incompetency or apathy of the Confederate Commander-in-Chief, the Federal General was allowed to collect his scattered columns behind the intrenchments of Chattanooga. The fight commenced on the 19th of September, and fluctuated throughout the day with varying chances, both armies occupying their respective positions when darkness put a stop to the conflict. At twelve o'clock on that night General Longstreet, to the great delight of every one, arrived on the field from Virginia, and immediately assumed command of the Confederate left wing, consisting of his own corps of tried veterans from the banks of the Rappahannock and Potomac, and Buckner's division from the army of East Tennessee. On the morning of the 20th the battle was renewed, General Longstreet sweeping everywhere from his front the right of the Federal host, crushing them back before the advance of his victorious brigades. From the nature of the ground, which was thickly wooded, I found it impossible to make anything like a drawing of the battle, not being able to see more than a hundred yards either way; but I have selected an incident for illustration, which occurred in almost the only open portion of the field. You will recollect that General Hood was severely wounded in the arm at Gettysburg, and though still suffering, and compelled to carry the injured limb in a sling, he accompanied his glorious division to the banks of the Tennessee. General Hood is, to my mind, the Bayard of the Confederate army, literally *sans peur et sans reproche*, and those who have seen him, as I have seen him at Fredericksburg and elsewhere, at the head of his gallant Texans, will admit I eulogise him no more than he deserves. About two o'clock on the 20th General Hood found his division in front of an opening in the woods, which ascended abruptly for some three or four hundred yards to a most formidable Yankee position on the skirt of a dense piece of forest. Fallen timber served to make its natural strength much stronger, and behind this fortification of logs were posted large bodies of Federal infantry and numerous pieces of artillery. General Hood determined at once to carry the position by assault, and, forming his men into two lines, gave the order to advance. The leading column moved forward half way across the opening, under a most withering fire, then paused for an instant and discharged their rifles, rushing on, with the bayonet, through the smoke. At this moment General Hood was cheering forward the second column when an Enfield ball passed through his right thigh, smashing the bone to pieces, and as he was removed from the field he heard the shouts of his soldiers proclaiming their success and his revenge.

CHATTANOOGA AND THE FEDERAL LINES FROM THE LOWER RIDGE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.

In this view the exact positions of Chattanooga and General Rosecranz's army are, I think, tolerably well defined, the town and camps of the Federalists lying in a bend of the Tennessee river, which here forms the letter U. By drawing a curved line across the superior portion of the letter you have the defensive line of works thrown up by the Northern Commander, and will thus see that his is a position of great strength from the fact that his forces are concentrated in a small space, his left and right resting on each bend of the river. The Confederate lines run from the river at the base of Lookout Mountain, extending along Missionary Ridge, and terminating again on the river to the extreme right, the Federals having the inner side of an arc, and the Confederates the outer. Missionary Ridge is formed by the range of hills running from the right across the middle distance, and from amidst the foliage may be seen peeping here and there the sparse tents of the Southern army. Beyond, still to the right, are the lofty peaks of the Unaka mountains, forming a portion of the Alleghany chain, and the whole scene of valley and distant purple hills, with cloud shadows sobering the rich tints that sparkle in the golden autumn sunshine, make up a landscape that requires no further assistance of nature to make it perfect.

VIEW OF CHATTANOOGA AND THE FEDERAL POSITIONS FROM THE LEFT CENTRE OF THE CONFEDERATE LINES.

The point of view of the accompanying Illustration was the lower slope of Missionary Ridge, near General Preston's head-quarters. The lofty hill on the left is Lookout Mountain, round the base of which, extending to the Tennessee River, the extreme left of the southern line runs. Beyond, to the right, is Racoon Mountain, and next comes Waldron's Ridge. These are spurs of the Cumberland Range, clustered round the town of Chattanooga, which lies under the shelter of Cameron's Hill, a thickly-foliated mamelon. In the middle distance are the Yankee camps. On this side of them, near the centre of the Engraving, lies the Star Fort, while on the extreme right is indicated another very strong redoubt, both being united by lesser works and a continuous chain of trenches. At the foot of the elevation from which my sketch was taken may be seen the Confederate line of breastworks, and in the wooded middle ground the pickets of the opposing armies confront each other within speaking distance. The drawing, however, which I made from the lower ridge of Lookout Mountain, will, I think, give a better idea of the relative positions of the contending forces, as in that the Tennessee River is seen, and even the inside of the Federal works.

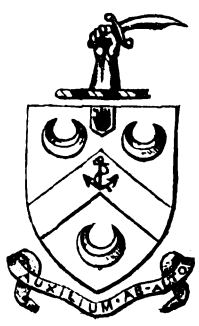
OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

THE EARL OF ELGIN.

His Excellency the Right Hon. Sir James Bruce, K.T., G.C.B., P.C., eighth Earl of Elgin and twelfth Earl of Kincardine, Baron Bruce, of Kinloss and of Torry, in the Peerage of Scotland, Baron Elgin, of Elgin, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Viceroy and Governor-General of India, a leading statesman and diplomatist of his time, was (by his second wife, Elizabeth, youngest daughter of J. T. Oswald, Esq., of Dunnikeir, in the county of Fife, M.P.) the eldest son of Thomas, seventh Earl of Elgin, celebrated as the collector of the "Elgin Marbles." He was born in London, July 20, 1811, and was educated at Eton, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was first class in classics in 1832. He was afterwards a Fellow of Merton College, and graduated M.A. in 1835, and D.C.L. in 1856. He was elected M.P. for Southampton in the summer of 1841, but was its representative only to the 17th of November of the same year, when he succeeded his father as eighth Earl of Elgin and twelfth Earl of Kincardine. He was, March 16, 1842, appointed Governor of Jamaica. He was made Captain-General and Governor-in-Chief of Canada, Sept. 16, 1846, and, amid the troubles he had there to contend with, displayed unflinching impartiality and a determination to deal with both the vexatiously hostile sections of the Queen's subjects—the Upper and Lower Canadians—on a footing of equality. In mark of the ability and success of his administration, he was named a Knight of the Thistle, July 12, 1847, and was created, Nov. 13, 1849, a Peer of the United Kingdom, as Baron Elgin, of Elgin. He retired from the government of Canada, Dec. 18, 1854, and went as Special Ambassador to Washington in 1854, and was made a P.C. in 1857, and went in that year, as her Majesty's High Commissioner and Plenipotentiary, to China. On arriving at Galle, he was startled with the alarming news of the disaffection of the north-western provinces of India. At Singapore he took it on himself to divert British troops on their way to China, and sent them on to India, while he resolved himself not to leave Singapore till ample and complete arrangements had been made for the transmission of this force to the scene of mutiny. That done, he proceeded to Calcutta, and was received enthusiastically there. He conferred with Lord Canning, the Governor-General, and he remained in India till his Chinese force was replaced by 1500 marines. He returned to China in September, 1857, and joined his French colleague, Baron Gros. Then ensued acts of Chinese treachery, and the consequent bombardment of Canton. The Treaty of Tien-Tsin was signed June 26, 1858. From China Lord Elgin went to Japan, his object being to break up the odious monopoly which had excluded all foreigners except the Dutch from commerce or intercourse with the Japanese people. The Treaty of Jeddo, opening the ports to the British, was signed on the 26th of August, 1858. Lord Elgin, having returned home, took his seat in the House of Lords on the first day of the Session, 1859. He had been made a G.C.B. in 1858, and a D.C.L. of Oxford two years previously, at the Grand Commemoration. Lord Derby, at the time Prime Minister, publicly complimented him on "his zeal, skill, and ability." He was installed Lord Rector of Glasgow University Dec. 22, 1859. When Lord Palmerston returned to power, Lord Elgin accepted the office of Postmaster-General. In 1860 it was again necessary that the Emperor of China should be compelled to fulfil the engagements into which he had entered with the British, but which he was evidently determined, if possible, to evade. Lord Elgin went out, retaining the office of Postmaster-General till September, 1860. On his voyage he was shipwrecked at Ceylon, and had a narrow escape from death, but was put on board another vessel, and proceeded to Hong-Kong, and then to Shanghai. The Taku Forts were taken, the Summer Palace destroyed, and the Chinese submitted themselves. Lord Elgin signed, Oct 24, 1860, at Pekin, the ratification of the treaty of June 26, 1858, and also the convention putting an end to hostilities in China. In January, 1862, Lord Elgin was selected, with universal approbation, to succeed the lamented Lord Canning, his friend and schoolfellow, as Viceroy and Governor-General of India. How, in his Indian administration, he pacified angry feelings, established loyalty among doubtful chiefs, promoted education, furthered religion without offending the natives—all these things are matters of recent history. Though his viceroyalty has been short, it will have left its mark for good on Indian history. His devotion to thus carrying out the duties of his office cost him his life. He was, in the midst of his labours, overtaken by severe illness, and he died at Dhurmshalla on the 20th of last November. Lord Elgin was as popular in private as in public life, being loved and respected by all who knew him; and there is a universal feeling of deep sorrow at his untimely death. Lord Elgin married, first, April 22, 1841, Elizabeth Mary, only child of Charles Lennox Cumming-Bruce, Esq., of Roseisle, in the county of Stirling, M.P., and by her (who died July 7, 1843) leaves a daughter, Elma. He married, secondly, Nov. 7, 1846, Lady Mary Louisa, eldest surviving daughter of John George, first Earl of Durham, and sister of the present Earl of Durham, by whom he had four sons, of whom the third, Charles, died last June, and the eldest, Alexander, now in his fifteenth year, succeeds his father as ninth Earl of Elgin and thirteenth Earl of Kincardine, and second Baron Elgin. Of the late Lord Elgin's distinguished brothers the eldest survivor is the Hon. Sir Frederick William Adolphus Bruce, K.C.B., now her Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Emperor of China. This family of Bruce is of the blood Royal of Scotland, and of kin to the house of Stuart, and to the reigning house of Brunswick. It derives immediately from the marriage of Robert de Bruce, Lord of Shelton in Cleveland, with Agnes, heiress of the Lords of Annandale. It obtained the barony of Bruce in 1602, the earldom of Kincardine in 1647, the earldom of Elgin in 1633, and its barony of Elgin of the United Kingdom in 1849. Between the Sir Edward Bruce, of Blairhall, English Commissioner at the nuptials of Mary Stuart with Francis, Dauphin of France, in 1558, and the late Earl of Elgin, there has intervened a line of noblemen and their issue, warriors, statesmen, and diplomatists of high distinction, and every way worthy of the name of Bruce. The reputation of the Earl just dead gives additional splendour to the race.

SIR HENRY MARTIN, BART.

Sir Henry Martin, third Baronet, of Lockynge, in the county of Berks, was the only son of Sir Henry William Martin, the second Baronet, by his wife Catherine, daughter of Thomas Powell, Esq., of the Chestnuts, Tottenham, Middlesex. He was born on Oct. 3, 1801, and succeeded his father as third Baronet on Feb. 3, 1842. He married, on March 8, 1825, his first cousin, Catherine, daughter of Sir Thomas Byam Martin, G.C.B., Admiral of the Fleet. Sir Henry died, at Tunbridge Wells, without issue, on the 4th instant, and is succeeded by his first cousin and brother-in-law, Sir Thomas Byam Martin's eldest son, Admiral Sir William Fanshaw Martin, G.C.B., now the fourth Baronet, who was born in 1801, and married, first, in 1826, the Hon. Anne Best, daughter of William Draper, Lord Wynford, by whom (who died in 1836) he has a surviving son, William Best. He married, secondly, Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of R. Hurt, and by her has also issue. Sir William's next brother is the distinguished Admiral Sir Henry Byam Martin, K.C.B. This family is of old Irish descent. The first Baronet, Sir Henry Martin (so created in 1791), was Comptroller of the Navy, and was grandfather of the Baronet just deceased.



MR. JUSTICE WIGHTMAN.

The Hon. Sir William Wightman, S.L., First Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, whose sudden and lamented death occurred at York, on the 10th inst., was of Scottish origin, and the scion of a highly respectable family, long settled in the county of Dumfries. He was born in 1784, and was educated at Queen's College, Oxford, where he was a Fellow on the Mitchel foundation, and where he took the degree of M.A. Having attached himself to the study of the law, he entered at Lincoln's Inn, and first practised as a special pleader, and obtained a large and lasting business and a great number of pupils. He was, in 1821, called to the Bar, and went the Northern Circuit, where, and in London, he steadily rose to high standing and repute. He was in 1830 appointed a commissioner for inquiring into the practice and proceedings of the superior courts of common law, and in 1833 a commissioner for digesting the criminal law. He was in 1841 made a Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, and, during the now nearly a quarter of a century that he has worn the ermine, has been remarkable for his profound legal acquirements and high character, his dignified and impartial bearing, his perfect equanimity of temper, and his courteous and kind demeanour. In private life his amiability and pleasing, social manners made him very popular with the profession, and won him the affection of all who knew him. Sir William married, in 1819, Charlotte Mary, daughter of James Baird, Esq., of Lasswade, near Edinburgh, by whom he leaves issue. Sir William Wightman had attained an age when he might have retired with credit, but an apparent strength of constitution and a sense of duty deterred him from doing so; and his demise, but a few hours after he had been sitting in the court at York, is another instance, like that of Sir Cresswell Cresswell, of an English Judge's absolute devotion to his calling and to the public service.

DEAN OF LINCOLN.

The Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, B.C.L., Dean of Lincoln, late Chaplain of the House of Commons, whose lamented demise occurred on the 7th inst., was the second and last surviving son of the Very Rev. Thomas Garnier, D.C.L., now in his eighty-eighth year, Dean of Winchester, and Rector of Bishop's Stoke, Hampshire, by his wife, Mary, daughter of Caleb Hillier Parry, M.D., of Bath, and sister of the late Admiral Sir W. E. Parry, and was cousin of the present William Garnier, Esq., of Rookesbury, Hampshire, J.P. and D.L. He was born April 15, 1809, and was educated at Worcester College, Oxford, graduating B.A. 1830, and, like his father, was elected Fellow of All Souls'. He proceeded B.C.L. in 1833. He was ordained Deacon in 1833, and Priest in 1834. After having been for a short time Curate of Old Alresford, Hampshire, he was successively Vicar of Lewknor, Oxfordshire, and Rector of Longford, Derbyshire. He was, in 1849, appointed Chaplain to the House of Commons, and undertook, also, the ministry of the Lock Hospital Chapel. In 1850 he became Rector of Trinity, St. Marylebone. As Chaplain of the House of Commons, he was most highly respected and esteemed; and also in his large London parish, where he worked with unflagging energy, ability, zeal, and success. In 1859 Mr. Garnier was appointed Dean of Ripon, and in the following year was transferred to the deanery of Lincoln. An accident, which resulted in his death after more than two years' illness, prevented him from carrying out those designs for the benefit of his cathedral and of the diocese on which he had set his mind. The Very Rev. Dean married, May 23, 1835, Lady Caroline Elizabeth Keppel, youngest daughter of William Charles, fourth Earl of Albemarle, by his wife, Elizabeth Southwell, daughter of Edward Lord de Clifford, and by her he leaves a family of sons and daughters. His eldest son, John, born August 24, 1838, is a Lieutenant in the Royal Engineers; and his second daughter, Anne Emily, is wife of Lieutenant-Colonel Edward Newdegate, late Rifle Brigade; and his third daughter, Emily Caroline, is wife of P. O. Papillon, Esq., M.P. for Colchester. Dean Garnier was author of a pamphlet on "The Poor-law Amendment Act, 1835," addressed to the labouring classes, with a view of removing the false notions and groundless fears entertained by many of the poor on the proposed change. He published also "Sermons on the Domestic Duties," a production of an excellent, forcible, and practical character. His eloquent and affecting discourse preached in 1847 in St. Michael's Church for the starving Irish produced double the amount collected on any previous occasion in that church.

THE REV. JOSIAH FORSHALL, M.A., F.R.S.

The Rev. Josiah Forshall, M.A., F.R.S., some time Fellow and Tutor of Exeter College, Oxford, and subsequently Keeper of MSS., and also secretary of the British Museum, was educated at Exeter College, which he entered, as a commoner, in 1814. He graduated B.A. in 1818, obtained a first class in mathematics and a second class in *lit. hum.* In 1821 he proceeded M.A.; in 1820 he was ordained Priest. Mr. Forshall's first appointment to the British Museum dated from 1824, when he was nominated Assistant Keeper of the MSS. by Archbishop Howley, who always entertained the highest opinion, no less of his personal worth, integrity, and gentlemanly bearing, than of his scholarly accomplishments and great learning. This, too, was the opinion of all who knew him, whether in private or in his public capacity. Mr. Forshall's active connection with the British Museum was only severed in 1851, when he retired from the secretaryship in the enjoyment of a pension. At the period of his death Mr. Forshall was preparing for press, at his own expense, "The Holy Gospels in the Received Text of the Greek, with various readings." Mr. Forshall's works are numerous. Among them are "A Catalogue of MSS. in the British Museum," three parts, 1834-40, folio; "Catalogus Codicum MSS. Orientalium qui in Mus. Brit. Asservantur," Part 1—"Codices Syriacos et Carshunicos Amplectens," folio, 1838; "Description of Greek Papyri in the British Museum," Part 1, 1839. He, in conjunction with his learned and able friend, Sir Frederick Madden, K.H., published "The Holy Bible in Earliest English Versions, by John Wycliffe and his Followers, with Introduction and Glossary," Oxford University Press, 1850, 4to. The only clerical preferment that Mr. Forshall ever held was the chaplaincy to the Foundling Hospital, a post which he filled for thirty-three years. Mr. Forshall died on the 18th inst., at his town house, 49, Woburn-place, Russell-square.

THE FARM.

THE cup for the best fat beast at the Dublin show has been adjudged to Mr. Gavin Low's 2 years and 9 months' heifer, a cross between a shorthorn bull and a Hereford cow. Among others she beat Mr. Challoner's Flora's Queen, and Mr. J. H. Pollok's and Mr. Featherstonhaugh's capital Hereford cows, bred at Bedstone and Cronkill. In the heifer sections Mr. Allen Pollok won three first prizes for a shorthorn, a West Highland, and poll; but, as he did not choose to contend for the cup, which he gave himself, his best animals had gone to England. Mr. Murray Marshall's Southdown wethers were a leading feature at Guildford, and one of them, 32 months old, weighed 269 lb., or, as it was jocularly said on the ground, within an ounce or so of its master. This Magog of wethers is by a Goodwood sheep. The Artington herd of shorthorns were well to the fore, as heretofore; and the black Sussex pigs were in good force, and all the better for a cross with the Berkshire. At the Tredegar show the Hereford bull-calves, with a majority of 2 to 1 in the entries, beat the shorthorns out of the field for the Bank prize, and *the* prize of the meeting—the Corporation Plate—was awarded to Mr. Wigmore's Hereford cow Stately the Third, beating the celebrated bull Tambarine and two others. The sales all over the kingdom have been remarkably good; and it is rather curious that at the Stoke Edith sale the shorthorns fetched more than the Herefords. Mr. Heath's gold-medal Smithfield ox was sold for £80, the same price that was got by Mr. M'Combie for his prize black poll. Sixty-eight out of the seventy poll bullocks sent by the latter gentleman to London and Liverpool made all prices, from £52 to £36, and the two worst £34 each.

The latest report of the Royal Agricultural Society gives the sum total of members as 5443, being an increase of 266 within the year. The funded property of the society consists of £16,488 17s. 10d. in the New Three per Cents, and the arrears of subscription, including the present year, reach £631. Sheep in future are to be "really and fairly shorn bare" after the 1st of April, and the date of shearing is to form part of the entry certificate. Two inspectors are also to be appointed to report any cases in which the shearing rule has not been properly complied with. At the Newcastle meeting, which commences on the 18th of July, no less than £2820 will be given for live stock, being an increase of £625 over last year; and £550 for implements. This year, in conformity with the new triennial arrangement, the trials embrace tile and brick machines, draining implements, grubbers, ploughs, cultivators, clod-crushers, rollers, and harrows; and there will be prizes for Ayrshires, Scotch horned and polls, and Cheviot and black faced sheep, as well as Channel Island cattle.

By the accounts of the Worcester committee, it seems that the society, after saving considerably on their forage and losing by the apathy of the railway companies, were exactly £279 3s. 9d. out of pocket. Mr. Duckham drew attention at the half-yearly meeting to the necessity of a different understanding with the railway companies, who at present seem to expend their energies in delivering a number of most bewildering passes and instructions on different-coloured paper to herdsmen in the showyard, and then keeping them, in some instances fourteen hours, exposed to the night air and wet at the station before they condescend to load the cattle. He also urged the advisability of all societies adopting a uniform date for the commencement of the breeding year.

The *Veterinarian* gives in full the introductory lecture of Professor Tuson, at the Royal College, in which he points out forcibly to the students how much their labours, both in anatomy, physiology, and several other medical subjects, will be facilitated if they bring high scholastic excellence with them. The theatre was crowded by pupils, new and old, and the Veterinary Surgeon-General of the Army and several members of the medical profession joined the audience. Dr. Busteed's, of New York, string halt theory is again strongly handled in this number. The effects of Alsike clover on the mouths and heels of horses is also pursued, and testimony brought to bear in its favour; and it is strongly queried in an article on cotton-cake whether it is a safe food for calves. We are glad to hear that great additions are being made to the college accommodation in nearly every department.

Lady Pigot has named the bull-calf by Brian Boru from Spicey, which was offered when a few days old at the sale for 80 gs., "Shan O'Neil." Her Ladyship's red heifer by Ravenspur from Medora by Booth's Corsair has also been named "The Pirate's Bride." Mr. Chandos Pole Gell's Almack's Belle and Mr. Churnside's Castanette have each had a bull-calf by Ravenspur, whose calves are much liked at his present quarters, Branches Park. Colonel Towneley's shorthorn sale has been fixed by Mr. Strafford for March 17, and The Sarsden for March 22. We may rest assured that the "without-reserve" condition will be carried out at both in its strictest integrity, without any "jollying" or "repurchasing."

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CURRENT LITERATURE.

A Welcome. By Alfred Tennyson; illuminated by Owen Jones. (1 vol. Day and Son.) Our tale of gift-books was by no means completed in the list of last week, as this superb volume, if it were unaccompanied by others, would triumphantly testify. Pen and ink cannot express the princely gorgeousness with which Mr. Owen Jones has illuminated, the publishers have bound, and the score or so of simple but perfect lines in which Mr. Tennyson echoed the sentiments of welcome with which the (supposititious) "sea-king's daughter from over the sea" was received by her adopted people. And here objection may be taken to the wording of the titlepage, which sets forth that the lines are "a welcome to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, from the Poet Laureate," seeing that the welcome came from the whole nation, of whom the Laureate was the melodious mouthpiece; for he himself gives out these utterances:—

> Saxon, and Norman, and Dane are we,
> But *all of us* Danes in our welcome of thee.

And again,

> Welcome her, welcome *the land's* desire.

Parables of Our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ (1 vol., Routledge, Warne, and Routledge): *The Golden Harp*, adapted by H. W. Dulcken (ditto): *Aunt Maddy's Diamonds*, by Mrs. Harriet Myrtle (ditto). The first of these three books is a magnificent issue of the parables of Him who spoke as never man spoke. It is illustrated by John Everett Millais, who took six years to complete his pictures, and the pictures have been engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. The second is a collection of "hymns, rhymes, and songs for the young," translated or adapted from the German, with fifty-two illustrations—by J. D. Watson, T. Dalziel, and J. Wolf—engraved by the Brothers Dalziel. The third is a story for children, duodecimo in size, and the "diamonds" alluded to are good words.

The Boy's Own Volume. (1 vol. S. O. Beeton.) This is an amusing book of adventure, edited by the publisher. It embraces fact and fiction of various kinds, and is abundantly illustrated. Boy-nature has become strangely altered by the modern system of moral suasion and other novelties if it be not attracted by the savour of such a work.

Vatican Sculptures. Briefly Explained by Robert Macpherson. (1 vol. Chapman and Hall.) A pretty little duodecimo volume bound in vellum, wherein a competent authority (so far as we can pronounce a decision) explains an interesting series of sculptures in the order in which they are found in the galleries.

The Wars of Wapsburgh. By the Author of "The Heir of Redclyffe. (1 vol. Groombridge and Sons.) A pretty, fanciful, fable-like tale told by a favourite author. A wasp is in some circles called a "waps," and, when to that fact is added this other—that the chief personage of the story is a certain Queen Vespa, which the smallest schoolboy knows is Latin for a wasp, a sufficiently broad hint will have been given of the kind of fabulous history to be expected.

The Black Panther, by Sir Lascelles Wraxall, Bart. (1 vol. Sampson Low, Son, and Marston.) "The Black Panther" is rare fare for boys who hunger for exciting literature. It is an account of a boy's adventure amongst the redskins chiefly, and, as the author has never been further west than (we think he says) Killarney, he has borrowed and adapted "situations" from a German author. Louis Huard has furnished graphic designs, and the designs have been engraved by Edmund Evans.

The Book of Common Prayer (1 vol., John Murray): *Wedgwood*, an Address by the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone (ditto). The Book of Common Prayer has never been issued in more graceful form than that in which it now challenges attention. The floral borders are particularly beautiful, and the type and paper leave nothing to be desired. The Chancellor of the Exchequer's excellent address is probably still fresh in many memories; and those who would like to have it always by them have now the opportunity offered them of obtaining it in sightly form, with the accompaniment of two portraits (by Flaxman) of the illustrious Wedgwood. One is an "early" and the other a "late" portrait.

Poems of S. T. Coleridge (1 vol., Bell and Daldy, and Sampson Low, Son, and Marston): *The Works of George Herbert* (ditto): *White's Natural History of Selburne* (ditto): *Milton's Paradise Lost* (ditto): *Milton's Paradise Regained* (ditto): *Lamb's Tales from Shakspeare* (ditto): *Southey's Life of Nelson* (ditto): *Poems of Robert Burns* (ditto): *Songs of Robert Burns* (ditto): *The Robin Hood Ballads* (ditto): *Sea Songs and Ballads*, by Dibdin and others (ditto): *The Poems of Henry Wadsworth Longfellow* (ditto): *The Lieutenant and Commander*, by Captain Bazil Hall (ditto): *The Midshipman*, by Ditto (ditto): *The Complete Angler*, by Izaak Walton and Charles Cotton (ditto): *Parables from Nature*, by Mrs. Alfred Gatty (ditto). With the exception of not more than one or two, the books enumerated form a charming series of little dumpy volumes, as like as peas to one another, and are the joint issue of two well-known firms. The contents of nearly all of them are, or ought to be, so familiar to the educated that comment would be impertinent. It is pertinent, however, to observe that they are printed after the fashion which was generally admired in the publications of the late Mr. Pickering.

Knowledge for the Time. By John Timbs. (1 vol. Lockwood and Co.) A grateful public has, we believe, shown a proper appreciation of those useful compilations which Mr. Timbs has from time to time, with careful pains, put together for instruction and entertainment's sake. He has now prepared a new volume as a sort of supplement to his "Things not Generally Known," and undiminished popularity is likely to attend his new labours. The frontispiece represents Captain Cole's famous turret-ship "cleared for action and the bulwarks down."

Pet Marjorie. (Edinburgh: W. P. Nimmo.) This is a reprint, partially or entirely, of an essay which has already appeared in at least one periodical. The author is Dr. John Brown, whose "Rob and his Friends" has met with such wonderful, but still such deserved, success. If the author's name be not sufficient to provoke curiosity or a better feeling, it remains to be told that "Pet Marjorie" was an "infant phenomenon" who lived on terms of great intimacy with the "Wizard of the North," and to whom the great novelist used to say a nonsense lessons." To our thinking, Marjories are by no means so few as the world imagines; it is the paucity of great men who will condescend to childhood which confines their wonderful sayings and doings to the traditions of the nursery or the treasury of the mother's heart.

Undertones. By Robert Buchanan. (1 vol. Moxon and Co.) A tastily-appointed volume of poems, the writer of which stands as high above the average throng of versifiers as the son of Kish stood above the congregation of Israel. He takes his lyre in hand and discourses sweet music to such effect that one is occasionally inclined to think he might challenge the equal of Shelley to a flight of imagination or a bout of melody. It is grievous to observe the bitter tone of disappointment in which his short preface is written, for his performance is excellent and his promise great. Let him forgive us, however, if we hint that obscurity is not always profundity, that affectations (e.g., the word *chrism*) are not always winning, and that it is a liberty to put into Horace's mouth *Favonus* instead of *Favonius*.

Their Majesties' Servants. By Dr. Doran. (2 vols. W. H. Allen and Co.) In two portly volumes, and under a title which is now obsolete, or a mere formality, Dr. Doran has published a bulky contribution to the history of the English stage. His annals embrace a period extending from Betterton to Edmund Kean, inclusive in both cases, and his style, no less than his subject, will, no doubt, ensure him numerous readers. It is the very nick of time for showing Englishmen that we really had once great actors, when English tragedy is enacted with most applause by aliens from France and America.

The Madrid journals state that a lawsuit has just been decided there which had now lasted for two centuries and a half. The subject of litigation was the inheritance of Francis Pizarro, an entailed estate left by a Gonzales Pizarro, and certain property which formerly belonged to Ferdinand Pizarro, brother of the celebrated conqueror. The right to the whole was claimed by the Count de Concelada, the Duke de Noblejas, and the Marquise de la Conquista. The tribunal decided that the inheritance of Francis Pizarro belonged to the Duchess de la Concelada, now Marquise del Douro and wife of Marshal Concha, and the entailed estate to the Marquise de la Conquista, while the property left by Ferdinand Pizarro was ordered to be distributed among the charitable establishments of Madrid.

MUSIC.

AT COVENT GARDEN the last representation of "Blanche de Nevers" took place on Saturday, the audience on that occasion being somewhat larger than has of late been the case. Miss Louisa Pyne was unfortunately suffering from indisposition, and was obliged, consequently, to omit much of her music. The illness of this excellent artist, however much to be deplored, is scarcely to be wondered at, her arduous exertion during the past season being taken into consideration. It is to be hoped that the long rest she will enjoy during the run of the pantomime will completely restore her to health. We fear that the season has been, hitherto, anything but a profitable one to the managers, and we are, moreover, much inclined to question the wisdom of the policy pursued by the "firm." For many weeks past it has been quite palpable that neither Mr. Wallace nor Mr. Balfe has in his latest productions succeeded in altogether "hitting" the popular taste. Under these circumstances, it would surely have been the wiser course to have occasionally fallen back upon some of the many available operas in the repertoire of the company. Auber's sparkling music, both in the "Domino Noir" and in "The Crown Diamonds," has already been excellently interpreted by the troupe; and in both operas Miss Pyne and Mr. Harrison shine to great advantage. Benedict's "Lily of Killarney," too, one of the most masterly productions of the day, has far from outlived its popularity. And any of these operas might, we are convinced, have been revived to the satisfaction of the public and the advantage of the management. The forthcoming pantomime, of which report speaks highly, will doubtless do much to replenish the treasury; and we trust that at its expiration the Pyne and Harrison régime may, by the production of successful novelty, be enabled to bring their final season at Covent Garden to a conclusion with éclat and with pecuniary success.

"Infant Phenomena" are, as a rule, objectionable, and the talents they display but superficial. This rule, however, like all others, has its exceptions, and amongst them we are glad to place a juvenile pupil of Mr. Benedict—Master Cowen, who gave a pianoforte recital at the concert-room attached to Her Majesty's Theatre on Thursday in last week. Master Cowen, who is but eleven years old, displayed a command over the instrument quite astonishing for one so young, while his execution of many different schools of music was admirable. He has evidently greatly profited by the instructions of his excellent professor, and, if his young head be not turned, may ultimately attain a high position in the profession. Master Cowen is, moreover, a composer, a creditable MS. song of his being sung by Miss Emma Heywood, in the absence of Mr. Renwick from indisposition.

"The Messiah" has been repeated to huge audiences at Exeter Hall by the Sacred Harmonic and National Choral Associations. The latter, under the direction of Mr. W. G. Martin, has made surprising progress lately, the choir now fairly competing with that of any other society. A somewhat unseemly disturbance took place at the last performance of the Sacred Harmonic, owing to the overcrowding of the gallery, by which Mr. Sims Reeves was for a time prevented from proceeding with his opening air. Order was, however, soon restored, and the performance listened to with the usual attention.

At St. James's Hall, the first subscription concert of Mr. Henry Leslie's choir was given on the Thursday in last week. The perfection to which the indefatigable founder of this choir has brought the forces under his command was never more perceptible than on this occasion. The programme included Spohr's "Ode to St. Cecilia," and new compositions by Mr. Henry Smart and Mr. Henry Leslie. Spohr's music was admirably given, but failed to excite much interest. The solos, by-the-way, were beautifully sung by Mdme. Lemmens-Sherrington. Of the new compositions, Mr. Leslie's, "The Lark's Message," was the most successful. It is exceedingly pretty, is skilfully harmonised, and was done ample justice to. The most attractive portion of the evening's entertainment was, however, undoubtedly, the faultless rendering of the old English madrigals and part-songs by the choir. Pearsall's madrigal, "Sing we and chant it," was loudly encored, as also was Callcott's "First twitter of spring." In addition to the choral element of the programme, M. Lotto played two solos; Mdme. Sherrington sang "Je suis sauvée enfin," from the "Domino Noir;" and Herr Blumner played Beethoven's "Thirty-two Variations" and Lizst's fantasia on the march from the "Tannhäuser."

M. AGUILAR'S performances of pianoforte music, at his residence, 17, Westbourne-square—of which two have already taken place, attract numerous and distinguished audiences, who evidently highly appreciate the intellectual treat afforded them. The entertainment, which only lasts about an hour and a half, consists entirely of M. Aguilar's performances. The programme—always admirably arranged—comprises various compositions by the great masters and standard writers for the piano, together with several of M. Aguilar's own charming compositions, all of which are given in that gentleman's best style.

The last MONDAY POPULAR CONCERT before the Christmas holidays attracted another large audience on Monday evening last. Although there was no novelty in the programme, it was again a capital one, comprising, as it did, Haydn's delicious quartet in D minor (No. 76); Hummel's grand septet, in the same key; Mendelssohn's quartet in E flat, op. 44: and last, and not least, Weber's sonata in C major, repeated by desire, and most magnificently played by Mdme. Arabella Goddard. Mr. Santley and Mdme. Rudersdorff were the vocalists, and the fine rendering by the gentleman of Schubert's "Wanderer" produced an enthusiastic encore. This fine song was given by Mr. Santley in English, the excellent and scholarly version of the words being from the accomplished pen of Mr. Campbell Clarke.

THE THEATRES.

CHRISTMAS PIECES.

WE have already given the titles of many of the entertainments projected for the Christmas weeks. The majority of theatres are yet under the necessity of depending on pantomimes and burlesques at this season—a dependence which is no doubt of immediate injury to the regular drama, but which may not be superseded until an improvement in the principle of management takes place, and the popular mind be better prepared for the highest art both in drama and acting. As the matter stands, the great gatherings of the people at festive seasons, instead of being taken advantage of in the interest of all that is excellent in such art, are used for the subordinate purpose of finding employment for a multitude of grotesque performers, who hold their saturnalia for a month or two, and retire for the remaining ten into contented obscurity. The institution they represent, however, is a very old one, traceable even into classical ages, and perhaps to be predicated also of those pre-historic times in which most old stories and solemn ceremonials had their beginnings. There are large classes by which it is reverenced, and during the provisional periods which must yet elapse before any reform implying a dramatic millennium can possibly arrive, we must expect that it will be extensively patronised. As literary productions, pantomimes have a far higher value than they could boast of a few years ago, and we may perceive a gradual process of transformation, by which it is likely that they may be conducted finally into compositions that may worthily address the fancy or even the imagination of cultivated minds. Assuredly there is a movement for the better at all the theatres—a very slow one, granted, but perhaps all the more sure, and of fuller accomplishment in the end. For the present, the LYCEUM stands alone in doing without a pantomime; but in future years other enlightened managers may be found to follow the example of Mr. Fechter.

The title of the pantomime at COVENT GARDEN has been already given. To the legend of "St. George and the Dragon" Mr. Byron is said to have added many new points. He claims to have made the Dragon an agreeable scoundrel rather than the stock pantomime monster. There is a scene in the Dragon's nursery which we are promised will be immensely droll; and the transformation-scene is to be "the most magnificent, tasteful, and elaborate that Mr. Grieve has ever executed." It is an eminent chivalric display—knights, squires, pages, real armour, and all that may be comprised in the half dozen words, "the glorious panoply of feudal war."

Mr. Blanchard, at DRURY LANE, has endeavoured to transfer to the stage the fascinations of the Arabian Nights. But he puts a meaning into the fable. At the Great Pyramid, Cheops and the Mummies are resuscitated to impede the progress of Young England (Miss Rose Leclercq) on the road to discovery, who, notwithstanding, reaches the source of the Nile and becomes possessed of the long hidden secret. Sinbad departs from the port of Bassora, and arrives at the Court of the Indian King; after which he takes his flight from the Diamond Valley on the back of the mighty roc. Then there are the acted legend of the Old Man of the Sea, the Kingdom of the Dwarfs, and the Flowery Land of the Eastern Genii. The scenic effects are extraordinary, and the best that Mr. William Beverley has ever produced. The harlequinade will be supported by a double company—Messrs. Harry Boleno and C. Lauri, Clowns; Messrs. Barnes and J. Morris, Pantaloons; Messrs. Cormack and Saville, Harlequins; and Mdme. Boleno and Miss Gunniss, Columbines. Costumes and appointments will be supplied, regardless of expense.

HAYMARKET.—The title of Mr. William Brough's extravaganza has a lofty sound, "King Arthur: or, The Days and Knights of the Round Table." The piece is stated to be original. Of course Merlin, the enchanter, is a principal character, and he is enacted by Mr. Tilbury. The old Druidical Temple at Stonehenge is the scene wherein he utters his spells, which have for their object the discovery of the rightful heir to the throne, by means of a naked sword embedded in a block of stone, removable only by the true king. Watched in his incantations by Vivien (Miss E. Romer), Merlin is angry, but is afterwards coaxed into submission. Arthur (Miss Louise Keeley) can alone draw out the magic weapon. The enchantress Morgan (Mr. Clarke) is enraged, and enters into an understanding with Cheldric (Mr. Rogers), which Vivien overhears and discloses to Merlin. Arthur, however, is led away into the enchanted forest, where he is assailed by all the powers of witchcraft; nevertheless, though deprived of the assistance of Merlin by Vivien's imprudence, Arthur resolves to deliver his queen, Guinevere, from prison. The attempt is successful, and Vivien at the same time, by a counterspell which she has found, sets Merlin free from the tree wherein the wizard had been confined.

At the PRINCESS' the title of the Pantomime is "Harlequin Little Tommy Tucker; or, the Fine Lady of Banbury Cross, and the Little Old Woman who Lived in a Shoe and had so many Children she Didn't Know What to Do." The Brothers Grimm have supplied the incidents. The scene opens with Old Cocker's Cabinet of Calculation, occupied by an old dame who is kept in constant fear by Taffy the Welshman—the thief who has stolen Mary, the daughter of Old King Cole, and transformed her into a marble statue. But Old King Cole "calls for his fiddlers three" to disenchant her; however, the honour of the achievement is reserved for Tom, the old lady's son. Mr. Charles Hall has composed the music and Mr. Lloyd has furnished the scenic illustrations. A large number of juveniles will be engaged in the performance.

At the OLYMPIC a new style of composition will be attempted, something after the manner of the old morality which was so popular just before the advent of the immortal Shakspeare. The piece is entitled "Sense and Sensation; or, the Seven Sisters of Thule." In it we are told that Sense has vacated her throne to Sensation. Courage is, however, determined to make a bold stand against the usurper, and, with her sister virtues, starts for earth. Both parties struggle for supremacy, and the action passes in review the various quackeries of the year. Of course, Sense and Courage are ultimately successful. The piece terminates with a brilliant allegorical tableau, presenting the Temple of the Virtues in the realms of Utopia. The drama is interspersed with music. Probably, the first representation of the piece will be deferred until a few nights after Christmas.

The NEW ADELPHI presents a burlesque fairy drama, written by Mr. H. J. Byron, entitled "Lady Belle Belle; or, Fortunio and his Seven Magic Men." This burlesque has already been represented at Mr. Henderson's Theatre, Liverpool, and consists of one of the Countess D'Anois's stories condensed into one act. It is full of wondrous feats, which, to be appreciated or described, must be witnessed.

At the STRAND, also, we meet with Mr. Byron and a Christmas Extravaganza, entitled "Orpheus and Eurydice; or, the Young Gentleman who Charmed the Rocks." Miss Marie Wilton personates Orpheus, and Miss Ada Swanborough Eurydice. The latter is in danger from Aristæus, a sportsman, who means to carry her off. Eurydice flees from him through a garden, and is bit in the heel by a serpent. She is followed by her pursuer to the Styx; Orpheus, with a lyre given to him by Apollo, effects her rescue. Other matters are introduced, the pure inventions of Mr. Byron's brain, which we must reserve to an after notice. Orpheus, as in the fable, looks back after his wife and loses his chance. But his magic lyre redeems all; not only softening his enemies' hearts, but splitting rocks, and so making way for a splendid transformation-scene. The scenery is by Mr. Fenton.

At the NEW ROYALTY, Mr. F. C. Burnand provides a comic drama, with many tableaux, entitled "Madame Berliot's Ball; or, the Chalet in the Valley." A long story pertains to this drama, which we cannot undertake to relate until we have an opportunity of witnessing the performance. It appears to be full of character and incident.

We meet with Mr. Byron again at the ST. JAMES'S, in a sort of *revue*, entitled "Sensations of 1863," which has a far longer title. Mr. Toole, it is understood, will in this piece assume many disguises, and will be assisted by Mr. Paul Bedford and other members of the Adelphi company.

SADLER'S WELLS, under its new management, promises a stirring pantomime by Mr. Cheetham. It is entitled "The Prince of the Peaceful Islands; or, Harlequin, the Magic Pearl, the Centaur, and the Fairy Amazon." There is a subtlety in the fable of this piece which compels us to reserve our criticism on its plot until we have seen how it works. The account rendered of it is certainly suggestive. The scenery is painted Mr. Charles S. James, and the music is selected, composed, and arranged by Mr. B. Isaacson.

The STANDARD Theatre presents a pantomime, under the superintendence of Miss Marriott, called "The Prince and the Lion King; or, Harlequin, the Invisible Cap, and the Fairy Queen that was Changed into a Frog." The text has been furnished by Mr. W. E. Suter, the scenery painted by Mr. John Crawford, and the music composed by Mr. George Chapman, jun.

Mr. Nelson Lee, at the CITY OF LONDON, now under his sole direction, presents his 217th comic pantomime, under the title of "Black Beard; or, Harlequin Dame Trot and her Comical Cat." A full detail of the plot must be reserved, particularly as it consists of complicated effects and novel combinations.

ASTLEY'S, under the sceptre of Mr. E. T. Smith, is likely to be resuscitated. The pantomime, engrossing the names of Friar Bacon and John of Gaunt, represents the loves of Geoffrey Chaucer and the characters of his Canterbury Pilgrims. The theme is certainly an ambitious one, and we believe will be most effectively treated. The transformation-scene, by Mr. Gates, will be brilliant. Throughout the piece an enormous number of persons will be introduced, and Mr. Batty's horses exhibited. We expect to be able to give a good account of this spectacle.

The GRECIAN is always great in pantomime, and will this year, perhaps, exceed expectation. The subject is a magnificent one, and appears to be copiously treated. It is entitled "Robinson Crusoe; or, Harlequin and his Man Friday, and the Magic Pearl," and is the composition of Mr. George Conquest and Mr. H. Spry.

The SURREY next claims, and, in this department, will reward, attention. The pantomime is entitled "Harlequin Old King Cole; or, Ride a Cock-horse to Banbury Cross, and the Frog that would a wooing go." It is produced by Mr. Shepherd. The transformation-scene is by Mr. Brew. The opening is written by Mr. Dutnall, and the incidents promise to be various and amusing.

The MARYLEBONE, under the direction of Mr. Cave, is a great success, and we have no doubt that his pantomime will be a most meritorious production. It is entitled, "Jolly King Christmas; or, Harlequin Jack Frost, the Giant, the Beanstalk, and the Little Fay of the Silvery Waterfall," and written by Mr. F. Marchant. Not to be outdone by larger rivalry, Mr. Cave has engaged a double troupe of pantomimists, consisting of Laurence and Cooper, Frederick Vokes, Fawdon Vokes, Victoria Vokes, Rosina Vokes, and Jessie Vokes, from the Théâtre Funambules, Paris.

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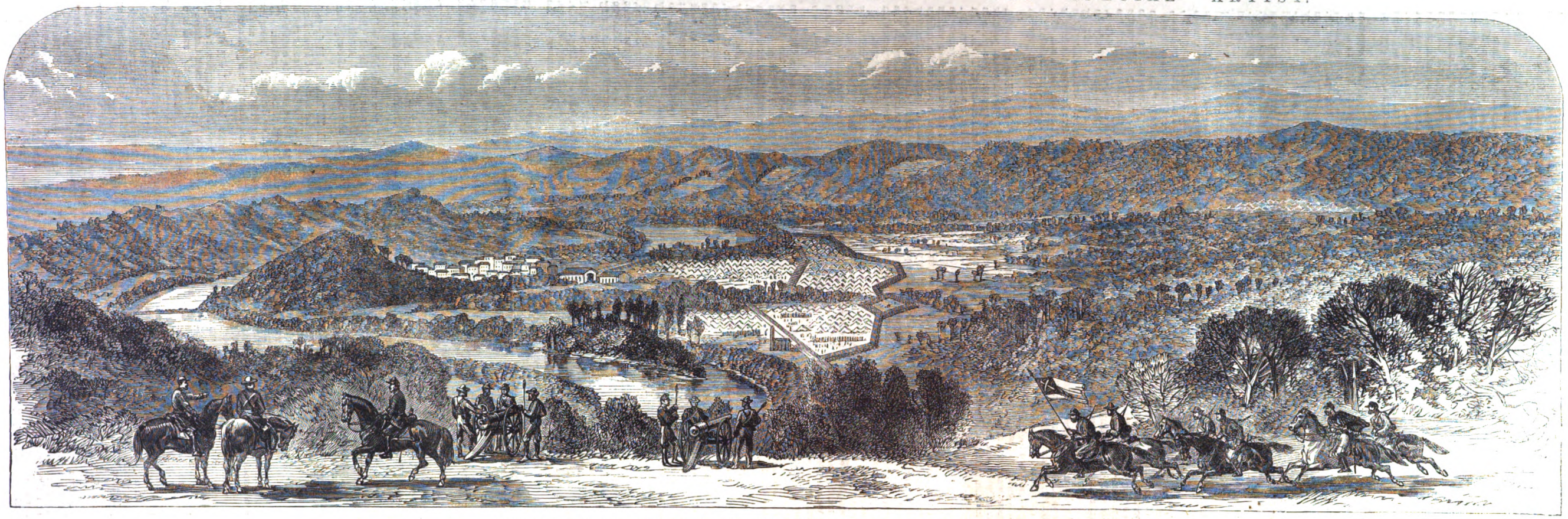
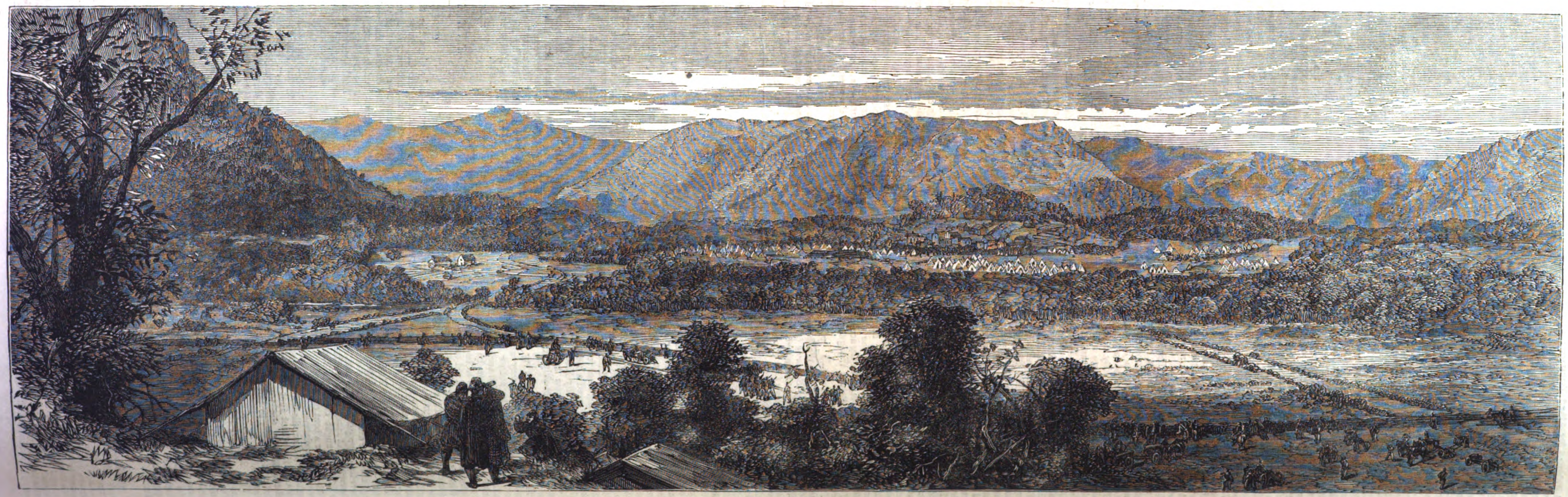


VIEW OF CHATTANOOGA AND THE FEDERAL LINES FROM THE LOWER RIDGE OF LOOKOUT MOUNTAIN.



VIEW OF CHATTANOOGA AND THE FEDERAL POSITIONS FROM THE LEFT CENTRE OF THE CONFEDERATE LINES.—SEE PAGE 662.

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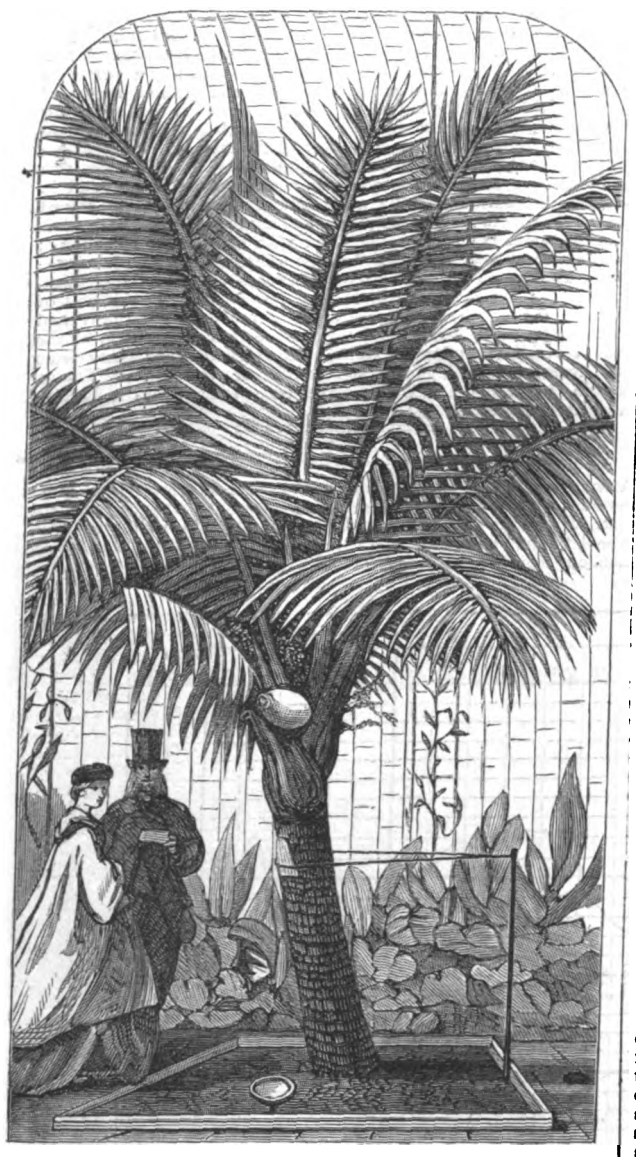
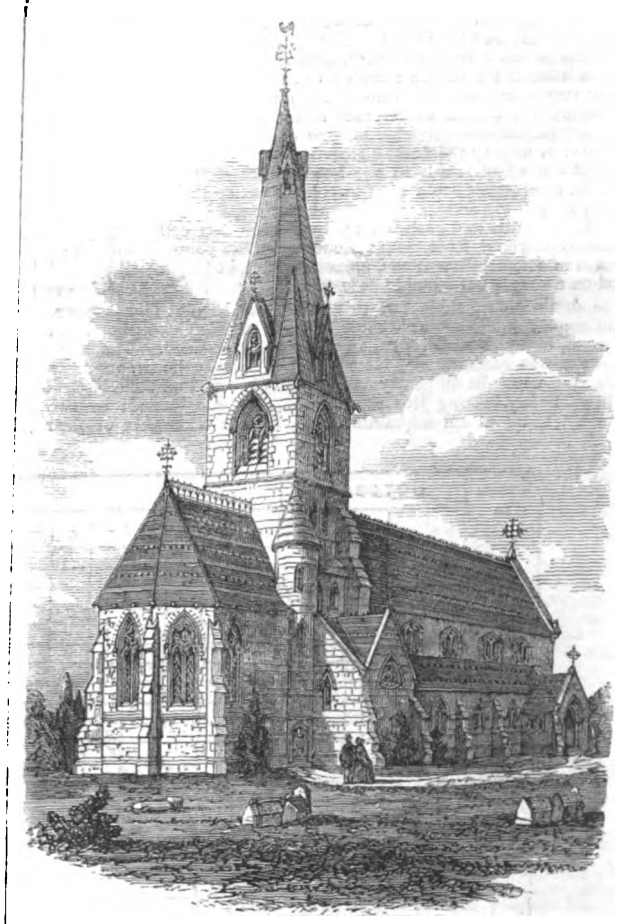
COCOANUT-TREE AT SION, ISLEWORTH.

IT is chiefly to the liberality and to the interest taken in such matters by our nobility that horticulture is indebted for it extraordinary development, for they furnish scientific men with opportunities for carrying out experiments from which they gain such an amount of knowledge as enables them to set the harsh climate of our cold northern island at defiance, and, in the artificially created tropical climate which they day and night maintain in their great glass houses, set before us, in luxuriant growth, all the wonders of vegetable creation. From the sunny slopes of the lofty Himalayas; from the mountains of China, the islands of the Indian Archipelago, and those that scent the tropical breeze with their spicy odour; from the depths of the South American wilderness, and from the deserts of Africa, are brought specimens of every description of vegetable production, some curiously minute, others of colossal size, some whose annual growth is almost imperceptible, and others that increase their height ten feet in a week. Those, therefore, who may not have had opportunities for travelling may see the plants, vegetables, and fruits of far-off lands grow, flower, and bear fruit, almost as well as those who have; for it is only in very rare instances that our eminent horticulturists have failed in fruiting the plants of other climates, be their natural peculiarities of position, soil, or temperature what they may. The subject of our Illustration on page 665 is an example of the skill and energy displayed in this department of science; for it is to Mr. Smith, of Isleworth, who has the management of the grounds and conservatories of his Grace the Duke of Northumberland at Sion, that the merit is due of producing the first cocoanut ever grown in Europe. There is now at Sion a cocoanut-tree, in luxuriant condition, bearing numerous flowers, both male and female, and fruit which is rapidly increasing in size. The first formed is now nearly ten inches in diameter, and bids fair to become a nut of large size. This success has been brought about entirely by the ingenuity with which Mr. Smith contrived to manipulate the pollen, and bring about, by purely artificial means, such results as are produced by winds or birds when the tree is growing in its native soil.



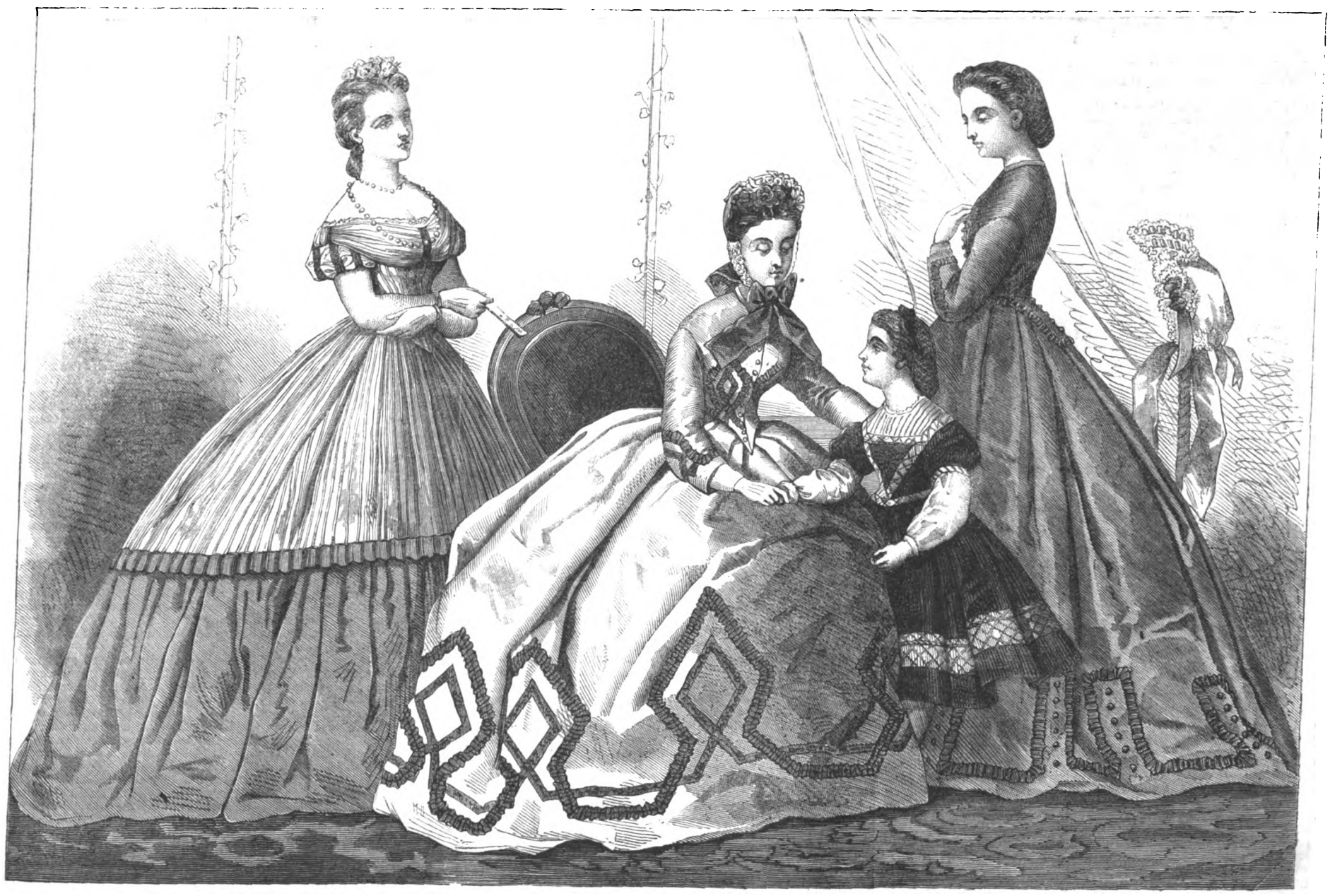
COCOANUT-TREE BEARING FRUIT AT SION, NEAR LONDON, SEAT OF THE DUKE OF NORTHUMBERLAND.

BRONZE STATUE OF FATHER MATHEW, BY J. H. FOLEY, R.A., TO BE ERECTED AT CORK.—SEE NEXT PAGE.



THE CHURCH OF ST. LUKE, SHIRBOAKS, NOTTINGHAMSHIRE. SEE NEXT PAGE.

Associated with this curiosity of Sion are many other rare plants. The mangesteen here bears luxuriant crops. There are also the date, palm, dwarf bananas, ripe vanilla plants, loading the rafters of the house with pods; likewise cinnamon, cotton, tea, allspice, and breadfruit.



PARIS FASHIONS FOR JANUARY.—SEE PAGE 65[illegible].

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STATUE OF FATHER MATHEW.

A BRONZE statue of Father Mathew, sculptured by Mr. J. H. Foley, R.A., will shortly be erected at Cork. It is the result of a public subscription, the citizens of Cork, headed by the Mayor, Mr. J. F. Maguire, M.P., being the principal contributors. Mr. Maguire has distinguished himself not only by the zeal with which he has promoted the acquisition of this statue for Cork, but also by his full and able biography, just published by Messrs. Longman, of the remarkable man—so eminent for goodness, that best of all greatness—whom this statue will commemorate. It was intended that Mr. Foley's work should have been set up during the present month, before the close of the then current term of Mr. Maguire's mayoralty; but, as this gentleman has been re-elected, its erection will be postponed for a short time, in order to avoid any risk from hastening the casting. However, as we have seen the finished model of the statue (from which our Engraving on page 665 was taken), we can unhesitatingly predict that the completed work will worthily sustain the sculptor's high reputation. The great Apostle of Temperance is represented in the attitude of addressing an audience: and his impressive, emphatic manner is well indicated in the action of the right hand and the slightly forward inclination of the head. The likeness is admirable, and the expression beams with benevolence, goodness, and amiability. But it must be admitted that the rounded contours of the head, features neither very characteristically accented in detail nor strongly marked in combination, a close-shaven face and short hair, did not form a strikingly picturesque ensemble or type of head such as would allow a sculptor to display the finest effects of light and shade. The want of sculptural effectiveness in the head of the sculptor's subject is, however, compensated to a considerable extent by the impressiveness of the *pose* and the arrangement of the drapery, a large cloak thrown over the shoulders and gathered up by the left arm contributing, by its boldly-disposed folds, great richness to the composition. The statue is of colossal dimensions, measuring 8 ft. in height; and it will stand on a simple but suitable pedestal.

The world-famous subject of this statue was born at Thomastown, in the county of Tipperary, in 1790. Having been left an orphan at an early age, he was adopted by Lady Elizabeth Mathew. The boy's education was carefully conducted, and at twenty he was sent to Maynooth, where he diligently and earnestly pursued his ecclesiastical studies. Before leaving this establishment he was induced by two Capuchin friars of his acquaintance to become a member of their order, and with them he went to Kilkenny, where he remained until appointed to Cork. From an early age his manners were noticed as naturally polished and singularly agreeable, and now these drew all classes in the neighbourhood to his friary. In the confessional his popularity rapidly grew, till he acquired a greater spiritual influence than perhaps any Catholic clergyman has ever enjoyed in a like capacity. As a zealous friend to the poor he had also made himself widely known and esteemed. He had established a religious society for visiting the sick and indigent, similar to those founded by St. Vincent de Paul; and so beneficial was its operation that the Poor-law Commissioners who visited Cork in 1834 paid especial attention to its composition and working. His great influence was always exerted for good, and never in a way which could give umbrage even to Protestants; and it was the universal esteem in which he was held that induced the leaders of the teetotal movement, which had already been set on foot in Cork, to apply to Father Mathew for assistance. At a meeting of teetotallers at Cork, in 1838, it was resolved to send a deputation to him entreating his advice and co-operation. His reply being favourable, a total abstinence society was formed, of which he was unanimously elected president. He entered upon the great crusade against the use of intoxicating liquors with characteristic energy, and in the course of five months he had made no less than 150,000 converts in Cork and its neighbourhood alone. The improvement in health noticeable in many of these led to a belief in the miraculous powers of the good father, and produced a corresponding increase of popularity. We have not space to follow him to Limerick, where the excitement was still more remarkable; nor need we remind the reader that the sphere of his indefatigable and beneficent labours was afterwards extended to Scotland, England, and America—a most extraordinary popularity and the esteem and respect of all classes invariably accompanying him. It can scarcely be doubted, even by those who do not feel or acknowledge the necessity of total abstinence—if only *pour encourager les autres*—that he achieved a greater amount of real good than any man of our time. Father Mathew died of apoplexy at Queenstown, Ireland, December, 1856, in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

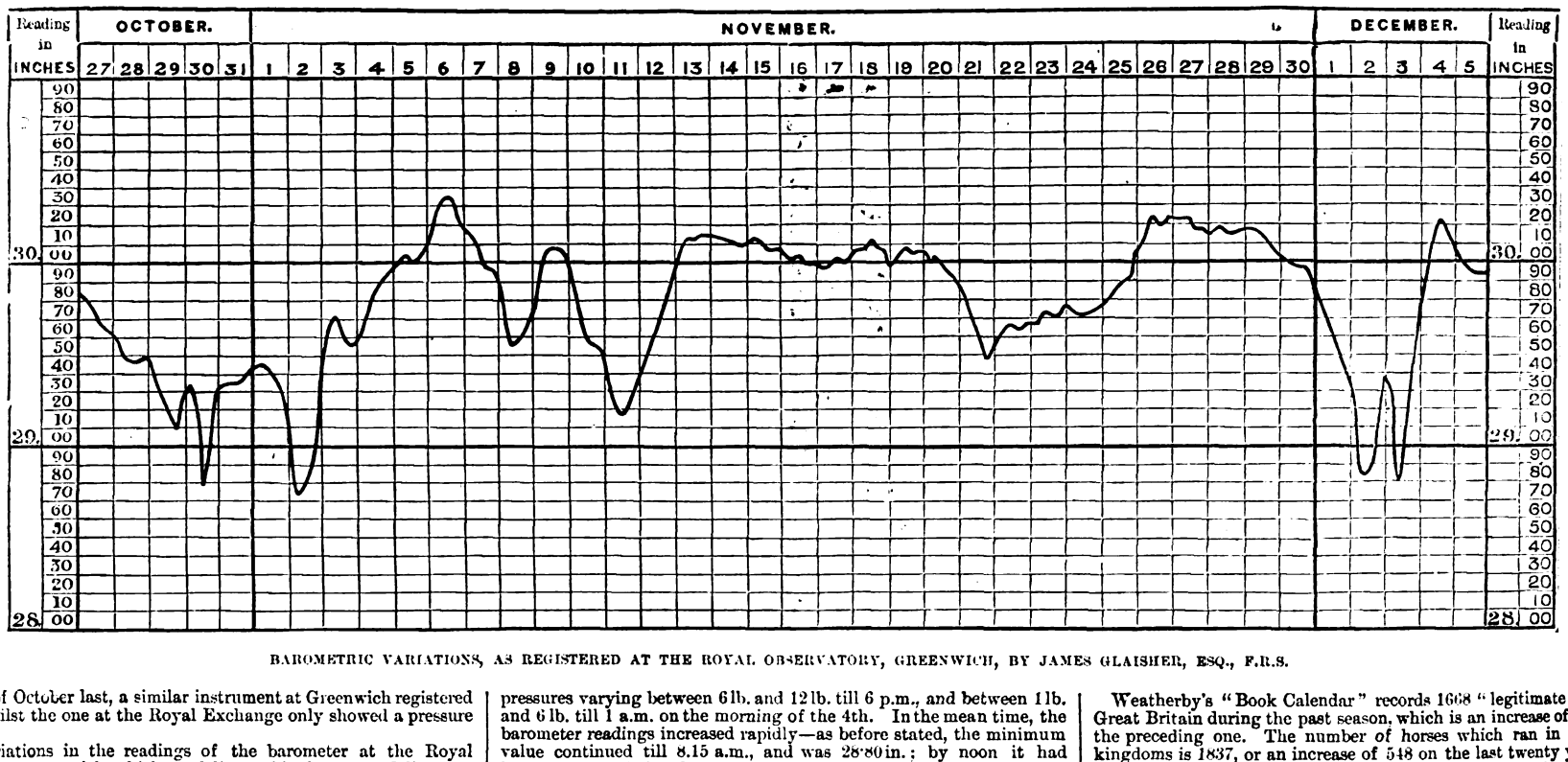
ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, SHIREOAKS, NOTTS.

ON the 15th of October last the church of St. Luke, in the newly-formed parish of Shireoaks, was consecrated by the Lord Bishop of Lincoln. The munificent founder, the Duke of Newcastle, has, within the last few years, opened extensive colliery works at this place, which, situated as it is on the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire line of railway, is destined at no distant period to rise to importance. In order to meet the spiritual wants of those engaged in this colliery, he has built and endowed this most beautiful building, capable of holding 450 worshippers within its walls. The foundation-stone was laid by his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, two years ago, on St. Luke's Day, and since then an imposing architectural structure has risen, furnished with all the appurtenances belonging to the house of God. A noble work, conceived in a noble spirit, has been carried out in a most noble manner.

The church is of English Gothic of the fourteenth century, and consists of a clerestoried nave, north and south aisles, an apsidal chancel, and a lofty tower surmounted by a broached spire. The tower occupies a central position between the nave and chancel, and is flanked by an organ recess on the north side, and by a vestry on the south. It is supported on massive piers and pointed arches of considerable height, the latter being deeply moulded and springing from clustered marble shafts on richly-carved corbels, which contribute in no slight degree to the general effect of the interior. The extreme length of the church is 108 ft., and the breadth 46 ft. The windows throughout are of geometric patterns with traceried heads, and in each case are surmounted by a hood-mould terminating in carved bosses. The roofs are of good pitch, and are open timbered, the flat spaces between the spars being filled with ornamental stencilling; painted decoration is also applied to the walls in the form of inscriptions. The church is fitted with open benches, those in the chancel, together with the communion-table and lectern, being of oak, and of elaborate detail. The walls throughout are built externally and internally of Steetly stone; and the construction generally is of the most substantial and durable nature. The architects are Messrs. Hine and Evans, of Nottingham; the contractor was Robert Young, Lincoln, by whom the works have been executed in a highly-satisfactory manner.

THE LATE STORMS.—BAROMETRIC VARIATIONS.

AT no recent period have the disastrous effects of storms been more severely experienced than during the hurricane of the 2nd and 3rd inst. Its results were felt, more or less, in all parts of the country. About 11 a.m., on the 3rd, the anemometer at the Royal Exchange, London, registered a pressure of 30 lb. to the square foot. During



BAROMETRIC VARIATIONS, AS REGISTERED AT THE ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH, BY JAMES GLAISHER, ESQ., F.R.S.

the gales of October last, a similar instrument at Greenwich registered 27½ lb., whilst the one at the Royal Exchange only showed a pressure of 18 lb.

The variations in the readings of the barometer at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, which are delineated in the annexed diagram, include a period of forty days, and during this period there occurred at least three severe gales of wind. The approach of these storms, and the generally disturbed state of the atmosphere, are well shown by the great and sudden depressions of the mercurial column, fully showing the great value of barometric indications.

The first of these storms occurred on the 30th of October, and was in part indicated by the steady decrease of the barometer from 29·84 in. on the 27th to 29·10 in. on the 29th; and, although it increased slightly to 29·32 in. on the morning of the 30th, it was but to decrease with greater rapidity to 28·80 in. by 3.30 p.m. This rapid decline of the readings of the barometer to the amount of half an inch in nine hours only fully indicated the approaching squall; indeed, with the first symptons of this rapid decrease, the wind commenced to blow strongly from the S.W. As early as 9.30 a.m. a gust of 15 lb. pressure on the square foot took place, which was accompanied by a heavy shower of rain; but, from 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. the pressure never exceeded 5 lb.; after 3 p.m. the wind became extremely violent, successively reaching pressures of 12, 13, and 17 lb.: and, finally, the extreme pressure of 29½ lb. was recorded at 3.30 p.m., being coincident with the time of the minimum reading of the barometer. This pressure was unprecedented as regards the Greenwich records, the extreme pressure in all preceding years from 1841 having been 24 lb.

On the morning of the 2nd of November another minimum value of the readings of the barometer was reached—viz., 28·74 in., which was accompanied by a heavy rainfall, to the depth of half an inch, and by a S. and S.W. wind, which blew briskly, although not heavily.

The second storm which we have to notice occurred on the 21st of November, and was foretold by the rapid decline of the barometer from 29·91 in. on the night of the 20th to 29·70 in. by the morning of the 21st, and then to 29·44 in. by 5 p.m., accompanied, as before, by an extreme gust of 17½ lb. The great pressures continued only between 4 and 5 p.m.

The third, and by far the most remarkable, storm occurred on the 2nd inst., and was amply presaged by the rapid fall of the barometer from 29·46 in. on the night of the 1st to 28·84 in. on the morning of the 2nd. The wind, however, did not begin to blow violently till 2.50 p.m., when a sudden gust of 9 lb. was recorded; from 2.30. till 2.50 p.m. the pressures varied from 5 lb. to 9 lb. It then increased greatly in force. At 2.50 p.m. there was a pressure of 16 lb.; and at 2.55 p.m. one of 22½ lb. From 3 p.m. to 3.20 p.m. the pressures varied between 10 lb. and 15 lb., with one gust to 20 lb. Afterwards no pressures to greater amounts than 7 lb. and 8 lb. were registered. At the time of the extreme pressures in this gale the readings of the barometer had turned to increase, and was reading 28·95 in. (the minimum having been 28·84 in. in three hours previously); it then increased to 29·38 in. by 9.30 p.m.; and after 11 p.m. again decreased rapidly, reaching a minimum value of 28·80 in. at 7.20 a.m. on the 3rd; and at this reading the barometer continued stationary through a period of one hour. During this decided barometric decline, the wind had recommenced, blowing strongly from 5 a.m. till 8 a.m., pressing with forces varying between 2 lb. and 8 lb.: at 8.10 a.m., whilst the barometer was at its lowest reading, the maximum pressure of this gale occurred—namely, 21 lb. on the square foot. The wind at the same time veered from south-west to west, and continued from this quarter throughout the greater part of the day, still blowing with much strength, the pressures varying between 6 lb. and 12 lb. till 6 p.m., and between 1 lb. and 6 lb. till 1 a.m. on the morning of the 4th. In the mean time, the barometer readings increased rapidly—as before stated, the minimum value continued till 8.15 a.m., and was 28·80 in.; by noon it had increased to 29·09 in.; by 6 p.m. to 29·40 in.; by midnight to 29·84 in.; at 4 a.m. on the fourth day 30 in. was reached; and by noon, 30·22 in. Thus, within twenty-eight hours, the extraordinary increase of 1·42 in. took place in the pressure of the atmosphere; and from 5 p.m. to 11 p.m. on the 3rd, the increase took place at the almost uniform rate of 0·08 in. per hour.

The subordinate gales of this period have also been accompanied by corresponding barometric depressions. In the preceding remarks the connection existing between the decline of barometer readings and the then approaching gales are very plainly indicated. We may surely learn from these examples that the chief severity of a gale may be expected at or near the time of minimum barometer reading.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

WE have not heard the last of the unfortunate Stamford sale; and, in fact, fresh complications arise at every step. It will be remembered that two days after the sale it was officially announced that Lord Stamford had "repurchased" the seventeen lots bought by Lord Burghley, Captain White, Mr. Ten Broeck, Mr. Cartwright, and Mr. Wadlow. As the last bonâ fide bidder for the yearling filly Sloth, Mr. Naylor put in his claim, and his Lordship at once allowed it. During the course of last week Lord St. Vincent, who bid 4900 gs. for Cambuscan and 2900 gs. for Archimedes, followed suit, and claimed delivery of both of them "within four days," and notice of demand was duly forwarded by Messrs. Tattersall to Lord Stamford. At present his Lordship declines to accede to it, and on Monday Captain White proceeded to Hyde Park Corner, tendered the amount in full (8000 gs.) which he bid for both colts, and said that he had bid for one and purchased the other for himself. The Messrs. Tattersall declined to receive his money, and there at present the matter rests till a trial or some mutual friend decides it. There is no doubt that Captain White said to the auctioneer, when Lord Burghley bid 5100 gs. for Cambuscan, "I'm done, I shall bid no more;" but when he saw that Lord Stamford had "repurchased" the colt from Lord Burghley, why did he not make his claim as last *bona fide* purchaser to Messrs. Tattersall, produce his 5000 gs., and demand him three weeks ago? We hear nothing of his anxiety to have the colt till Lord St. Vincent puts in his claim to him. The case of Archimedes is equally open to observation, as it was formally announced that he was "repurchased" by Lord Stamford from Captain White; and, therefore, if his Lordship confessed, by giving up Sloth, that Mr. Ten Broeck's purchase was not a *bona fide* one, it would seem to follow, as a matter of course, that Captain White's purchase of Archimedes was the same. Not a farthing of the 3000 gs. was paid to Messrs. Tattersall, and these after tenders to bar Lord St. Vincent do not help the Captain's claim at all. We trust that Lord St. Vincent will not be persuaded to give up his point, as it is absolutely necessary that some stop should be put, if possible, to the strange abuses which have sprung up in these "without reserve" sales. If the sale of lots can be evaded by the use of such a convenient term as "repurchase," all security for buyers is gone: and the Legislature will have ere long to step in. The examination of Lord Stamford and the quintet from whom he "repurchased" would furnish elements for a sensation trial such as the Turf has never known yet. The Reindeer, Tarragona, and Tomato squabbles would be as nothing by its side.

Weatherby's "Book Calendar" records 1668 "legitimate" races in Great Britain during the past season, which is an increase of 154 upon the preceding one. The number of horses which ran in the three kingdoms is 1837, or an increase of 548 on the last twenty years, and of 120 on the last three. With the exception of 1861, when 661 two-year-olds started, the present year is the largest on record; but in three-year-olds as well as two-year-olds it falls behind that year, and gets a very decided majority in the fours and upwards. The blood colts and fillies registered with Messrs. Weatherby are 1441, or sixteen more than last season, but the fillies are in a minority. The total return of brood mares is 2256, and of these 523 are barren. There are some very good names on the foal list and some very odd ones—such as Son of a Gun by Artillery, Greased Lightning, Fiddle de Dum, L'Enfant Gâté, Xi, Split the Difference, The Broken Bow, Limber Magna, Firetail, Game Pie, Owlet, and Vlie. The number credited to some of the principal sires is as follows:—The Cure, 9; Dundee, 11; De Clare, 9; King Tom, 27; Knight of Kars, 39; Lambton, 19; Leamington, 37; Lord of the Isles, 35; Newminster, 38; Rataplan, 34; St. Albans, 22; Stockwell, 33; Voltigeur 21; Wild Dayrell, 31; and Orlando, 8. Among the foals we find own brothers to Fandango and St. Albans, and own sisters to Dundee, Imaus, Kettledrum, Caller Ou, and Buccaneer.

The returns of owners' winnings in the *Life* place Lord Stamford at the head, with £20,819, and Mr. Naylor second, with £18,185½. Then, after a great gap, come Mr. Merry, £10,617; Lord Glasgow, £6575; Baron Rothschild, £6145; and Lord St. Vincent, £5845; while Mr. Ten Broeck, "Mr. Valentine," Sir Joseph Hawley, Count Le Grange, and John Osborne all stand at upwards of £5000. It will thus be seen that three out of the four brothers Dawson, who are private trainers, stand in the first four. Barring this unfortunate "without reserve" dispute, all looks well for next year. A remodelled Prince of Wales Stake, with 200 sovs. added, is announced for the First Spring Meeting; 300 sovs., instead of 200 sovs., is added to the Ascot Cup; and the Doncaster Corporation (which now gives £200 to the Spring Meeting, and will, we trust, take it into their own hands after the next anniversary) now add £200 to their Two-year-Old Stake, which closes on Jan. 5.

The weather continues very open, and excellent for coursing. In the Vernon Cup, which, as usual, brought out many of the cracks, Bribery and Spider were defeated, and Sea Girl beat Cadazooroo, by Cardinal York, in the run up. A Canaradzo won the Sudbury Stakes, and Bracket and Black Hawk, both by him, divided the Dove Stakes. In Dumfriesshire Mr. William Sharpe has been carrying off a cup with his Tak Tent.

The Bramham Moor foxhounds have had some very good runs lately—to wit, one 17 miles in 1h. 50m. and with a kill in the open, and another of 12 miles in 1h. 20m. without a check as the crow flies, and hounds stopped in consequence of the darkness. The Quorn had a splendid run of fifty minutes from Swithland Wood last week, skirting Bradgate Park, on for Ben's Cliffe, and back again by Roe Cliffe House, where the fox went over the rocks by Mr. Clisse's house into the sheet of water below. Goddard went round with a few of the leading hounds, and killed him, and one of the whips, in a pleasure-boat, fetched him out. It was all that Goddard and the other whip could do to keep the body of the pack from going over the cliff. A correspondent describes it as one of the most picturesque scenes he ever witnessed, and regrets that not a tenth of the field were up to enjoy it.

The Portraits of Sir John Lawrence and Lord Walsingham which appeared in our last Impression were from photographs by Messrs. John and Charles Watkins, of Parliament-street.

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COLUMN FOR THE CURIOUS.

BY the new Part of the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, just issued, we are reminded of two very interesting documents relating to Charterhouse, lately exhibited at Somerset House. The first is, probably, the earliest description of this noble foundation, and is contained in a letter from Peter Hooker, dated "Sutton's Hospital, Jan. 10, 1616," when he entered upon his duties as Master. On the same evening was shown to the Society the deed (Jan. 16, 1658) appointing Philip, Lord Jones, a governor of Charterhouse, on the resignation of the Lord Protector, Richard Cromwell.

The Bartlow Hills, we are told, are saved from railway destroyers. At the recent meeting of the Archæological Institute, Mr. Purnell, the secretary, read the correspondence which had passed with the Great Eastern Railway Company in reference to the contemplated destruction of these famous grave-mounds. The engineer-in-chief, in one of his letters, deprecates the idea that it was ever his intention to injure the hills; but in the same letter he confesses his design to bring the new line between two of them—a bisection presumed to be a greater engineering difficulty than the writer of the letter is aware of.

The contemplated improvement at the east end of the Poultry, which we have already detailed, is likely to be accomplished, the City Commission of Sewers having passed a resolution to the effect that they are willing to carry out the work in question, provided the Metropolitan Board of Works will undertake to contribute half the expense. It is stated that to reclaim, for the purpose of such improvement, 36 ft. of ground by 12 ft. 9 in. at the spot in question, may cost the enormous sum of £17,500 in purchasing freeholders' and householders' claims, or at the rate of £1,600,500 an acre! By-the-way, we see considerable credit is claimed for the Board of Works having abolished, revised, and adjusted hundreds and thousands of names and numbers. Some of their changes involve archæological identity, and it would have been better had the Board been less in haste to emblazon the "circle" distinctions of the Post Office, already given up.

The curious in calculations, and readers who have a higher aim, will be interested in the following passage from a striking paper on the "Physical Constitution of the Sun," by Mr. E. W. Brayley, in the "Companion to the Almanac for 1864":—

A railway-train, at the average speed of thirty miles in an hour, continuously maintained, would arrive at the moon in eleven months, but would not reach the sun in less than 352 years; so that if such a train had been started in the year 1512, the third year of the reign of King Henry VIII., it would reach the sun in 1864. When arrived, it would be rather more than a year and a half in reaching the sun's centre, three years and a quarter in passing through the sun, supposing it was tunneled through, and ten years and one eighth in going round it. How great these dimensions are may be conceived from the statement that the same train would attain the centre of the earth in five days and a half, pass through it in eleven days, and go round it in thirty-seven days.

Attention has been called in the *Builder* to the disappearance of the "Resurrection" carving of the churchyard-gate of St. Giles-in-the-Fields. Of this curious work we prepared an account several weeks since, and have delayed its publication in expectation that the carving would be replaced, which we learn will now be shortly done.

On the 3rd inst., Thomas Davies, a superannuated pilot, died at Frog-street, Swansea, having attained the age of 100 years, within twenty-two days. He was born on the 25th of December, 1763. Consequently, had he survived until yesterday (Christmas Day) he would have been 100 years old.

The 9th inst. was an evening of miscellaneous interest at the British Archæological Association—Mr. G. Godwin, V.P., in the chair. Mr. Gunston exhibited a portion of an iron buckler, with spike as an umbo, found at Dowgate Hill; the iron plate is studded with minute brass knobs, and the spike corresponds with that of a similar buckler from the Brocas Collection, at Wakefield Park, Berks. Mr. Irvine exhibited a brass lock of the time of Elizabeth, the key having a Viscount's coronet and the letters R.M., presumed to be those of Brown, Viscount Montagu. Mr. S. Wood exhibited some spoons of the time of Elizabeth, found on pulling down an old house at Maidstone. Mr. Baigent showed an interesting series of bosses, in the vaulting beneath the tower of Winchester College. Mr. Baskcomb exhibited an ancient nutcracker and a sportsman's companion, found at Tutbury Castle; and Mr. H. Godwin showed a fine silver watch of the seventeenth century. Mr. Saxe Bannister read a notice of two MS. lives of Henry V., unpublished, in the British Museum and the Lambeth Library; he read extracts relating to the King's prisoners, and the second campaign in France, and his diplomacy; also to his political economy in reforming the coin of his French conquest, and to some proceedings towards the Lollards and the Welsh people. The Rev. S. Kell described a further find of Roman coins in the Isle of Wight; and Mr. Roberts read a paper on Brixworth, one of the most remarkable of the Northamptonshire churches.

To the account of the discovery of Roman remains at Norton, in the East of Riding of Yorkshire, noticed in our column of Nov. 28, we have to add the finding of a considerable deposit of human bones, and one perfect skeleton, at about two feet below the surface. Part of an urn, of unbaked clay, and fragments of pottery, evidently Roman, fix the date of the interment. These and the former discoveries above referred to give an idea of the place having formed the Roman cemetery for the station Derventio (Malton), of which the intrenchments still exist on the opposite side of Derwent.

Talking of veterans, since the decease of John Webb, one of Admiral Rodney's gallant crew, who expired on the 26th of September last, there died a few days ago the last of the veterans, James Mayoss, who fought under Rodney on the memorable 12th of April, 1782, in the action between the English and French fleets, upon which occasion Count Gras surrendered his sword into the hands of the British Admiral. Rodney directed in person every manœuvre of this great action, which lasted twelve hours, during which time he never quitted the quarterdeck for a minute, nor took any refreshment except from a lemon, which he held constantly in his hand and applied frequently to his lips. Mayoss was on board the Barfleur, commanded by Hood. In the same year he was bought out of the Marines, and enlisted in the 77th regiment of the Line, proceeded to the East Indies, and was one of the "forlorn hope" at the capitulation and storming of Seringapatam. He next enlisted in the 66th Foot, was at the siege and bombardment of the Isles of Bourbon and Mauritius, 1810; and, on proceeding to Ceylon, was at the reduction of Colombo. Another veteran, one of the few Tyne seamen spared, who fought under Nelson, died lately, at the age of eighty-seven. He was aboard the British fleet at Ostend and Copenhagen, and fought under Lord Nelson and Admiral Duncan.

Evidences of flint implements continue to accumulate. Mr. Tite has exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries a model of a stone axe found on the Moor, near Whitby, and of a smaller axe from the same place. Mr. Tite also presented two forged stone axes from Yorkshire. The Rev. F. G. Lee has forwarded a flint arrow-head and a metal ornament found in Aberdeenshire. Flint implements have lately been ploughed up near Lake Erie, in Canada. This class of discovery has now been carried beyond the Pyrenees; and two *haches* have been found on the slope of the valley near the River Manzanares, in the drift deposits, which Casiano de Prado considers to be inferior to the ordinary drift of the plateau. See an interesting notice in the *Reader*, Dec. 5, wherein it is also stated that at the Berlin Academy of Science Herr Parthez has exhibited a "photograph of plaster casts of the bodies of some of the inhabitants of Pompeii who were buried in the shower of ashes which destroyed that city," with an explanation of the way in which these casts were obtained.

Roman remains of considerable interest were exhibited to the Society of Antiquaries on the 26th ult. Mr. W. L. Lawrence communicated an account of a Roman villa recently discovered on his own property at Wycombe, in Gloucestershire, with a bronze statuette, fragments of votive sculpture, &c., found on the site. Of Roman London Mr. W. H. Black illustrated the original extent, site, and circumvallation, as shown by recent excavations; and Mr. Tite exhibited some remains lately found at Queenhithe. Mr. Lewin also made some remarks on the Celtic city of *Lud*, which he believes to be the *oppidum* described as the capital of Cassivelaunus. To the British Archæological Association, on the 25th ult., Mr. J. Moore forwarded further Roman remains found at the Chessells, consisting of coins of Lucilla and Allectus, a harp-shaped fibula, a chain, a style, and spatula. Mr. Gunston exhibited two ampullæ, 6 in. in height, recently found with Roman sepulchral remains, in Moorfields; and the Rev. H. Jenkins communicated a paper on the Iters of Antonine, leading to and from Colchester to London.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

I. L. D., MARCUS, AND OTHERS.—We are still compelled to remain in arrear with our replies to very many correspondents; but your communications are not forgotten.
H. F. L. M., Hanover.—1. The problems just received shall have due attention. 2. Your solution of Problem No. 1028 is the true one.
HANDY ANDY.—There is no mate in the way proposed; and, if there were, it would be quite devoid of interest or ingenuity.
H. CHARLICK, Adelaide, South Australia, is thanked for the specimens of colonial play which he has been good enough to transmit to us.
SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1033, by Felix, A. Z., Delta, J. Palmer, Charley, D. C. L., Fergus, M. P., Pip, Derevon, T. C. D., 1863, Anne, Lionel, Vernon J. F. B., I. C. W., Marcus, D. D., Peregrine, Lex, W. R., Tyro, Œdipus, I. B. H., A Lady, Boston Stump, Tanni; I. W., Huddersfield; Gamma, R. B. W., F. C. S., Quidnunc Randolph, Medicus B. S., L. M. W., Percy, Georgy; I., of Tamworth; D. A. C., Larry, Nereus, T. M., Major H., Box and Cox, Lucy, Neptune, Ghost, I. B. C., W. H., Sebastian, De la V., Kenneth, A. R. D., R. G., G. W. D., A Clerk, Ibis, Nathaniel, George, Taurus, L. S. D., Peter, Fanny, R. T. K., Omicron, W. M. S., R. D. T., William Barton, O'd Joe, I. M. Harvey, H. E. K., Thadeus; F., of Bodmin; Cosmos; E., of Paris; N. D. M., St. Omer, G. L., Etonensis, Fidelis, Cantab, Antony, H. B., Histrion, Jupiter; V. H., Guernsey; S. B., Iota, Subscriber, Poon, Stanley, T. K. V., Andrews, Engineer, S. W. I., Antonio, G. W. E., Query, Subaltern, A Viennese, Nemo, Curator; B. A., Oxon; Carrax, Dred, Francis, T. M. B., T. Almond, Civis, E. S. are correct. All others are wrong.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1034.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Kt to Q B 4th	B takes Kt	3. R to K 5th (ch)	K moves
2. R to K 3rd (ch)	K takes R or (*a*)	4. Kt mates.	

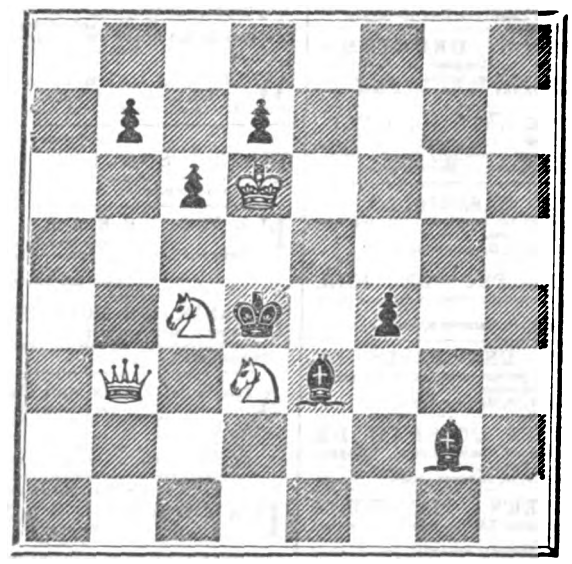
(*a*) 2.	K to K B 5th	4. Kt mates.
3. R to Q 4th (ch)	K takes R	

PROBLEM NO. 1035.

By the late I. B., of Bridport.

A Competing Problem in the Chess Tourney of last year.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN FRANCE.

The following hardly-contested Game came off recently in Paris between Mr. PETROFF and a Swedish Amateur of high promise, Mr. LINDEHN.

(Allgaier Gambit.)

BLACK (Mr. Lindehn.)	WHITE (Mr. Petroff.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th
2. P to K B 4th	P takes P
3. Kt to K B 3rd	P to K Kt 4th
4. P to K R 4th	P to K Kt 5th
5. Kt to K 5th	Kt to K B 3rd
6. B to Q B 4th	P to Q 4th
7. P takes P	B to Q 3rd
8. P to Q 4th	Kt to K R 4th
9. B to Q Kt 5th (ch)	K to B sq
10. Kt to Q B 3rd	Kt to K Kt 6th
11. R to K Kt sq	Q takes K R P
12. Q B takes P	Kt to K 5th (dis. ch)
13. P to K Kt 3rd	Q to K R 7th
14. R to K B sq	B to Q Kt 5th
15. Q to Q 3rd	B to K B 4th
16. Castles	Kt to Q 3rd
17. Q to Q 2nd	

(Mr. Lindehn, we suspect, must have overlooked the importance of now playing his Kt to Q 7th. By that temporary sacrifice he would have obtained a much finer game, if we do not miscalculate, than by exchanging Queens. For instance:—

17. Kt to Q 7th (ch) B takes Kt, or (*a*)
18. R to K R sq B takes B
19. Kt takes B Q to K Kt 7th
20. Kt takes Q B P

and Black has a winning position.

(*a*) 17. Kt takes Kt, or (*b*)
18. B takes Kt (ch) Anything
19. Q takes B

and again the advantage is all on Black's side.

(*b*) 17. K to Kt sq
18. Kt to K B 6th (ch) K to Kt 2nd
19. Q Kt to K 4th

and still Black has the superiority.

There are other variations, and the play of Black in those given might perhaps be improved, but sufficient has been done to prove that Kt to Q 7th would have been a stronger move than Q to Q 2nd.)

17.	Q takes Q (ch)
18. B takes Q	B to K Kt 3rd
19. B to K R 6th (ch)	K to K 2nd
20. Q R to K sq	K to Q sq
21. B to K 2nd	P to K B 4th
22. B to Q 3rd	R to K sq
23. Q R to K 2nd	Kt to Q 2nd
24. Kt to Q Kt 5th	Kt to Q Kt 3rd
25. P to Q B 3rd	Kt takes Q P

(In a game of any moment Mr. Petroff would have hesitated before giving up a piece thus:)

26. P takes B	Kt takes P
27. B takes P	

BLACK (Mr. Lindehn.)	WHITE (Mr. Petroff.)
(He should rather have taken the K Kt with Kt.)	
27.	Kt takes B
28. Kt to K B 7th (ch)	B takes Kt
29. R takes R (ch)	B takes R
30. R takes Kt	Kt tks Q R P (ch)
31. K to Q 2nd	P to Q B 3rd
32. Kt to Q 6th	K to Q 2nd
(There seems to be danger in attempting to preserve the Q Kt Pawn.)	
33. Kt takes P	B to K Kt 3rd
34. Kt to Q B 5th (ch)	K to Q B 2nd
35. B to K B 4th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
36. Kt to Q R 4th (ch)	K to Q R 3rd
37. R to Q B 5th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
38. R to Q B 4th	K to Q Kt 4th
39. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to Q R 4th
40. B to Q B 7th	Kt to Q 6th
(White's position is so intensely critical that the least miscalculation would be fatal.)	
41. Kt to Q B 3rd (ch)	K to Q R 3rd
42. R tks Q B P (ch)	K to Q Kt 2nd
43. R to Q B 4th	B to K B 2nd
44. P to Q 5th	Kt to Q Kt 5th
45. B to K B 4th	Kt takes P
46. Kt takes Kt	B takes Kt
47. R to Q B 7th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
48. K to Q B 3rd	B to K 5th
49. R to K 7th	B to Q B sq (ch)
50. K to Q 4th	B to Q B 7th
51. R to K 6th (ch)	K to Q Kt 4th
52. R to K 5th (ch)	K to Q Kt 3rd
53. R to K 6th (ch)	K to Q Kt 2nd
54. R to K 5th	B takes P
(A remarkable error, and the more remarkable because unobserved by Mr. Lindehn.)	
55. R takes Q R P	
(It is evident that Black might have won the Bishop by checking with his Rook at Q Kt 5th.)	
55.	K to Q Kt 3rd
56. R to K B 5th	B to Q B 7th
57. R to K R 6th (ch)	B to K Kt 3rd
58. K to K 5th	R to K B sq
59. R to K R sq	R to K B 4th (ch)
60. K to K 6th	K to Q B 4th
61. R to K R 2nd	K to Q 5th
62. R to K B 2nd	K to Q 6th
63. R to Q 2nd (ch)	K to K 5th
64. R to K B 2nd	P to K R 4th
65. R to Q Kt 2nd	B to K B 2nd (ch)
66. K to K 7th	P to K R 5th
67. B to Q Kt 8th	P to K R 6th

The game, in effect, is already won by White, but nearly thirty more moves were made on each side before the victory was finally achieved by him.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

PRIZE PROBLEMS OF THE LATE CHESS MEETING IN GERMANY.

The four Enigmas which follow will be studied with interest, the two first having won the chief prize in the Dusseldorf Problem Tourney, and the other two having carried off the second prize.

No. 1371.—By Mr. JOHN BERGER, of Graz.

White: K at K R 2nd, Q at K 8th, R at Q R 3rd, Bs at K R 7th and Q R sq, Kts at K B 2nd and Q Kt 6th; Ps at K Kt 3rd, K B 5th, K 6th, and Q B 5th.
Black: K at K 4th, Q at Q Kt 2nd, B at Q 3rd, Kts at K Kt 7th and Q R 3rd; Ps at K Kt 4th, K B 3rd, and Q 5th.
White to play, and mate in four moves.

No. 1372.—By Mr. JOHN BERGER, of Graz.

White: K at Q R 6th, Q at Q Kt 8th, Rs at K 2nd and Q Kt 7th, B at K Kt 5th, Kts at K Kt 3rd and K 8th.
Black: K at Q B 4th, Q at K R sq, Rs at K R 2nd and K R 8th, B at K B sq, Kts at K B 8th and Q sq; Ps at K R 3rd, K 3rd and 5th, Q 4th, Q B 6th, and Q R 2nd and 5th.
White, playing first, mates in five moves.

No. 1373.—By Mr. V. KNORRE, of Nicolajew.

White: K at K 8th, R at Q 6th, B at Q R 5th, Kts at K B 4th and Q 2nd; Ps at K R 3rd, K Kt 5th, K B 2nd, Q 3rd, and Q Kt 2nd and 5th.
Black: K at K 4th, B at Q R 6th, Kt at Q sq, Ps at K B 4th and K 3rd.
White to play, and mate in three moves.

No. 1374.—By Mr. V. KNORRE, of Nicolajew.

White: K at K 7th, B at K B 2nd, Kts at K Kt 4th and K B 7th; Ps at K R 5th, K Kt 2nd, K B 3rd, K 5th, and Q 6th.
Black: K at K B 4th, B at K B 5th, P at Q 2nd.
White, playing first, to mate in five moves.

SCIENTIFIC NEWS.

ASTRONOMICAL DISCOVERY.—We learn from *Cosmos* that a new planet (the eightieth of the series) and a new comet (the sixth for the year) have been discovered by M. Julius Schmidt, director of the observatory at Athens, on the 13th of November. The positions of the comet do not form any analogy with those of the comet recently discovered by M. Tempel. We have just been informed that the supposed new planet is a re-discovery.

THE ELEMENTARY TISSUES OF PLANTS.—M. Lestiboudois has submitted his memoir on this subject to the Paris Academy of Sciences. After mature consideration of the internal structure of plants, he arrives at the conclusion that we cannot consider as a general and, so to speak, exclusive apparatus those reservoirs which show very dissimilar dispositions, which contain very heterogeneous liquids, and which are wanting in the greater number of vegetables. As to the vessels stated to contain transparent and granuliferous liquids, and to trench out and become anastomosed, like certain lacteal vessels, M. Lestiboudois is not able to affirm their presence. He frequently met with transparent tubes, filled in various degrees with granuliferous liquids; but these tubes were straight, and not anastomosed. "We cannot, then," he says, "admit that there is in plants a special circulatory apparatus. All the parts of diverse forms may concur in the transport of nourishing liquids: and, whatever be the diversity of the conformations belonging to the organic elements and the proper functions which may be assigned to them, we cannot rationally consider the unity of tissues in vegetables to be established."

THE VELOCITY OF ELECTRICITY AND THE DURATION OF THE SPARK have been made the subject of elaborate experiments by M. R. Felici, who has inserted some notes thereon in the *Annales de Chimie*. In his opinion, the best method of measuring the velocity of electricity is the observation of the sparks which arise at the interruption of an uncovered conducting-wire freely suspended in the air, and without an envelope of gutta-percha or silk, and traversed by the discharge of the Leyden jar. When we employ a battery and wires covered with gutta-percha, and in the very variable condition of telegraph wires, causes of error are introduced, as has been demonstrated, principally by Professor Faraday. M. Felici also expresses his doubts as to the propriety of employing for this purpose the galvanometer or the electro-magnet. In a memoir lately published he stated that by his apparatus he had determined the velocity of electricity to be, in round numbers, about 260,000 kilometres a second. Since then he has had new and improved apparatus made, which he describes in detail. With regard to the duration of the spark, he observed in his experiments a phenomenon already noticed by Mr. Wheatstone and M. Feddersen—viz., that when the spark has a sensible duration it is composed of several sparks of an intensity successively more feeble and separated in themselves by infinitely small intervals of time. There is, consequently, one whole spark and some partial sparks of exceedingly small duration. According to M. Felici, the duration of the spark depends on the relation between the tension and the quantity of the charge. By augmenting the tension and diminishing the charge the duration of the spark is also diminished. The duration of the spark (he says) also depends on the state of the surface of the metallic balls or points. Our limited space prevents the insertion of further particulars of the experiments.

CHROMATE OF LEAD IN BUTTER.—In September last the Conseil d'Hygiène of Paris charged M. Poggiale with the chemical examination of a specimen of paste which had been seized in the shop of a butter-merchant, and which was intended for giving a good appearance to bad butter. When calcined in a platinum capsule, it left considerable residuum. The fatty matter was separated by means of ether; and, after filtering the etherated liquor, a yellow substance was found, composed of chromate of lead and a vegetable colouring matter, presenting all the characteristics of turmeric. The presence of the chromate of lead was proved by suitable reactions. The paste was finally shown to consist of rancid butter, chromate of lead, turmeric, chloride of sodium, and all the saline matters found in sea-salt. As the chromate, like all the salts of lead, is poisonous, its introduction into butter is highly culpable, and should be repressed with severity. If it be true, as the maker of the paste asserted, that he did not use the chromate, the turmeric itself must have been adulterated with it.

THAT DEPRESSIONS IN THE MOON'S DISC exist has long been known. In the last number of the monthly notices of the Astronomical Society, the Rev. H. Cooper Key records his observation of certain large depressions in the western limb of our satellite, not of comparatively small gullies lying between elevated ranges, but of vast tracts, the general level of which lies very considerably beneath the mean level of the moon's surface. On the 20th of September last, while using his new 12-inch glass speculum, about six p.m., he turned the telescope upon the moon, then a few hours past her first quarter. He had no sooner focussed his instrument, than he was astounded at observing that the limb of the moon was entirely out of shape; that it was, in fact, irregularly polygonal, as if several large segments had been cut off the spherical limb. He took proper care to ascertain that the cause of this extraordinary appearance was not in the telescope. The Rev. T. Webb, of Hardwick, to whom Mr. Key communicated his observations, was at first incredulous; but, on Sept. 30, wrote, saying that there was no doubt whatever about these depressions; that he had tried them with the micrometer, and the immediate presence of the wire proved that they were actually flat. One was a little concave.

CHEMISTRY OF WINE.—An interesting communication, being the first of a series of studies on this subject, one of vital importance to French commerce, has just been made to the Paris Academy of Sciences by M. Pasteur, so eminent for his researches on fermentation. It relates to the action of oxygen in the process termed "vinification." He states:—1. That the must of the grape does not contain any oxygen gas in solution, but only carbonic acid and nitrogen; and that he has operated on different species of white and red grapes. One experiment on must gave him—carbonic acid, 78·5; nitrogen, 21·5; oxygen, 0. 2. If the must be abandoned, even with a large surface, it does not oxygenate. He finds in it, in proportion as fermentation appears, only carbonic acid and nitrogen. Consequently, the oxygen of the air combines with must only in proportion with its solution in the oxydisable principles naturally contained in the juice of the grape. 3. This combination of the oxygen of the air with the must is not rapid. We obtain this result by agitating the must in the air, analysing the gases dissolved after agitation. Five litres of must were agitated in a large bottle containing ten litres of air. Fifty cubic centimetres of gas, extracted from the must a quarter of an hour after agitation, left thirteen cubic centimetres of gas not absorbable by potash, which contained 20 per cent of oxygen. The combination of the oxygen of the air with must modifies its colour, gives it an agreeable odour, and exercises a very considerable influence on its fermentation. We have no space to pursue the subject further, but must refer those interested to the *Comptes Rendus* (vol. lvii., No. 23). M. Pasteur says, in conclusion, that the facts which he has brought forward will suggest new ideas on the methods to be pursued, both for the conservation of wines, the giving them the qualities of age, the action of currents of air in cellars, the influence of old and new casks as more or less suitable for evaporation, and the effect of bottling as diminishing in a great measure the aeration of the wine. M. Pasteur announces his intention of studying the changes which occur in wines, and their diseases, and of giving the results in a future communication.

THE FOOD OF THE SALMON.—Some notes on this subject and on the parasites of this fish appear in the last number of the *Journal of the Linnean Society*, contributed by Dr. W. Carmichael M'Intosh. Some time ago Dr. Knox, in a paper read before the society, controverted the views of Valenciennes, who describes the salmon as voracious and a devourer of fishes, adding that "from the time it enters the fresh water it ceases to feed, properly speaking, although it may occasionally rise to a fly, or be tempted to attack a worm or minnow, in accordance, seemingly, with its original habit as a smolt; and that, after first descending to the ocean and tasting its marine food, it never again resorts to its infantile food as a constant source of nourishment." He also stated that "nothing whatever is found in the stomach or intestines of the fresh sea salmon but a little reddish substance, which he found to be the ova of some species of Echinodermata," and affirms that such is the sole food of the salmon in the sea. Yarrell asserts that the salmon feeds on small fishes and marine animals, while Dr. Fleming says that their favourite food in the sea is the sand eel. To test the accuracy of these statements, Dr. M'Intosh, with regard to the Tay, examined the stomachs and intestines of upwards of a hundred salmon and grilse caught in the river this year from February to June. He found the stomachs of the parr from Stormontfield pond gorged to an extreme degree with beetles, flies, and minute crustacea, and also those of the smolts well filled. "Such being the nature of the fish from its earliest life," he says, "one is sceptical as to the statement that grilse and salmon do not feed in fresh water. In its usual condition, the stomach is coated internally with a consistent white mucus of great tenacity, well calculated to hold any animalcules introduced from without; yet in few or none did such occur, cellulo-grandular matter and oil globules alone appearing. In ten instances only did remnants of fishes occur, and in all these nothing remained but vertebral columns, cranial and other bones, with the dense tissues, as the lens, &c. The number of bones in several cases showed that the animals had enjoyed a most ample repast, since they belonged to fishes from eight to ten inches in length. Some pieces of cartilage, skin, and pigment-cells seem to belong to smelts, but most of the vertebræ belonged to larger fishes. The other kinds of food found in the stomach consisted of fragments of small fresh-water crustacea, with a portion of a shrimp in one or two fishes, and an occasional piece of insect-cuticle." In summing up the evidence Dr. M'Intosh expresses his opinion that it is a mistake to suppose that salmon do not feed in fresh water at all, as well as to suppose that they feed voraciously. The true state of matters would seem to be that in fresh water they feed rarely, and at intervals, but not from want of voracity, as the contents of the above-mentioned stomachs show, and, further, that such food is occasionally found in the stomach from February to August.

ERRATA.—A correspondent, Mr. C. H. Adams, of Edmonton, has kindly drawn our attention to two errors in page 590 of our Number for the 12th inst. In the article "Planets for December," through a slip of the pen, Venus is made an evening instead of a morning star. At the end of the article "The Sun's Parallax," the solar parallax, as deduced by Mr. Stone, is stated to be 8 min. 94 sec., instead of 8·94 seconds, which last, our correspondent observes, must be very near the truth.

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